LAUGHTER AT THE THEATRE.

THE TWO NEW PLAYS LAST MIGHT WERE ALL POR FUN.

oyi's "A Trip to Chinstown" and Bosval-llere's "Lend Me Your Wife"—The New Period at the Madison Square—Sarah Bernhardt and Minna Gale in Tragedica. The altered name of the little theatre in Twenty-fourth street is Hoyt's Madison Square, and it is devoted now to Charles H. Hoyt's plays. A new output of his rollicking humor, entitled "A Trip to Chinatown." is the first Hoytlan offering at this house. It was acted there last night to the immense amusement of the audience. It atruck straight out for laughter at the start. and kept on hitting again and again, over and over, in all sorts of spots, but never twice in the same place, until an evening of well nigh incessant laughter had been accomplished. The titles of Hoyt plays are not often very descriptive, and Chinatown. The characters make a pretense of going to see the Chinese quarter of San Francisco, but they don't get there, and they don't mean to. Instead, they go to a supper at a public restaurant and then to a mask ball at a San Franciscan shore resort. This night's escapade is somelike a spree, not outright vulgar. but rather venturesome, considering that they are ladies and gentlemen. Their doings are at least unconventional. They skim very swiftly along, just below propriety and just above loaferism, startling the beerver a little now and then, but never

hocking him badly. Mr. Hoyt is original and fertile in the pro fuction of an American kind of fun that is lenty in the newspapers, and that is anecin the conversation of the country, but which nobody so cleverly as he has put into plays. It is this faculty of the author that raises "A Trip to Chinatown" far above the level of what is miscalled farcecomedy, but which seldom contains any comedy at all, and is hardly more tangible than a variety show. Mr. Hoyt really mixes comedy with his farce, and when he puts "speciaties" in also he tries to fit them smoothly into the movement of the play. Moreover, he chooses some easily appreciable subject to satirize, and in "A Trip to Chinatown" he makes a target of hypochendria for his shafts of wit. He names the principal character Welland Strong, a man possessed of the belief that he is ill and weak. The adventures of this chap in the city at the further shore of America are the central happenings. He is accompanied by other vicissitudinous persons, and the aggregate of comic plights are equally joily extrications rapid and numerous. Singing and dancing go along with the rest of the things, and the speaking averages a joke per sentence. omedy, but which seldom contains any

and dancing go along with the rest of the things, and the speaking averages a joke per sentence.

Estimated by itself as a composition "A Trip to Chinatown" does not bear comparison with Mr. Hoyts "A Midnight Bell." his one really dramatic effort, or even with his "A Texas Steer," with its first act full of Texan depiction. But as a play of American wit and humor comprehensible to the dullards and yet amusing to people of good brains, it is the beat that this writer has made. The marked success which it won at the Madison Square was contributed to by the exceeding brightness and lightness of the representation it was like a Paris vaudeville in manner as well as in matter. The restaurant scene, where there are seemny-doored compileations, was essentially Parisian, not only in its involvement of the mildly carousing characters, but the masquerading costumes of the actresses, the general dash and jauntiness, the approaches to immedesty without reaching it, and the atmosphere of almost reckiess gayety. Here cocurred an idealization of a variety show, with excellent singing, graceful dancing, and an odd topical duct in which the verses were triumpla in that sort of thing. Advantage evidently had been taken of a long tour to improve the play and its performance in every way that could be desired.

The company had been selected carefully and drilled persistently. If Harry Connor did not realize all that Mr. Hoyt had planned in Welland Strong, the deficiences were pot observable. Anna Boyd was equally successful as Mrs. Guyor, a miscalevous widow, and the night carried her for the first time into earged and positive for "A Trip to Chinatown" was so well liked by its first audience that it can hardly fall to have a hundred more. It is unique. It competes with neither the variety farces on the one hand nor with the carried sen the one hand nor with the carried sen the one hand nor with the carried sen the one hand nor with the comedies on the other Mr. Hoyt made a short and genial speech of thanks.

The plays that have best displayed the talents of Sarah Bornhardt are those which Vic-torien Sardou has written for her. The heroines of "Fedora." "La Tosca." and "Theodora" are such women as the great French actress portrays with wonderful variety, vividness, and intensity. In these three characters she is inimitable. They have given a great deal of satisfaction to her audiences in America, and last evening, at the Standard Theatre, her Theodora once more delighted the witnesses of the performance. The Boman empress from the circus is one of Sardou's press from the direus is one of Sardou's singularly conglomerate creations, with her love and hate, her seductive charm and wanton devitty, her range of action from comedy to tragedy; but the author did not put anything into the rôle that did not enable Bernhards to disclose satisfactarily one or another phase of her facile art. No praise or description need be lavished on the mere repetition of a triumph. The general representation of the play was adequate, most of the subsidiary rôles being played respectably. sdequate, most of the subsidiary, played respectably.

The pictorial effects, although they did not duplicate the magnificence of the original production, were no disappointment, considering that the revival was for five nights only.

The other actress, whose performance last duction, wore no disappointment, considering that the revival was for five nights only.

The other actress, whose performance last might presented nothing new, yet seems to deserve comment, is Minna Gale. She came into the city as a star for the first time, appearing at the Harlem Opera House in Homeo and Juliet." It is well known that the late Lawrence Barrett believed Miss Gale to be fit to don the mantle doffed by Mary Anderson, and he had prepared to send her forth on the tour which she is now making. Edwin Booth has given attention and encouragement to her, too. These are ausnices which commend her to public consideration.

The Histem performance proved that Miss Gale had deserved the confidence of Booth and Barrett, with whom she had acted several seasons, and indicated that their expectations will be realized by her rise to eminence. She had enacted Julies already before New York audiences, and Take SUN's commendation need not be repeated. The actress seems excellently endowed for strongly emotional roles. Her beauty lends itself very happily to picturesque attire, and it is to be doubted if a sightlier Juliet was ever encountered by a Romeo. She combines an impressive presence with gentle womanilpess, and that is a rare joining of qualities. Her voice is strong and flexible, and her elecution is skilful, athough it echoes some of the Barrett faults as well as merits. There is much that is wholly satisfactory in Miss Gale now, besides a promise of real greaness by and by, Several members of the disbanded Booth-Barrett company are employed in her support, and there is an interesting leading actor in Creston Clarke, who is John S. Clarke's son and Edwin Booth's nephew. The young man's present is painstaking and progressive.

