ROOT ON CAMPAIGN ISSUES

SECRETARY OF WAR DELIVERS A SPEECH AT PRESIDENT'S HOME—MEETING HASTILY ARRANGED.

Canton, Ohio, Oct. 24.—Secretary Root's meeting here to-night was an impromptu affair. It was conceived, arranged and under way in a period of a little more than three hours. The Secretary and Mrs. Root are here for a social visit with President and Mrs. McKinley at their Canton home.

The recent illness and present condition of the Secretary have prevented him from taking an active speaking part in the campaign, but he came West expecting to deliver one address, and that in the old McKinley district. The meeting was announced for Youngstown to-morrow evening. As a mark of respect to the late Secretary Sherman, all political meetings arranged for Ohio on Thursday were called off, including the one at Youngstown.

When the local committee heard of these circumstances it prevailed upon the Secretary to speak here. The efforts resulted in a crowded hall and a most enthusiastic meeting. The Grand Army Band and the Canton Republican League marched to the McKinley home to escort the Secretary. An immense crowd followed, and there was an enthusiastic invasion of the McKinley lawn. The President himself attended the Secretary to the carriage, elbowing his way down the walk and then across the lawn to the side street where the band was stationed. He bowed his thanks for the impromptu serenade and then retired to the porch amid cheers.

Secretary Root delivered an exhaustive address, lasting nearly three hours, and covering all questions involved in the campaign. He was frequently interrupted by applause. After introductory remarks of a local nature, he said:

Fellow Citizens: A heavy burden of proof rests upon those who ask the American people to reject the further services of the Republican Administration. Under that Administration the legitimate objects of government have been attained to a degree which challenges comparison with the happiest periods in the life of any nation in any age. Never in human history anywhere on earth have security for life and property, unfettered opportunity for intelligence and energy, individual freedom, and the self-respect of manhood attained a higher level than now marks the condition of this fortunate Republic.

The material results of wise and successful government are visible on every hand. We never before have had so many million people owning their own homes unincumbered, so many million people with accumulated earnings in savings banks, such universal employment of labor at such good wages, such abundant production from farm and factory and workshop of all material things which meet the necessities and contribute to the comfort and pleasure of life. The markets for our products are extending over the whole earth. There never was in this world a greater body of people so well fed, well clothed and well housed.

Above and beyond all these material things are universal opportunities for education and the general exercise and training of intelligence. Freedom of thought, freedom of speech and the constant consideration and discussion of political problems are training and exercising the whole people to a degree of competency for self-government never before equalled.

GOOD GOVERNMENT DEMANDED.

Of course, this happy condition has not been created by government, but without good government it could not have been created. Without sound governmental policy and wise and efficient governmental administration, the blessings which we have enumerated would have been impossible. Government does not make crops grow or weave cloth or mould iron, but wise government opens the markets for crops and for cloth and for iron, and for the want of it you and I have seen corn burned for fuel in the valley of the Mississippi, cloth unsalable gathering dust in the warehouses of New-England, ores unquarried and furnaces unfired among the hills of Pennsylvania and Alabama, and the productive power of millions of American workingmen idle and helpless. Government does not make enterprise; but wise government evokes enterprise by the certainty of reward for its activity. Government does not invest capital; but wise government gives to capital that confidence in security for its investment which draws it from the hiding places of distrust and transmutes it into the plant and material out of which labor creates prosperity.

Government does not give employment to labor, but wise government creates the conditions under which industrial activity employs labor. Prosperity does not come by chance. History is full of examples of earth's fairest regions nourishing only poverty, misery and degradation because of the folly and incompetency or corruption of government. We are not without illustrations in our own land of the ruin which can be wrought by unwise government and the attempts of men in power to apply crude and impracticable theories to the complicated and delicate machinery of industrial life. Under bad government no fertility of soil, no thrift or industry of population can bring prosperity to a people. Security, opportunity, confidence, activity of trade and labor are the fruits of good government alone. All these the American people secured for themselves when in the election of 1896 they committed the powers of government to the hands of President McKinley and a Republican Congress.

