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JOHN GRIFFIN CARLISLE.

Do Has Found Much of the Summer at Eastern Resorts.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Senator John G. Carlisle has been spending a good deal of his time this summer at eastern seaside resorts. This is something unusual for him, as he has always claimed during his summer vacations to take up such law practice as he permitted to him or as he is willing to accept, in addition to his duties in congress. Mr. Carlisle spent a few days in Boston and several days at Narragansett Pier, and has been for a week or ten days in New York city, or what amounts to the same thing in this hot weather—at Coney Island. He is here with other members of the senate doing certain committee work, which the senate imposed upon these members and upon which they expect to report when that body meets next December.

J. G. CARLISLE.

Curiously enough, Mr. Carlisle has met more of the Republican politicians of New York and the east than he has of members of his own party. He has met prominent Republicans whom he has met by his persistency in seeking information respecting men and measures from the east. He has been particularly interested in meeting all those he could to find him regarding Governor Hill, of New York. He knows Mr. Cleveland well, and probably understands that Hill is a disloyal character as well as any politician of either party, and it is a delight to read Mr. Carlisle's eulogy on the qualities which have in his opinion made Cleveland strong, and therefore Cleveland's career, back in its successes and its failures.

But whatever Hill is is now quantity to him, and he has been very much interested in Hill, and is anxious to know what are the qualities which have made such a career as Hill has enjoyed possible. The other day, while sitting on the piazza of a Narragansett Pier hotel, Mr. Carlisle said that he was wondering whether Governor Hill knew that even ex-presidents, who, they entered the senate, were expected to begin at the beginning. When Andrew Johnson, Mr. Carlisle said, entered the senate, after he had served as president, he went into the primary class. The senate is no respecter of persons, and that was the reason, Mr. Carlisle declared, why, when he had an earlier opportunity, he did not go to the senate.

It was always a matter of wonder why, when Mr. Carlisle was serving his first term as speaker, he did not secure an opportunity to be chosen a member of the senate. His friends in Kentucky sent him word that he could be chosen without trouble, and he replied that he could not take the office. The reason, he said, was this: the speakership is the most important office next to the presidency, and aside from the duty he felt he owed his party to serve out his term, he did not believe that he should, as a politician, resign an office where he was supreme to take an office where he would have to go to the foot of the class, to be expressed it. This was the reason why Mr. Carlisle was not chosen senator in 1884, and why he waited for five years before accepting the high honor.

When he was elected senator another man had to be so to be supreme in the house of representatives. He he said that going from a post of as great power as the speakership of the speaker of New York was not in the United States senate was very much like stepping from the speaker's chair in the house into the senate chamber. For, as another member of the senate may be, or his political influence when he first enters the senate, he goes to the foot of the class. Even Mr. Blaine, Mr. Carlisle said, found this to be true. HENRY EDWARD.

Of the two ways of fighting what a man believes to be doctrinal errors in a church—staying in and fighting on the inside or leaving it and fighting on the outside—Rev. Howard Macquarry, the Episcopal heretic, has chosen the second one. He will hereafter train in the Universalist camp, having accepted a call to be the pastor of a congregation of that denomination in Saginaw, Mich.

The Bonanza Territory.

Twenty-one months ago the territory of Oklahoma, in the heart of the Indian territory, was settled in an hour. This September the president's proclamation opened to settlers other than Indians 900,000 acres more on the eastern border of Oklahoma. They, too, were settled in an hour. The new lands lie between the Cimmarron river on the north and the Canadian on the south. They are divided by the new settlers into two counties, one occupying the northern the other the southern portion of the newly ceded lands. The county seats were located by the United States government beforehand, so that in these cases there can be no county call war.

The northern county seat is called Cuscoller, the southern Tecumseh. Each city is forty miles from Guthrie, O. T. It may be mentioned that lawyers' shingles were waiting to be hoisted upon seats before the government survey of these sites was completed. It is therefore no use for any young lawyers from the states to go out there and grow up with the country. The unique feature of this new lot town was the number of engineers who entered with the rest, determined to fight for homesteads.

HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

A SUCCESSFUL ENGLISH PLAYWRIGHT NOW IN NEW YORK.