Harlem's new play last night was a rip-roaring farce. It was visible and audible at the Columbus, and it was a laughing triumph, thanks to its utter frivolity, its unlimited ridiculousness, and the genial spirit in which Wife." The late Dion Bouckault and the omnipresent Sydney Rosenfeld had separately put it in shape, using as their basis a clever Englishman's very free adaptation of a risky French comedy of complications, entitled "Prête moi ta Femme." The French work was acted about eight years ago. The English version came two years later, but it was unused until Roland Beed detected its promise of usefulness for American representation. He was shrewd enough to suggest its localization, and he was quick enough to make the first use of it in this country. Jane," which is from the same French source, was an afterthought by English authors.

The Harlem audience last night seemed lost in ecstatic convulsions as the intricacies of Lend his Your Wife" were successively sprung upon them. Notister laughter has not been heard in any theatre between Souyten Duyvil and Chelace Squares since stare began to visit upper New York. The triumph of Reed was complete. The victory of his play was sweeping. An excited man in the gallery gave vent to a wild whoop at every climax and lorgnettes yet a mashed in the oxhibation seats. Probably the

Columbus will be filled all this week. The Harism playage pelike foolery, and while Reed and "Lend Mr Your Wife" prevail, there can be no gloom in 125th street.

Between "Jane" and Reed's play there is no striking similarity. The motive alone is coincident. That is the figurative borrowing of one man's wife by a friend, who seizes the pretext in order to propitiate a rich and notional relative. But while "Jano" is English in scene and characters, the Bouchault-Rosenfeld furee is laid in New York. Its chief personage is the obstreperous relative, who is a sea Captain, a droil old fellow with a suspicious tendency and a roguish air. The people who seek to hoodwink him are plausible New Yorkers, young and lively and good looking. They figure in the most absurd complications, but they are always polite and generally comic in their sayings and doings. They make love in a dainty manner, behind screens and doors, and they kiss each other a good deal with a zest that is incemprehensibly realistic. But, all the same, they are clever actors, brisk and easy in word and action, and they make a jovial entertainment out of "Lend Me Your Wite." There was no moment last night when the Columbus did not resound with laughter.

Mr. Rosenfeld's share in this work seems to have been the introduction of several new characters and the brightening of the dialogue. Mr. Boucicault's facile pen was employed in a general revision and localization of the English draft. Between them they have produced a farce which, supplemented, by Reed's profuse bits of business." Is as powerful to evoke laughter as any farce within recent memory. The plot is out of reason of course. The characters could not exist outside of a Weish-rarebit imagination, and the complications could be continued, no doubt, so long as the audience cared to remain within the theatre. Nobody is foolhardy enough to apply the test of reason or contenued no doubt, so long as the audience cared to remain within the theatre. Nobody is foolhardy enough to apply the test of reason or

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 .- The largest house that has been within the walls of Albaugh's Grand Opera House was assembled to-night to witness the first performance in to witness the first performance in this city of "The Tar and the Tartar." as presented by the Askin and Rork Comic Opera Company, with the original New York east, including Digby Bell. Fresident Harrison and party, consisting of the President and Mrs. Harrison. Mrs. Senator Hale, Judge J. M. Scott, Lieutenant and Mrs. Parker, and Mrs. Dimmick, occupied two of the boxes, which were gracefully decorated for the occasion. All of the other boxes were filled with small parties also, and almost all of the well-known people who are in the city were present.

A NEW LEADING MAN.

Mr. Barmont Takes Mr. Duquesne's Place at the Head of Bernhardt's Support, M. Duquesne did not play the part of Justinia in Sardou's drama, "Theodors," at the Sta--ard Theatre last night. He had incurred he ispleasure of the imperious Sarah, and had been dismissed yesterday afternoon.

man about eighteen months ago, when his predecessor, Garnier, resigned. Now M. Darmont is leading man. He is young—not 22 yet—and handsome as a Greek athlete. Bein 38.

Duquesne's dismissal that the trouble began their heads together to write a play or to talk over a play that Dartmont had written.

That was months ago, when the Bernhardt company was going from San Francisco to Australia. They were four or five weeks on shipboard, and Darmont would read his poetry and his play, "Pauline Blanchard," to Sarah.

The leading man became woody. Barnhardt

poetry and his play, "Pauline Blanchard," to barah.

The leading man became moody. Bernhardt and Darmont decided to spring the new play on a Sydney audionce. They did, and Darmont had the best part. The poet's play was again produced in San Francisco. It was praised by all the papers, and Darmont was praised, too. Somebody heard Duquesne say "Sacré nom d'une pipe!" and other things. Recently M. Duquesne's name has been put below M. Darmont's on the programme. M. Duquesne naturally thought the leading man ought to lead, and his pique increased. He twice falled to appear at rehearsal on Sunday and was fined \$100, and later was dismissed. It may be that Manager Abbey, who is now in Chicago, will reinstate him. M. Bebel took the part of Justinian last night.

Mm. Bernhardt wouldn't talk last wight. Mme. Bernhardt wouldn't talk last night, except to say that the dismissal of M. Duquesne was a matter between him and Mr. Abbey.

STUART ROBSON DISABLED.

Unable to Play in the Amphion Theatre to Williamsburgh Last Night. The Amphion Academy in Bedford avenue. Williamsburgh, was crowded last evening at

8:15 o'clock, the adverti ed time for the pre-

sentation of "Is Marriage a Failure?" The orchestra played the overture twice, and then it was announced from the stage that there would be no performance. Tickets could be exchanged for money at the box office. Comedian Stuart Robson, it was explained, who was billed for the leading part, had met with a painful accident and was confined to

with a painful accident and was confined to his room, under a doctor's care.

Col. Knowles, who made the announcement, added that he did not know the extent of Mr. Robson's injury, but he had been informed that he would be able to play as usual to-night. Col. Knowles was notified by telephone late in the afternoon that Mr. Robson had slipped on the stairs of the Imperial Hotel and had sprained his groin. He received no further intelligence until after 8 o'clock, when Dr. Hall telephoned that he had forbidden Robson to leave his room. leave his room.