There is another field in which the decision of 1896 has justified itself. I am sure no really patriotic American who loves his country more than he desires office can have failed to be gratified by a certain competency and effectiveness in President McKinley's dealings with other Powers. No Administration during this generation at least has been confronted with such a succession of difficult undertakings outside of our own country.

DEALINGS WITH OTHER POWERS.

After speaking of the Spanish war and its results the Secretary continued:

When the Democratic Convention met at Kansas City in July last all Europe believed that dreadful massacre had swept into oblivion all the Ministers and legations of the civilized world in Peking. The admirals of the European Powers at Taku had agreed upon sixty thousand troops as the number necessary to march to Peking, an' they were awaiting the slow collection of that f'rce from the four quarters of the globe. London had arranged a memorial service in memory of her dead. A frightful war of retribution, the destruction of the dynasty, the removal of all restraint of law over 400,000,000 of people, the partition of China, the destruction of our markets and our trade seemed inevitable; but American diplomacy opened the sealed gates of the Tartar City and revealed to the world the representatives of civilization living, defending themselves against almost overwhelming hordes, under constant fire of shot and shell, with ammunition and food nearly gone, hoping, but almost despairing, for relief which never would have come but for American faith and American persistency. Then American soldiers and American sailors pressed for rescue, for immediate movement, and seventeen thousand men made the march and did the work of the sixty thousand, and Peking fell and the legations were saved and the world rejoiced. And now, the legations saved, we continually press for peace and reasonableness and justice. I think we may safely say that during all this trying time in China not one act of wrong or injustice and not one moment's faltering in the assertion of American rights mars our record.

All this and many other less conspicuous and striking things done for the benefit and honor of our country have not happened by chance. High credit, honest expenditure, sound material, ships in readiness, guns and ammunition effective, sailors and soldiers well armed, equipped, trained and disciplined, consistent and effective diplomacy, prompt and decisive action, prosperity and order at home, respect and honor abroad are the infallible proofs of a strong, wise, safe and honest Administration.

The Democratic charge of imperialism is a cry that is one of the cheapest and most threadbare of the demagogue's stock, always certain to produce a sensation among a people alert for the protection of the liberties.

What President McKinley has done in the Philippines has been to defend and assert the sovereignty of the United States thus acquired, with the assent of both parties and both candidates for the Presidency, with the means thus placed in his hands by Congress. It was impossible for this Government to have yielded the sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines to the armed Tagalogs whose hands were red with the blood of American soldiers. Self-respect forbade it, National honor forbade it; the whole world would have contemned and despised us if we had done it.

You have been told that the present activity of guerillas in the Philippine Islands, who, from their hiding places in the mountains, ambush and murder our troops and the friendly natives, is the result, under express and explicit orders from Aguinaldo, of a desire to maintain a show of resistance, in the hope of Mr. Bryan's election and for the purpose of producing an effect upon the people of the United States which will promote that election.

General MacArthur has reported this. Judge Taft has reported it. General Wright, sturdy Democrat of Tennessee, has reported it. The whole Philippine Commission has reported it. But, of course, the opposition will not believe them. They are Americans.

HOW TO GOVERN FILIPINOS.

The testimony is absolutely overwhelming that the people inhabiting the Philippine Archipelago are incapable of self-government. Most of them have not the first conception of what self-government means or the first qualification for its exercise. Many of them have the capacity to learn, but they have never learned.

The true proposition is the precise reverse of the charge that the exercise of government must be over the people of the Philippine Islands, as subjects, if not as citizens, which exercise of power over others, it is contended, would be destructive to our National character and institutions. The government of the Philippine Islands will not affect the character of our institutions, but the character of our institutions will determine and mould the government of the Philippine Islands.