His Work Is Held in Very High Repute in England, and One of His Plays Is Used to Back Form in Acting Well in America.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—There have come to New York recently two or three of the most famous playwrights of Great Britain. Perhaps the chief of all the modern playwrights is Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, who has decided it worth while to come to America so that he may see one of his plays staged and satisfactorily produced. There will be a good deal of dispute about Mr. Jones' rank as a playwright, for there are many who do not like his methods, and there are others who find serious fault with his subjects. Yet, in Great Britain Mr. Jones is accorded the most successful of the more serious writers of plays, and his plays have certainly made his fame, and to some extent the fortune, of one of the most talented of the younger English actors, Mr. E. S. Willard.

Since Mr. Jones has come to New York he has lived a rather retired life, yet his society has been sought, not only by those who are prominent in social circles, but also by the best of the literary men and women in the city. Personally, he is a gentleman, although his personality is little known. With his play, "The Dancing Girl," was to rehearsal at one of the theaters Mr. Jones was as genial, as serious and as thorough in the work of rehearsing as though he were an homogeneous stage-manager instead of the most favorable of modern English playwrights.

There has been some disposition in New York to match Mr. Jones' plays with those of Boucicault, but no people of good sense or high critical ability, of making any comparison between these two writers. Last winter they tried to create an Dion craze here in New York and Boston. It seemed for awhile as though possibly it might succeed in Boston, but the failure of the attempt in New York was immediate. Publishers say that Dion's plays in book form have had quite a large sale, and that those who have read them, and who at the same time have seen some of them played, will see that they are much more successful in the reading than the acting. That is because Dion's plays are all talk.

Encouraged by the success of the Dion publications, a publishing house has brought out in very fine style, in clear type, bound morocco, double lining, heavy paper, Mr. Jones' play of "Saints and Sinners," and, strange to say, the sale of it has been exceedingly good. It is not a very interesting story, and the number is that a play which sells so well in covers should have proved so strong when it was acted in England. It was not strong when played in this country, although it was produced in one of the finest theaters in New York, under the eyes of the school director of dramatic amusements we have ever had here, with exquisite stage setting and scenery, and with Mr. Willard himself in the chief character part; yet it was not a great success, and people wondered why a play which held the English boards so many months and brought thousands of dollars into Mr. Willard's and Mr. Jones' purses should have had such scant success here. Those who read the play may say that the very thing which makes it attractive in the reading is the cause of its comparative failure as a play in America.

Mr. Jones has had hard battles to win his present great repute. He is now about fifty years of age, and is just beginning to realize upon his expenditures of energy, his patience, his trials and his disappointments. He began to write plays when he was not much more than twenty-one years of age. Like Bronson Howard, he had a trunkful before any of them were accepted. His first success came after he had been some fifteen years struggling for it, and he then experienced the truth of the saying of Alexander Dumas that the writing of plays is either a feast or a famine for him who does it. It was a famine for a long time for Mr. Jones, but now the days of feasting have come.

His best known plays are "Saints and Sinners," "Judah," "The Middleman," and "The Dancing Girl," and they are all plays of contemporaneous life in Great Britain. Jones, I have said, is a man of his sentiment is workaday and fine, and his humor is not very humorous to the people of the United States, for his situations are strong, and he plays upon healthy moral tissues and almost all deal to some extent, with problems of the day.

Mr. Jones has taken his time, and he has won his first success. He is reported to be worth now nearly $200,000, and he is contemplating the management of a London theater, as well as buying an interest in a theater in New York. These ventures will either add greatly to his fortune or else will strip him of that which he now has.

For authors have become successful managers. Mr. Horrigan has made a good income out of money in his theatre years ago a young man who was writing funny paragraphs for a Boston newspaper wrote a funny play and has since written half a dozen more. In ten years these plays have brought him half a million dollars, and he has now become the proprietor of the beautiful Madison Square theater in New York. But Mr. Jones does not write the kind of farces which Charles H. Hoyt does. If he did he could easily become an author-manager of an American theater. E. J. EDWARDS.