Mr. Robson was in his rooms at the Imperial
Hotel all last evening. He left word that no
one should be admitted to see him. He was
slightly indisposed the clerk said, but there
was nothing serious. Mr. Robson attended
the Lambs' Club dinner the night before.

With the latter part of October comes the harvesting of the champagne vintage, and the whole district of Champagne becomes as busy as a bee hive. About 15,000 hectares are covered with vines. The yield is estimated at \$25,000,-000. It is difficult for anybody who has not seen it to appreciate the extreme care taken with the champagne vintage. The grapes are plucked one by one, are selected according to their ripeness, and often they have to be cleaned before they are put into the presses. There are two things about champagne that are not generally known. champagne that are not generally known. The wine is not the product of white grapes. Three-fourths of, the champagne vines produce black grapes only, and the almost white color of the wine is obtained through the perfection of the presses. Again, while in Bordelais and in Bourgogne each erop of grapes has its own individuality, and admits of no mixing, it is quite the contrary in Champagne. There they mix several crops, each one of which contributes its own peculiar quality to the wine. The annual production of champagne wines is abundantly sufficient for the consumption of champagne in the whole world, despite what has been said to the contrary. It amounts to 11,025,000 gallons. The export of champagne wine, which in 1844-45 reached only 6,500,000 bottles, in 1890-91 was 25,000,000. The greatest consumption is in England and the United States; then come Germany, Russia, and Belgium.

English engineers who have watched the gradual development of the speed of railway trains in this country believe that the limit nearly been reached. They say that as matters stand it would seem that it is easier to constand it would seem that it is easier to construct motive power which will propel, or rather drag, vehicles at a startling pace than to design vehicles that will keep on the track or be uniqured by the heat generated, but it is quite possible that some form of rail and wheel may yet be designed which will permit of a higher rate of speed than has been achieved yet. Whether the solution will lie in the adoption of the sliding railway type, or in an immonse increase of wheel diameter, depth of flange, or other device, is uncertain.

Blood, they say, is the life. Nicholson's Liquid Bread, the famous mail toute, assimilates with the food, mak-ing good, pure blood, ensuring good health. Try is and so convinced.—id.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

TRUNK LINES RESCIND THE RESO LUTION ABOLISHING PRIVATE CARS.

resident Roberts Intimated that Mis Road Had Scen Robbed of Its Suriness Long Enoughs-Private Car Companies Earn 100 Per Cent, a Tear on Their Capital. The most interesting circumstance of the Trunk Line Presidents' meeting several days

ago has just leaked out. As mentioned in THE SUR, all the roads except the Pennsylvania and New York. Ontario and Western pleaded guilty to the use of private stock cars, contrary to the agreement of a year or more ago. President Roberts of the Pennsylvania Bailroad was very much annoyed at this condition of things. and, it is said, intimated that his road had been robbed long enough. Hereafter it was going in to get the business. There was no use of having a resolution on the books pro-hibiting the use of private cars if nobody respected it. President Roberts, therefore, made a motion that the resolution be rescinded, and it was carried.

The use of private cars is regarded as one of

the most fruitful sources of rate manipulation, and the trunk lines have been laboring hard for several years to break up the evil. There have been endless meetings of the Presidents of the Trunk Line and Central Traffic Associations and of the Joint Committee during the past few years, and at one time every road except the Delaware Lackawanna and Western did away with the practice. This company had a contract with the Lackswanns Live had a contract with the Lackawanna Live Stock Express Company for a term of years, and President Sloan refused to abolish it. Notwithstanding this fact, the other roads, for a time, kept private cars off their tracks. But trickery erept in, and it became evident to some of the traffic officials that private cars were run over certain of the roads under the guise of belonging to those companies. It was only necessary to paint the cars a different color and give them the name of a trunk line or of some connection.

The eagerness to run private cars is only considered an evidence of the determination of some of the roads to shade rates. A regulation mileage is fixed by the associations for foreign cars, but there is no way of determining when such mileage rates are exceeded by the railroads. In fact, by the use of private cars they can allow big shippers any rebate they choose.

The Vice-President of one of the railroads

cars they can allow big shippers any rebate they choose. The Vice-President of one of the railroads said some time ago that the owners of private cars were getting rich off the railroads. In proof of this, he said that some of the private car companies earned 100 per cent annually on their capital stock. He reckoned their profits at several million dollars a year.

It was learned yesterday that westbound lake-and-rail rates are badly demoralized, notwithstanding the Executive Committee and the Presidents of the trunk lines agreed to restore all west-bound rates on Nov. 1 to the tariff basis. There is only two weeks before navigation closes on the lakes, and all the lines appeared to be in a rush to get the lion's share. The consequence is that lake-and-rail rates are being quoted as low as canal-and-lake rates, or a third off. The lake-and-rail first-class rate, New York to Chicago, is 54 cents, while the canal rate is 30 cents. But the canal season has closed, so one disturbing factor is out of the way. The fourth, fifth, and sixth class lake-and-rail rates are 20.
23. and 27 cents, respectively, per 100 pounds, New York to Chicago. But the rates really in effect are the fourth, fifth, and sixth class canal rates, which are 14, 10, and 18 cents, respectively.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK'S POLICY.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK'S POLICY. What Has Become of Mr. Scargeant's Prom-