To govern as a despot would be fatal to the character of a republic, but to govern as Congress always has and always will govern in territory outside the limits of the States, in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, subject to all the great rules of liberty and right, and responsible for every act to the great liberty loving people, can but extend and strengthen our institutions. I will not say that the men who are encouraging the Filipino soldiers here are traitors to their country. I do not think they know what it is they do. But I will say, and I think with justice, that the men who are reviling and belittling America here, and the men who are shooting from ambush there, are allies in the same cause, and both are enemies to the interests and credit of our country.

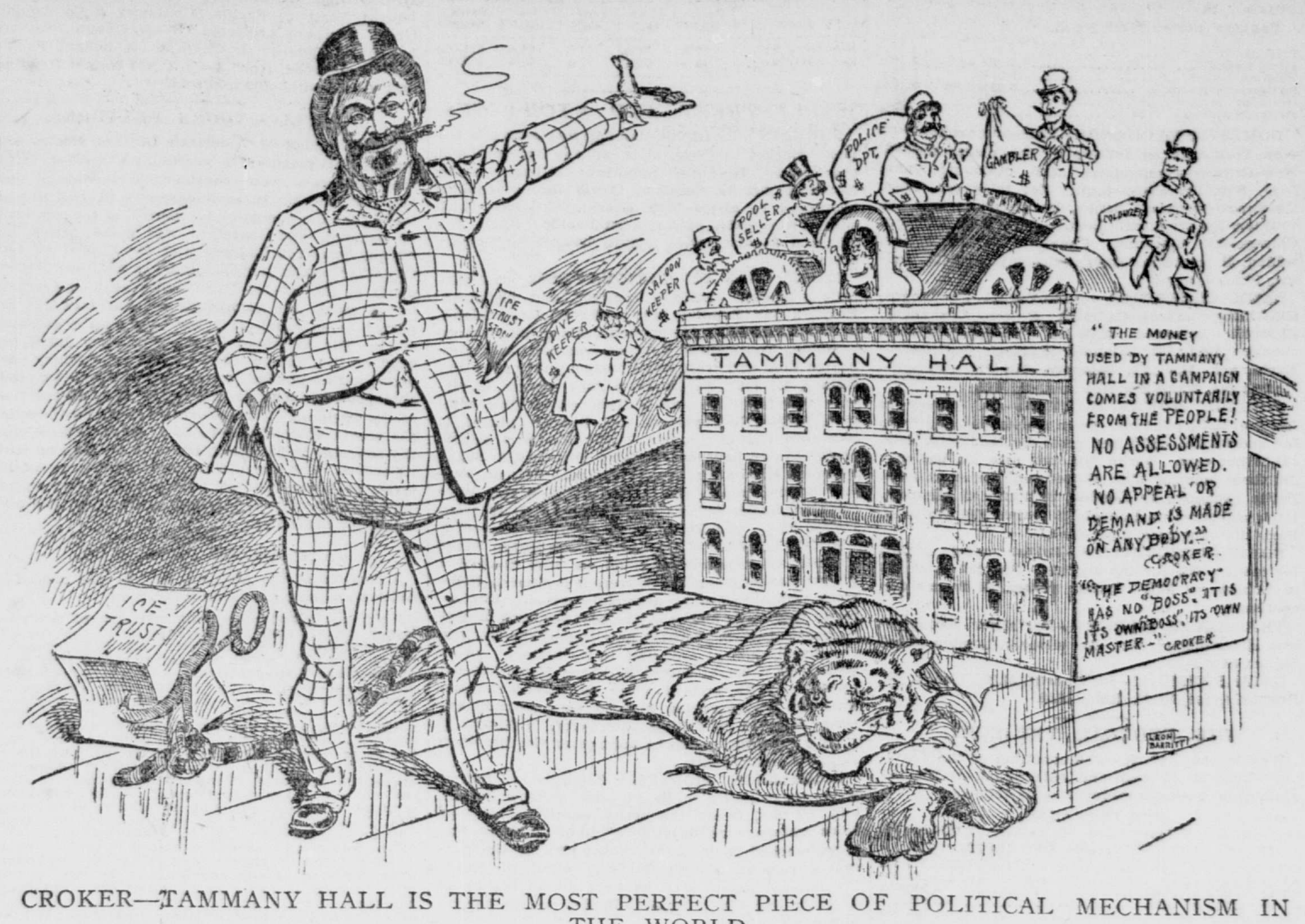
The Secretary paid some attention to the question of trusts, and in this connection said that the trouble with Mr. Bryan's treatment of trusts is that "he treats them not as a matter of business, but as a matter of politics, and he thinks that a general and indiscriminative denunciation of these great industrial enterprises which are employing the labor and increasing the wealth of America is a good campaign cry." He declared that Mr. Bryan's two proposed remedies constituted "imperialism" indeed, and would concentrate in the Government at Washington entire and absolute control over every business interest in the country. He said:

Are our opponents sincere? Is Mr. Bryan, who four years ago made his campaign upon the money issue and talked of nothing but money, and so eloquently bewailed the empty dinner pail, really sincere in pronouncing the full dinner pail to be a sordid issue? Is the party which is governing and avows its intention to still govern, ten millions of black citizens in the South, without their consent, whether by law or fraud or force, really disturbed about imperialism and the Declaration of Independence? Was that distinguished company which gathered in the Louis XIV room of the Hoffman House and ate their $12 dinner, with Mayor Van Wyck, of the Ice Trust, as presiding officer, and Richard Croker, of the Ice Trust, as presiding genius, and Chairman of the Democratic National Committee Jones, of the Cotton Bale Trust, as the director of the campaign—were they really solicitous about the evils of trusts and agonizing for the delivery of their countrymen from their effects?

A MOTLEY AND INCONGRUOUS CROWD.

To whom is the American people expected to commit the momentous interests which it is asked to take away from President McKinley but to a motley and incongruous crowd gathered from three parties, agreeing upon no single principle or policy except the free coinage of silver, and held together only for campaign purposes by sympathy of common detraction against all the glorious achievements of American progress under both political parties during the last generation? They are pedlers of political discontent who, with shifty eyes for the prejudices of each community, draw from their pack, anti-trust arguments for expansionists, anti-expansion arguments for so'nd money men and anti-gold arguments for silve' men, and always and everywhere seeking to stir up bitterness and hatred by Americans against Americans. They seek to substitute for the old and happily ended conflict of section against section a new conflict of class against class. They strike at the root of free government, with the delusive promises of the demagogue, leading the poor and the unfortunate to look to government rather than to intelligence and thrift to make them rich and strong. They strike at the life of enterprise by challenging the right of the successful to the fruits of enterprise.

The strength of free institutions in America has rested for all these centuries past upon the fact that there were no classes in America; that all men were equal before the law—equal in the rights of citizenship, equal in the dignity of manhood, unfettered in the pursuit of limitless opportunity; that the poor and humble to-day, having the qualities of intelligence and enterprise, are the rich and powerful to-morrow; that the rich and powerful to-day, lacking these qualities, are the poor and humble to-morrow; that all over the land the poorest workingmen who may no longer seek to change their own condition are looking with pride and hope upon their boys starting out upon their careers with advantages their fathers never had, with open pathways to distinction and wealth. With these conditions, which have always existed, and which exist to-day, there is no such thing as class. No gulf divides American citizens from each other. There is but one ideal, one title of honor, of pride and of mutual respect—the ideal and the title of American citizenship. All this these men would destroy in order that they may ride into power as the governors of an unhappy and discordant people.



CROKER—TAMMANY HALL IS THE MOST PERFECT PIECE OF POLITICAL MECHANISM IN THE WORLD.

FOUNDER'S DAY AT LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

THE REV. J. B. DEVINS SPEAKS ON "THE MAKING OF A NEWSPAPER."