THOMAS A. JANVIER.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 28.—Thomas A. Janvier, the writer of short stories that one said "he have a gross of stories and a peculiar Bohemianism of phase that are uncommon," had, only a short time ago, a volume entitled, "Color Studies and a Mexican Transcript," published by Harper's, and there has just been issued, as the work of his pen, "An Outlet of all Angels, and Other Stories," from the press of Harper's. He had a more familiar acquaintance with the Spanish Americans than any other writer of the present day, and in his tall, handsome figure, dark complexion, piercing eyes and full black beard, is not unlike the hero of some one of Castilian forces. His fame is of French extraction, though he does not affect any foreign relations, but his personal would indicate that there flowed in his veins some strain of blood that would have led his ancestors on the banks of the Guadalquivir, or in the chapels adjacent to the Cave of the Hyperion. He passed the last few weeks of the season at Narragansett Pier, arranging some of his new literary work. His "Mexican Guide," a standard work, is now in the sixth edition.

The stone-builders and bricklayers' unions of Boston have taken a decided advance step. They are to establish evening trade schools. These are to be for the benefit of indentured apprentices, who will receive instruction in the theory and science of the trade they have chosen. If Ben Franklin could come to life now and say what should be done with the fund he left for the benefit of apprentices he would apply it in this way. It is an ideal method of helping young mechanics.

Campaign Songs.

It is a fact that a political party has often floated itself into power by simply happening to hit upon a good campaign song. Harold Gibbons, one of Tippecanoe and Tyler too, "is that are well remembered yet by many a veteran who trained with the ancient Whig party.

During the war, "Rally Round the Flag, Boys," caused many a doubting young hero to enlist. So did "Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching." Above all, John Wend Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic" fired the patriotic soul. But great occasions produce great songs and great men. We have not had since the war any political or patriotic song that stirred the soul as the old ones used to do.

In Ohio there has been much marching to and fro under the Republican banner in the time of "Uncle Sam is doing business at the same old stand." This air has a swing and a rhythm to it that sets everybody tapping.

In New York the Republicans have got hold of something almost equally taking, a song set to the music of "Marching Through Georgia," and are making it ring up hill and down dale. It is true that General Sherman was so tired of this air that he called it "that blasted old tune," or words to that effect, and hoped he would never hear it again. But with the multitude it never wears out. It rings in the popular ear sleeping or waking.

The New York Democracy have a rival opportunity, which they have not yet properly utilized, to the same of their candidate for governor, Roswell P. Flower. But in many of the states it is the chief hope that any party could win while could get a component to make for it a magnificent campaign song.

Pure and Fancy as to Australia.

For some years Australia has been regarded as having the most wealth per capita of any country on the globe. The latest figures are not at hand, but it is likely that the United States, with its $1,000 per head of the population, will peak Australia very close. The next Australian property census will be looked for with interest.

David Christie Murray declares there is more material comfort in the square inch in the far southwestern continent than anywhere else on the globe, a statement which Americans will be inclined to question. The fact is that this strange union of mingled romance and hard fact is one that peculiarly interests the student of social and economic science. Australia was settled two generations ago by British penal colonists, men and women, who left to their posterity, along with material accumulations, the heritage of dark histories of crime.

The convicts often become rich and respectable men. Their children and grandchildren frequently occupy today the highest places of honor in that new world. The question is therefore partially solved as to whether crime and paupers can be eliminated out of the blood. The factors to be considered therefore in assuming up the characteristics of the Australians as a people are this country, the effect of the climate on them, and finally, the effect of the golden and extraordinary opportunities for gaining wealth.

The climate is extremely hot for the Anglo-Saxon race. In the southern part of the continent the temperature is nearly as a level with that of southern France. Going northward of course it grows hotter, but still after Queensland is passed it is tropical altogether, and in the extreme north the white man who lives and thrives will have to be a different person from the American and European of the present. A native Australian prophesies that the Australian white man of the coming race will be tall, thin, greedy and pudding, grabbing to be gone, carrying his culture lies and cackling himself. He will be talented, intellectually to a coarse, hard way, and will be an expert rider and swimmer. In 200 years the white race in Australia will have run out altogether.

"Was that herself on his doorstep because his love for her had cooled," was what a German baroness did. When will barrenness and other women learn that the best man who ever lived is not worth killing themselves for?

All Americans will be glad to hear that Anna Dickinson is recovering her health and is once more able to take the platform, not only with her old time magnetism and ringing voice, but with some of her old time lectures.

With all due deference to his emperor and the plan of insuring state insurance for workingmen, Professor Geffcken is doubtful of its utility. It is noised age that troubles workingmen, but the want of work to do. If the state or any other agency could guarantee them work throughout their lives they would ask for no old age insurance, from the fact they would achieve because too old to labor.

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