At the meeting of the Trunk Line Presidents last week it was said that General Manager L. J. Seargeant of the Grand Trunk promised that the Chicago and Grand Trunk would restore switching charges at Chicago and would become a member of the special East-bound Rate Committee again. In other words, the Grand Trunk had backed down on the promises of its eighbors to maintain rates. The following despatch from Chicago indicates that something is wrong out that way. If Traffic Manager Reeve of the Chicago and Grand Trunk is ager Reeve of the Chicago and Grand Trunk is correctly reported, the promises made at the Presidents' meeting go for naught:
CHICAGO, Nov. &—The special East-bound Rate Committee, which collapsed on account of the resignation of its Chairman, George B. Reeve, traffic manager of the Chicago and Grand Trunk, will be reorganized, but the agreement was so amended by the Trunk line Presidents as to give the various Lines more latitude in the matter of meeting competition and protecting their interests. The piedge which each member of the committee must sign was so modified that the roads are left free to do pretty much as they please. General Freight Agent Frazier of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and General Freight Agent Duncan of the Ohio and Mississippi, who had also resigned from the committee, agreed again to become members on the conditions named by Traffic Manager Reeve. But there was one thing Mr. Reeve could not be prevailed upon to do, and that was to restore switching charges in Chicago. In fact, he refused to discuss the matter at all, and when the trunk line officials implored him to restore switching charges in Chicago. In lact, he refused to discuss the matter at all, and when the trunk line officials implored him to reconsider his action be assured them that he could not entertain their proposition and could not give them any reason to hope that the Chicago switching tariff would be restored by his road. It has been known for a long time that the officials of the Chicago and Grand Trunk were not heartily in favor of local switching charges, arguing that they had a tendency to build up other shipping points at the expense of Chicago. Now that these charges have been abolished, they say it will be a long time before they are restored.

The completion on Saturday of a short branch of thirty-two miles between Green Bay and Kewaunee. Wis., opens up another, and the shortest, railway line between New York and the Mississippi river. The route taken embraces the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Grand Trunk railroads to Sarnia, thence through the tunnel to Port Huron, and via the Flint and Pere Marquette to Ludington, Mich., thence by daily boat across Lake Michigan, fifty-five miles, to Keacross Lake Michigan, fifty-five miles, to Ke-waunee, and thence via the Green Bay. Winona and St. Paul to Winona, Minn. on the Mississippi river, the leading city of southern Minnesota. This route is nearly 300 miles shorter than the distance between New York and St. Paul via the "Soo" line, and it is expected to deliver freight from New York and other Eastern points to Winona at a saving of about two days' time as compared with the routes via Chicago. From Winona southwest there is being constructed the Winona and Southwestern road, the objective point being Omaha, on the Missouri River, and of which aiready 117 miles are completed and under operation. All of these lines are to be in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western system.

Crowds Besieged the B. and O. Meeting. BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—South street was very much interested to-day in the meeting of the Executive and Finance Committee of the Bal-timore and Ohio Ballroad. It had been pro-viously announced that a dividend would be declared at the meeting of the Board of Direc-tors on Wednesday, and it was understood that tors on Wednesday, and it was understood that the Finance Committee would recommend the dividend. President Mayer presided to-day. During the five hours' seasion the Central building swarmed with prokers looking for a pointer. Several large New York houses were represented by agents. The committee dropped no hints about what was done, but from a rollable source it was learned that it was decided to recommend a quarterly dividend of 1% per cent. for the past three months in cash besides a 20 per cent. stock dividend representing the net earnings during the past two years invested in betterments. There is said to be no doubt the directors will endorse the action of the Finance Committee.

The Jackson and Mackinaw Situation, CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 9 .- The confirmation of he sale of the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railroad will not take place until after Nov. 13 or 14, when the matter will come up in the United States Court on a motion to set

the United States Court on a motion to set aside the sale. The hearing will probably be before Judge Jackson here. Officials say that the money, or bonds to its equivalent, were deposited, or lawfully the road would not have been struck off to the buyers. The rule of the Court in this respect is imperative. When the entry of confirmation is made, if it is made, it will have to be entered in Toledo.

Entirond Officials Summoned to Testify. CHICAGO, Nov. 9.-Five railroad men have been summoned to appear before the Federal Grand Jury Wednesday to tell what they know merce law in the manipulation of freight rates in favor of Swift & Co., the packers. The men in tayor of Switt & Co., the packers. The men are George B. Spriggs, general freight agent of the Nickel Plate; A. Feld. Western trafflo manager of the Lackawanna; N. N. Jarvis, manager of the Traders' Despatch; M. I. Dougherty of the Lehigh and Wabash Despatch, and Chairman George B. Blanchard of the Central Training Association. Special Agent Kratschmer of Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Yal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WHY DO MEN SNORE?

A Mystery Expertly Elucidated by Police

Just before the big clock on the Thirtieth street station house struck 1 on election morn-

ing a peculiar melody schoed through the building and awoke Capt. Reilly with a start

and brought Sergeant Faddy Lane to his feet behind the desk in the assembly room. No-body had ever heard anything like it before.

It began with a soft cadence like the soughing of the night breeze in the trees in June. Then

it swelled with a rich tremolo like the vox hu-

times emits as he leans back at peace with the whole world and prepares to tackle his after-

dinner concha. Then it broke forth afresh at a high pitch, very like the boiler of a ferryboat

Sergeant Sheldon acted with alacrity upon the order of his chief. He pounced upon Sergeant Time and shook him vigorously. The Sergeant had come in off night post a little while before tired out, and had fallen sound the land. He had

They Call Him Ogre and Wild Beast.

The ungenerous manner in which Bal-maceda's conquered Generals are being treated by the newspapers of the Junta is illustrated by the Valparaise correspondence

n a recent issue of La Patris of Iquique. Gen.

Stephan is the man who, a few months ago with a handful of his men, accomplished the

Bishop Merrill Very Ill.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.-Bishop Merrill of the Meth-

dist Episcopal Church was taken to Wesley

Hospital to-day, seriously ill. Fears are enter-tained for his life. tained for his life.

An abscess or tumor has formed in the abdominal region and a difficult operation will be necessary to save his life. He returned from Cincinnati two weeks ago and has not been out of the bouse since.

When Raby was sirk, we gave ber Contests

When she hop Children, she pave them Que

When she was a Child, she eried for Contents. When she become Miss, she sixng to Contorin

mana tone of a church organ in some grand hymn. Anon it died away gradually into a plaintive sigh something like the comfortable gutteral that a man who has dined well some-

the Inter-State Commission has been here for a week collecting evidence, and, he says, there will undoubtedly be several indictments returned by the Grand Jury. He claims to have positive proof that rates were manipulated here and in Kansas City, and he will have no difficulty in fixing the guilt where it belongs, even if the parties summoned refuse to testify.