Easton, Penn., Oct. 24 (Special).—Founder's day exercises at Lafayette College were held in Pardee Hall to-day, and were of more than usual interest. President Warfield presided, and a special feature of the programme was the unveiling of a window in the Van Wickle Library, given as a memorial to the donor, A. S. Van Wickle, by his widow, who was a daughter of Ario Pardee. The speaker of the day was the Rev. John Bancroft Devins, of "The New-York Observer," who delivered an address on "The Making of a Newspaper." He discussed newspapers as educators, and urged that preachers, teachers and editors should be allies and not opponents.

President Warfield announced that a gift of $2,500 had been received from Benjamin F. Barge, of Mauch Chunk, Penn., for the endowment of "The B. F. Barge gold medal for oratory." The trustees met and conferred the following degrees: LL.D. on William W. Cottingham, Superintendent of Easton's public schools for forty-seven years; D. D. on the Rev. James H. Snowden, of Washington, Penn., one of the oldest trustees of Washington and Jefferson College; M. A. on Charles A. Oliver, M. D., of Philadelphia, and Ph. D. on the Rev. Ernest P. F. Pfattecher, of Lebanon.

TO ENDOW BELOIT COLLEGE.

Chicago, Oct. 24.—"The Tribune" says an endowment fund of $350,000 was placed within the reach of the trustees of Beloit College at a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee at the Union League Club. One of the trustees announced that if $150,000 was raised by other friends of the institution a check for $200,000 would be placed in the committee's hands immediately by him. Thirty thousand dollars of the $150,000 required was pledged immediately by members of the committee present, and President Edward D. Eaton, of the college, asserted that the remainder would be raised and the $200,000 claimed before January 1, 1901. The name of the guarantor of the $200,000 and the names of those who immediately subscribed $30,000 are kept secret, owing to an agreement entered into by all present at the meeting.

PRESIDENT GOING TO MANSFIELD.

Canton, Ohio, Oct. 24.—Secretary and Mrs. Root arrived here to-day for a few days' visit at the McKinley home. President McKinley and Secretary Cortelyou drove to the station to meet them. The President's party will start for Mansfield at 7:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. The funeral train from Washington is expected to reach Canton at that time, and a private car assigned to the President will be attached here. Mrs. McKinley will not go to the funeral. Judge William R. Day and several persons from Canton and Cleveland will accompany the President. The party will return to Canton on a special train late in the afternoon.

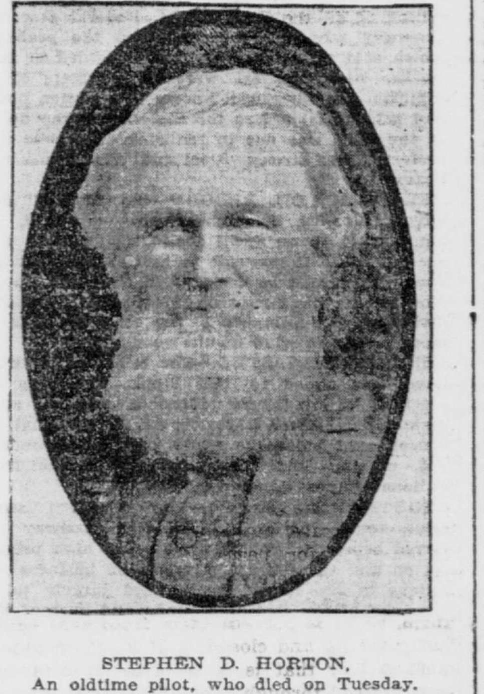
CURATE OF HOLY TRINITY RESIGNS.

The Rev. Alexander Griswold Cummins, jr., for the last five years curate of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, at Lenox-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-second-st., has accepted a call to the rectorship of Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, and will assume charge of his new parish about December 1. The vestry of Holy Trinity accepted Mr. Cummins's resignation on Sunday night.

OBITUARY.

STEPHEN D. HORTON.