CLEARPIELD, Pa., Nov. 8.—There is excitement throughout this county because the Beech Creek road, which has long been a thorn in the Pennsylvania's side, will this week reach the Pennsylvania's side, will this week reach its Pittsburgh and Western connections. It thereby gives the New York Central and Philadelphia and Beading a through line West, which will be the shortest to Chicago by more than 100 miles. The Pennsylvania people are opposing this step and are trying the plan of "occupying." The coming week is likely to be an exciting one in this fight. The Beech Creek people to-day have more than 1,000 men along the river to Cherry Tree "occupying" the land.

Ballroad Notes.

A prominent official of one of the Chicago roads has hit upon a plan for baffling ticket scalpers which he thinks might be used to advantage during the World's Fair. His method of reducing rates for the Exposition is to add to or deduct from the regular ene-way rate 25 per cent thereof and make that the basis on which to fix al rates. For example, the regular rate from New York to Chicago is \$20. For a round trip fare add to that 25 per cent, making \$25, and flow non-way rates are desired, subtract 25 per cent, making the rate from New York to Chicago \$15, and flx the return trip at \$10. This would leave the scalper without any margin to work on, and the railroads would get all the revenue derived from the sale of such tickets. It is proposed to apply the same system of making rates from all points in the United States if the roads can be induced to adopt the schome. The matter will be laid before the Columbian Passenger Committee at its next meeting.

The Republican Valley and Wyoming Railof reducing rates for the Exposition is to add

United States if the roads can be induced to adopt the scheme. The matter will be laid before the Columbian Passenger Committee at its next meeting.

The Republican Valley and Wyoming Railroad, extending from Culbertson, Neb., to Holyoka, Col., thirty-five miles, is under construction. It belongs to the Burlington system.

At the adjourned annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific yesterday to consider the acquisition of the Caigary and Edmondton Railway it was found that the unanimous assent of the bondholders of the latter company had not been assured, and further consideration of the matter was postpened until Dec. 14.

There was a maeting of the directors of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago yesterday in indianapolis to vote upon an increase of \$2,000,000 in the capital stock.

The export bill of lading, which will be adopted on Dec. 1 by the Trunk Line and Central Traffic Associations contains these conditions, laid down by the ocean lines: In case of property carried by any vessel destined to a British port, or to any other port by a British vessel, this contract shall be governed, as far as regards the responsibility of the transcoceanic vessel and her owners, by the law of England. In the case of property carried by any vessel other than British, destined to other than British ports, this contract shall be governed, so far as regards the responsibility of the transcoceanic vessel and her owners, by the law of the country of the port of the vessel's destination in respect to this shipment.

A Chicago despatch says that arrangements are being made for a meeting of the Board of Rulings at as early date as possible to consider the commission question and the Alton boycot. The action of the Louisville and Nashville in notifying agents that it will pay commissions on passenger business, has caused the Board considerable uncasiness, especially as there is every reason to suppose that other roads will promptly follow the Louisville and Nashville's example.

Work on the Penobscot Central Railroad will begin ne

AS TO IMMIGRATION. Amendments to Existing Laws to be Brought

Chairman Owen of the House committee that prepares bills regarding immigration, and who has been the author of several important amendments to our immigrant laws, expects to secure still further amendments to these laws at the next session of Congress. It is probable that a comprehensive measure for the regulation of immigration will be laid before the House, and, as the subject has attracted great interest in the country during the past year, the action of Congress upon it will be closely watched. The questions involved are not of a partisan or sectional nature, and it is believed that a sat-isfactory policy can be adopted at an early period of the session. The reports of the Immigration Commissioners who have been carrying on their investigations in Europe during the past half year will be before Con-

carrying on their investigations in Europe during the past half year will be before Congress, and it is known that they contain a mass of facts which will be serviceable in the work of legislation.

One of the most important amendments which Mr. Owen desires to have adopted is in relation to assisted immigration. Many thousands of steerage passengers are sent from Europe to this country every year provided with free tickets. The British Government has assisted a very large number of them, including paupers, within the past ten years, and the statistics of pauperism in several States show that many of the assisted persons are found in poorhouses or are dependent upon charitable institutions soon after their arrival in the United States. The Immigration Commissioners, while in London, learned of a scheme by which it is proposed to transport not less than 10,000 assisted immigrants to our Atlantic ports during the coming year. It was supposed that a proportion of them could be sent to Canada, but inquiry brought out the fact that nearly all of them preferred the United States to any other country, even to Australia.

The present immigration laws, as experience has proved, need amendment in order to enable the authorities at the Barge Office to deal with this business.

Chairman Owen is in accord with Senator Chandler of the Senate Committee on Immigration as to the necessity of some change in the system of bonding immigrants, that has recently been practised extensively. Senator Chandler says that the bonding system is a mere subterfuge, by which the intent of the immigration laws is thwarted, and he will urge the adoption of an amendment hery oan secure a guarantee from other parties that they will not become a public charge.

If the two amendments here referred to meet the approval of Congress an important step will be taken toward the better regulation of immigration to the United States.

For Saving Time.

Ingenuity in the making of table cutiery trends sometimes toward combinations in one article for several purposes, and the latest things in that line are the outcome of the deep thought of two Philadelphians. Both appear to be the results of efforts to provide articles for saving time at meals, the interchangeableness of each permitting quick use in connec-tion with the particular food for which each is tion with the particular food for which each is intended. By a movement of the wrist each can be prepared for use for different purposes with a speed that might be beneficial in railway eating rooms, but is hardly necessary at orderly tables.

One is a combined orange knife and nut pick. The handle has at one end a guard with a convex outer surface from which projects a short blade for cutting through the peel of an orange, and at the other end a pick that can be used as a peel remover, the point being curved.

used as a peer retained of a knife, a fork, and a spoon. The spoon and the fork project in opposite directions from the connecting neck, the front of the spoon having the sharpness of a knife. It is not likely that the article is intended for use in conveying food from a plate to the mouth, because the result might be disastrous.

HE WARNED THE PRESIDENT,

A FRIEND IN NEW YORK PREDICTED THE REPUBLICAN WATERLOO.

Last Night You Might Have Observed Mr. Hiscock Consulting with Warser Miller and Mr. Platt Returning from Church.

"I met ex-Senator Platt just as he came into "I met ex-Senator Platt just as he came into the hotel last evening." said an eminent Re-publican at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. "and I said: 'Senator, where y' been?' 'To church,' he said. 'Some folks take to religion and some to drink for consolation.'" Over on one of the plush sofas in the main corridor at the time sat Senator Hiscock and

ex-Senator Warner Miller. The Syracuse Senator was not haughty in his bearing. In fact, he was quite deferential to the wood pulp Near by was Collector Hendricks, and not far

off were Senator Erwin and Senator Cogger-shall, winners, and Senator Vedder and Sen-ator Laughlin, losers. After Mr. Hiscock had finished buzzing Mr. Miller he had a long talk

with Mr. Platt.

These were not the only Republicans on hand. It seemed to be gathering time for them. The situation is doubtless serious if the long faces and the gentle demeanor of the great men in the G. O. P. may be accepted as Indications. It is known that the President is very seriously alarmed over the situation in the State. One of his friends came from Washington, and some how or other he brought with him a copy of a letter reading like this:

"New York, Oct. 31.

"NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

"To the President:

"I am a Republican, a friend of yours, but prepare yourself for a Waterloo in this State on election day. The names of Platt and Hiscock are objectionable to the Republicans of this State."

It was learned that this letter coming as it did on the eve of election, had greatly disturbed the President. Although it was not signed otherwise than as designated, the President knew from whom it came, and the gentleman from Washington who brought a copy of it has ascertained who the writer was. He is one of the most prominent Republicans in the nation. This Bun knows his name, but is not permitted to print it. It was further learned that the President's friends are greatly displeased, at the conduct of the Miller and Belden people in knifing Fassett.

"Not that the President carea a son for Passett."

Fassett.

"Not that the President cares a sou for Fassett." said a Washingtonian, "but to have this crushing disaster come to the Republican party in New York State, with a Presidential Convention scarcely six months away, why, it's just horrible."

LOUISIANA'S OYSTERS.

Mississippi Pirates Stealing Whole Beds at a Time.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—Southern Louisians s suffering greatly from the depredations of the oyster pirates from neighboring States. and the oystermen are in favor of taking ener getic steps to stop the raids which, if conlinued, must soon destroy the cyster beds of the State.

dinner concha. Then it broke forth afresh at a high pitch, very like the boiler of a ferryboat as it is preparing to get up steam, and soared for a while in a prolonged, even volume of sound, like that made by a buzzing electric fan. For several minutes th' unusual noise was repeated with great regularity.

Then of a suddon a door opened and Sergeant Cooper ran out in his night clothes, with a puzzled look on his face.

"Great Cessar's ghost!" he cried as he caught sight of Capt. Rellly, equally puzzled. "Who brought that calliope into the station? It's a fine time to spring anything like that with a liard day's toil before the police."

Sergeant Charley Sheldon appeared in night attire a moment later with an explanation.

"Captain," he moaned, appealing to his superior, "did you ever hear anything as terrible as that snore? I can't sieep.

"Snore'" cried the Captain, in evident astonishment. "You don't call that thing a snore. It thought it was a big Westinghouse air brake."

Well, it is a snore though," persisted Sergeant Sheldon. "I ought to know. I sleep, or rather I try to sleep, in the same dormitory with Sergeant Tims, and it is his snore. It runs the gamut of halituous notes from basso profundo to high C, and I can't stand it."

"Halituous!" eneculated Sergeants Lane and Cooper in a broath. "What are you giving us?" The Captain merely stared at Sergeant Sheldon in a dazed way. The adjective knocked him out.

"Halituous is what I said," repeated the Sergeant sternly. "It's the only term I can recall that even faintly expresses the situation."

"Wake him up and stop it," cried the Captain, recovering his self-possession. "We can't allow any 'halituous gamuts' around here." The value of the Gulf oyster has been recomnized only in the last few years. Formerly the beds on the Gulf coast furnished a limited supply of the bivalves for New Orleans, Mobile, and other Gulf cities. Here the oysters are shipped to all portions of the South. West, and the Pacific coast. They go in the shell to California, and are canned in immense quantities for the whole Western market.

Sergeant had come in off night post a little while before tired out, and had fallen sound asleep the moment he struck the bed. He had calculated upon some hours of undisturbed repose before he tackled the exacting labor of election day.

"Here! Stop that confounded noise!" exclaimed Sheldon. "Cork up that seven-barrelled snore. These are the Captain's orders. They must be obeyed."

"Snore!" exclaimed the Sergoant, rubbing his eyes drowaily. "who's a-snoring? I never snored in my life." "Not like that: not like that I hope," assented Sergeant Sheldon quickly. "Nobody in creation ever emitted any halituous uproar like that. Here's a pair of nippers. Snap them onto it and don't let it get away again."

The complex and variegated respiration melody began anew the moment Time closed his tired eyes again. His associates gasped in despair and gave up hope of reformation that night. They tossed about uneasily till sheer exhaustion made them oblivious to the monotonous echoes, and they slept a troublous sleep.

Convinced by their combined assurance in Several canneries have been established at Belosie and other points on the Mississippi coast. By their reckless system of fishing for oysters they soon nearly obliterated the beds on the coast of Mississippi Sound. They then on the coast of Mississippi Sound. They then began depredations on the Louisiana beds east of the Mississippi, and, having largely exhausted these, they recently turned their attention to the oysters west of the Mississippi—at Callien, Baratana, and other bays, which produce the largest and finest Guif oysters. The Mississippi luggers and fishing boats are now seen by the dozen in the lakes and bayous of Tenebonne and other coast parishes, their mission being to take the cysters, both large and small, and plant them off the Mississippi coast. The Louisiana fishermen have protested against these depredations, and laws have been passed against them by the State and parishes, but all to no effect, because Louisiana has no oyster police, as have Maryland and Virginia, to protect its beds. The pirates drop down on a reef, take all the oysters from it, and sail away with them to Mississippi.

The Louisiana dealers, fishermen, and others interested in the oyster trade will hold a convention to decide upon the course they will follow to drive the pirates off. The Sheriff is authorized to de this, and to summon a posse to assist him, but the pirates have usually been too quick for such elaborate proceedings. Some steps will be taken to give timely notice of the arrival of the Mississippi oyster boat, so that the Sheriff can be ready with his men to pounce down upon them. began depredations on the Louislana beds

exhaustion made them oblivious to the monotonous echoes, and they slept a troublous sleep.