Captain Stephen Decatur Horton, who died at City Island on Tuesday, had been for many years identified with the Association of Long Island Sound and Hell Gate Pilots and held large interests in many vessels. Born in 1821 on City Island, he had always lived there, and began piloting when sixteen years old. For fifty years the business prospered, but then the general use of steam caused it to decline. Captain Horton was identified with the interests of City Island and many of its improvements, and his house, garden and grounds at the point are one of the most beautiful places on the Sound. Many famous artists, musicians and singers visited him there. Old pilots and also the younger ones held him in high regard, though he had been out of active business for several years. Captain Horton leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters. The funeral will be held this afternoon at the Methodist Episcopal Church on City Island.



STEPHEN D. HORTON,
An oldtime pilot, who died on Tuesday.

D. F. DOBIE.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Oct. 24 (Special).—D. F. Dobie, agent and warden at Clinton Prison, died from heart disease at his home, at Dannemora, to-day. Mr. Dobie was born at Huntingdon, P. Q., January 12, 1840. He began the study of law in 1859, and just before the Civil War was admitted to the bar. He enlisted in Company H, 118th New-York Volunteers, at the beginning of the war. In 1864 he was made captain and served until the close.

He was four times elected Coun'y Treasurer and twice Surrogate, and has alway' been an active Republican leader in this section.

POTTER J. THOMAS.

Potter J. Thomas died on Monday at his home, No. 90 Etna-st., Brooklyn, from heart disease, at the age of eighty-eight. He was born in Chenango County, N. Y., and went to Brooklyn when a young man. For a long time he was in the lumber business in Brooklyn, and later was in partnership with his brother, Benjamin F. Potter, as a stock broker, in Wall-st.

HENRY GOSSLAR HAGER.

Henry Gosslar Hager died at his home, No. 645 Carlton-ave., Brooklyn, yesterday from typhoid fever, at the age of twenty-eight. His father was the late Matthew P. Hager, a well known railroad contractor. Henry was graduated from the Brooklyn High School, and held an important place in the employ of Robert Gair, the paper box manufacturer, of Brooklyn. His death occurred two months after the announcement of his engagement to Miss Jessie Gair, the daughter of his employer. He was a member of the Crescent Club, and had been an officer in the Irving Club, which was afterward absorbed by the Invincible Club.

MRS. S. A. KERR RETURNS TO THE CITY.

SAID TO BE OUT OF DANGER FROM HER ACCIDENT IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

Mrs. S. A. Kerr, who was accidentally shot in the Adirondacks a few weeks ago, has returned to New-York and is now at the home of her mother, Mrs. E. Coe, No. 668 Fifth-ave. Mrs. Kerr was shot while in a canoe on a lake and was so badly injured that it was necessary to amputate one of her legs. She is said to be entirely out of danger. She was brought home by her mother and her son, E. Coe Kerr. Mrs. Kerr's son was with her when the accident occurred, but Mrs. Coe was in New-York and went to the Adirondacks on learning of the accident. Charles Bailey, of Philadelphia, who was wounded by the same bullet, is said to be entirely recovered.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The New-York is to open as a theatre for burlesque on Tuesday, instead of Monday. The first offering will be called "Nell Go In," and "Joe" Ott, Miss Amelia Summerville, Miss Josie Sadler, Miss Venie Henshaw, Joseph Sparks, Snitz Edwards, Frank Doane, "Pat" Rooney, John Mayon, Charles Macart, Lionel E. Lawrence and Arthur Stone have been engaged to act in it. Matinees will be on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Smoking will be allowed.

Daniel Frohman has secured the services of Walter Damrosch to deliver a series of four afternoon explanatory lectures at the piano, on Wagner's music dramas. They will include "Das Rheingold," "Die Walküre," "Siegfried" and "Das Götterdämmerung," and will take place the last two weeks in January, at Daly's Theatre, preceding the productions of the operas at the Metropolitan Opera House, where Mr. Damrosch will conduct them.

Miss Cissy Loftus arrived from London yesterday on the Oceanic to begin rehearsals with Daniel Frohman's stock company. She will begin the rehearsals with the company next week in Baltimore, and will play an important part in "The Man of Forty," the play with which Mr. Frohman will open his season at Daly's Theatre on November 26.

GOOD GROUND NOT GOOD ENOUGH.