Convinced by their combined assurance in the morning that he had really been snoring. Sergeant Times promised to discover the reason and secure a remedy. He first got hold of an unabridged dictionary and ran down the singular opithet that Sergeant Sheidon had flung at his performance, and when Inspector Steers came in at night jumped at him with the inquiry:

"Now, here's something to answer, Inspector. What makes a snore?"

"Breathing through the throat with your mouth open instead of through the nose. The lower law drops open, and the air that is inhaled and exhaled makes the soft palate vibrate. It's something like beating the head of a drum. The palate trembles like the sheepskin, and honce the snore. It is a very common phenomenon."

WARING HALL CLOSED.

phenomenon."
The learned Sergeant heaved a sigh. Then he put another query anxiously:
"And the remedy? What's the remedy?"
"The simplest in the world. Just keep your mouth shut." NEW OBLEANS, Nov. 9.—The police have been again compelled to close "Waking Hall," at "And the remedy? What's the remedy?"

"The simplest in the world. Just keep your mouth shut."

"Suppose it opens of its own accord?"

"Tie a handkerchief over your head and under your chin loosely. That will cut any snore off short. Capt. Maximilian Frederick Schmittberger has hinted that if you fasten a clothespin over your nostris it will cure it. But Capt. Schmittberger makes a mistake. The nose hasn't anything at all to do with the snore. It is the palate. You can't use a clothespin there. You might bits the end off in your sleep. That's bad for the teeth."

On election night the Captain called to Sergeant Time, as the latter was going to bed, with surprise in his tone:

"What are you doing with that nightcap. Oliver?"

"That ain't a nightcap. Captain." the Sergeant retorted. "That's my pocket handkerchief. Inspector Steers suggested that I should wear it. I always obey orders."

"Tvegot on to the mystery." exclaimed Sergeant Paddy Lane joyously, when he again saw the other Sergeants. He had listened attentively to inspector Steer's scientific analysis of the snore. "Tims has been declaiming Smith's North American Indian' and Mark Antony's address. It tired out his jaw, and it was too weary to hold itself in place when he went to sleep. Hence this here halituous slamit, or whatover-ye-call-it that Sheldon talked about."

Sergeant Tims heeded not the persifiage of his associate. He had discovered in the In-287 Gerod street. The hall has been considered long a public nuisance and has given them a great deal of trouble. It has been closed several times, and it was thought that the system of waking practised among the negroes

shown now to be a mistake.

Negroes with too small houses for big wakes over dead relatives, hired the hall. The oustom developed, however, and these public wakes became money makings. A small adnission fee was charged, and as the negroes delight in funerals and refreshments were served. Waking Hall was crowded with mourners who sang the melancholy dirgss over the dead. This was bad enough, but not the worst, for, finding one body as good as another, the negroes kept many of the dead there until the odor became offensive. In the case of a poor negro whose family was not able to bury him, the body was placed in Waking Hall on exhibition, and contributions toward the burial expenses was solicited from every visitor by the head mourners. The body was kept there until the money needed to bury it was raised.

The neighbors some time ago complained to the Mayor, who found the abuse to be a scrious one, and at once suppressed it. Recently, however, the negroes used the hall again for funerals. The mattor was brought to the attention of the City Council at its last meeting, and orders to close the place were given at once to the police. delight in funerals and refreshments were

Moonskiners' Tricks.

whatever-ye-call-it that sheads about."

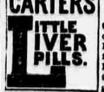
Sorgeant Tims heeded not the persifiage of his associate. He had discovered in the Inspector's explanation another great truth for his forthcoming competitive lecture with Sergeant Albertson on "What I knew and Have Found Out."

On New Yoar's Day Inspector Steers is to decide whether Sergeant Tims knows more than anybody else in the department. Ten bushels or more of shelled corn stored secretly somewhere about the premises of a mountaineer in Tennessee indicate almost to a certainty to the deputy marshals on the trail of moonshiners that a still is not far away, but after they have observed the indica-tions they have considerable difficulty in locating the still. In a recent raid in Henderson county the marshals stopped at the log house with a handful of his men, accomplished the perilous feat of crossing the Andes Mountains in mid-winter, after being ordered off of Argentine territory. Le Pairis says:

"Befior L. Artique, the well-known photographer of the Calle de Victoria, had almost to fight a battle in San Felipe (the Chilian bastle) in order to obtain a picture of Stephan, who is incarcerated there. The our refused to be photographed, maintaining that this should be postponed until after he had received the death sentence.

"However, while Don Ramon Ponce de Leon, Secretary of the Intendencia [Police Headquarters], was arguing the question with Stephan, Artique secretly prepared his instantaneous camera. Stephan went back to was about to cover his bead with the bed-clothes the photographer secured a focus on that sinister face and snapped it on his plate.

"We have one of these likenesses, and it presents the wild beast, just as if alive, with his evil and sinister mien. It is worth while to secure one of these pictures." of a mountaineer believed to be a moonshiner, but they discovered nothing to satisfy them. but they discovered nothing to satisfy them, until, just before they were ready to leave, one of them noticed_a crack over a loose board of the jam noar the fireplace. While the others were mounting he pulled out the board, crept through the hole and down into a square compartment half filled with corn. The mountaineer was arrested, and the rearch for the still was begun. Each deputy took a different path. A short distance from the house one deputy saw a fat hog in the bushes, and as it is a well-known fact that when a hog is called it will start for its feeding place, he hoped by calling and following the hog to find the trough, which, he believed, would be near the still. But he lost track of the hog in the bushes, and another deputy stumbled on the still, which had been built in the bank of a creek.



They also relieve Dis-tress from Dyspepsia, In-digestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nauses, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Ton-

Pill. SMALL DOCK. SMALL PRICE. Boware of Imitations and

O-A-R-T-E-9-'8.

ASTONISHED NO ONE

Wender : Was He Held Out So Long

A clerk fainted from nervous exhaustion on returning home. Overwork and nervous strain broke him down. The same applies to thousands of overworked clerks, mechanics, shop girls, and others who see themselves growing thin in flesh, pale and sallow, and the themselves losing their physical strength and strong nerve. They grow weak, nervous, tire easily, have dull feeling head, wate tired mornings, less their appetites, become constipated, feel miserable, old. They are rapidly breaking down, and should use immediately the grown pervs strengtheners and bleed inviscorated.



and hands, alcopiess nights, and was very nervous. I used Dr. Greene's Nervora, and now have no more indigestion or dyspepsia. My nerves are strong, have no more palpitation, no cold feet or hands. It sates well and get up refreshed. In fact, I feet I am myself again, all due to Dr. Greene's Mosvura.

B. Dr. Greene, the successful specialist in curing all forms of nervous and chronic discases, 35 West 14th st., New York, can be commised free, personally or by letter. Call or write him about your case, or send for symptom blank to fill out, and a letter fully explaining your disease, giving advice, &c., will be returned free.

TWO PARSONS ON THE LIST.

Motel Man's Story of the Victims of the Green Goods Swindlers A down-town hotel man related some green

goods stories yesterday of cases that had come under his personal observation. "It's astonishing what a trade these people have and the class of customers they get," he be-gan. "Why. I've had 'em take right out of my hotel here two ministers of the gospel, a bank cashier, the leading doctor in a Western town big enough to have thirteen other doctors, at least two deacons, a postmaster, and Lord knows how many ordinary countrymen. When I got this hotel a few years ago I was struck with the number of men from the South and

with the number of men from the South and West who came here, registered, paid a day's rent, and went away and never returned. They would register, and almost before they would be shown to their room some one would come in and ask to be taken right up. The some one was generally young, and was always a friend of the family. I didn't tumble for some time, and then I made up my mind to tackle one of the fellows.

"This one was the Postmaster. He had just got in from some Texas town, and a young fellow had him in tow leading him out. I said to him: Here, come here a minute, and I took him in that haliway and closed the door, I toid one of the clerks to telephone to head-quarters for a policeman. I said to the Postmaster. Who is this fellow that's with you? He trembled all over and got red up to the roots of his hair. Then he said it was an old friend of his. I said to him. You're lying, and you know it. He broke down and said he'd give me all the money he had if I wouldn't give him away, and he did. He shelled out \$1.400 that he had in a belt about his waist. The policeman came in and made him go out to speak with the swinder, who stood on the corraer waiting. It was a foxoy fallow. He suspected something and wouldn't recognize the Postmaster.

"I made up my mind to put a stop to the

waiting. It was a foxoy fellow. He suspected something and wouldn't recognize the Postmaster.

"I made up my mind to put a stop to the business in my hotel. It wasn't long afterward that two ministers came from an lowatown. The fellow got them out of the house. They came back the next day and confossed that they had lost \$500. They denied that they were ministers and wanted me to help to get it back. I didn't do anything for them. They had return tickets home, and went there penniless. About a week later the bank cashier came. He belonged to a Texas bank, and brought \$3,000 with him. He got here at 10 o'clock in the morning. He came back at 10 o'clock in the morning. He came back at 10 o'clock without a cent. He told me the place that he had been in when he lost it. It was down next to the bridge. I sent around to Headquarters and a detective went down town and came back in another hour with every cent of the money. How he got it I don't know.

"The Doctor came next. He was 51 years old, and was going to Germany, He had \$1,500 in twenty-dollar gold pieces. Each piece was sewed between his shirt and a piece of mussiln, each piece sawed separately. Well, they got him in a three-card monte game somewhere. He didn't know where. He never got his money back. I remember four countrymen who got their money back with the aid of Headquarters men, and I remember at least a dozen, including the two deacons, who didn't get their money back. before we drove the gang away from my place. In the few months they operated here they didn't get less than \$25,000. They do their work up town in Seventh and Eighth avenues now, and I am told they are making just as much, notwithstanding all the newspapers have printed."

A Bothersome Boundary Line.

The boundary line between Cambridge and Somerville, Mass., is bothering the residents considerably, and efforts are to be made to have it straightened out, or, at least, changed so that the complications may not be so so that the complications may not be so numerous, it cuts across lots, runs through yards, and divides houses. Unless a person knows the neighborhood he cannot tell whether he is in Cambridge or Somervills. The owner of one house can sleep in Cambridge, eat his breakfast in Somerville, return to Cambridge to shave, and have a few minutes for reading his paper in Somerville, all under one roof. Through the front doorway he can go to business by way of Cambridge, and through the rear doorway by way of Somerville. In another instance a family in one stride from the front door steps into one city and in another stride into the other city. Several owners of houses have to pay taxes in both cities because the line cuts off corners of their houses.

Offerings of Jewelry.

In response to an appeal at a service under the auspices of the Inter-Colonial Christian Convention in Gulong, Victoria, to make offerings "for the service of the Lord in foreign ings "for the service of the Lord in foreign mission work," many young men and women procla'med their readiness to go as missionaries to China. Japan, or elsewhere, but the greatest excitement was created when many older persons took off their watches, rings, arrings, brooches, and bracelets, and tossed them on the platform. Some of the men promised land, one man offered a house and nine acres of land, and others wrote checks on the spot. The value of the offerings at the service was about \$5,000.

A CME BLACKING is cheaper at 20 cents a bottle than any. other Dressing at 5 cents.

A LITTLE GOES A LONG WAYS because shoes once blackened with it can be kept clean by washing them with water. People in moderate circumstances find is profitable to buy it at 20c. a bottle, because what they spend for Blacking they save in shoe leather.

It is the cheapest blacking considering its quality, and yet we want to sell is cheaper if it can be done. We will pay

\$10,000 Reward

for a recipe that will enable us to make Wolff's ACME BLACKING at such a price that a retailer can profitably sell it at 10c. a

bottle. This offer is open until Jan. 1st, 1893.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

Old furniture painted with

PIK-RON

(this is the name of the paint), looks like stained and varnished see furniture. One cost will do it. A child can apply it. You can change a pine to a walnut, or a cherry to mahogany; there is no limit to your fancies. All retailers cell it.

CARTER'S POBITIVELY CURED BY

gue, Pain in the Side. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipu-tion. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.