AND THE INFATUATED INHABITANTS THINK THAT BAYHAMPTON IS BETTER.

The insanity of changing the names of places is still prevalent on Long Island, just as lockjaw is said to be. It has fallen upon Good Ground now, and they are going to change the name to Bayhampton. As is almost universally the case when the name of a place is changed, a name which has distinction is to be given up for one which has none. There is probably no other place in the world called Good Ground. The name is original, agreeable, distinctive, unique. There may be no other place in the world called Bayhampton, but the name sounds essentially commonplace and as if there might be a dozen others. The reason of the change is said to be that some of the inhabitants "did not believe that the name suggested life enough for a place that depended largely upon the summer patronage of New-Yorkers." Just how "Bayhampton" is any more suggestive of life than "Good Ground" is a puzzle.

It is a most reprehensible habit, this of changing long standing names, but probably it will go on as long as silly people prefer that which is cheap and which they regard as showy to what is dignified and picturesque and established. The best names in this country are the Indian names, which belonged to the soil from the first and which are different from anything else in the world. Next to these are the names which were given by early settlers and were in some way descriptive of the places. Probably Good Ground was one of these. Next in value are the many which were named in affectionate remembrance of homes left behind. Almost the worst are those which are named in servile imitation of other places, not in affectionate remembrance of them, and worst of all are those which are named after prominent investors, with "villes" and "burgs" added. Now and then the New-York Board of Aldermen takes a dislike to some name which has stood for centuries, and then maps and title deeds and recollections are confused and some Tammany heeler is glorified by the change of the name of a street. The whole habit is useless, meddlesome and thoroughly reprehensible.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION OF THE CONVENTION AT SPRINGFIELD.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 24.—The second day's session of the American Missionary Association's fifty-fourth annual meeting opened in the Court Square Theatre this morning at 8:30 o'clock with a devotional meeting, led by the Rev. Dr. Elijah Horr, of Medford, Mass. In the business session which followed the Rev. Edwin H. Byington, of Massachusetts, presented a report and address on Chinese missions; the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, of New-York, spoke on "The Chinese in America and the Regeneration of China"; the Rev. C. A. Vincent, of Illinois, presented a report and address on Indian missions, and was followed by the Rev. A. C. Garner, of the District of Columbia, who presented "A Negro's Plea for the Negro." President Horace Bumstead, D. D., of Georgia, spoke on "The Higher Education of the Negro."

Addresses were made at the afternoon session by the Rev. H. L. Hoyt, of Tennessee; the Rev. John Edwards, of Porto Rico; J. R. Savage, Alabama; Truman J. Backus, LL. D., of New-York, and the Rev. Dr. Dewitt S. Clark, of Massachusetts.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 24.—The thirty-first annual convention of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of the United States opened for a session to last eight days in Trinity Church this morning. About two thousand women were present, including prominent mission workers and missionaries from all parts of the world. The address of welcome was by Mrs. William Butler, and the response by Mrs. M. S. Huston, of Burlington, Iowa.

TO SUCCEED THE LATE DR. GREGORY.

The Rev. Dr. Fields Hermance, of Newburg, has been appointed to the pastorate of St. Stephen's Methodist Church, in The Bronx, to succeed the Rev. Dr. Gilbert H. Gregory, who died suddenly in the church a few weeks ago. The Rev. Jesse C. Coddington, of this city, succeeds Dr. Hermance.

COLUMBIA'S DEBATERS CHOSEN.

C. H. Tuttle, L. N. Wood, R. H. Gumm and A. Oviatt have been chosen as Columbia's candidates for the annual debate with Pennsylvania. Another trial will be held, when three men will be finally selected.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

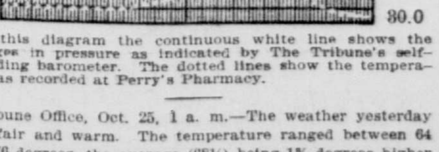
Washington, Oct. 24.—An area of high pressure has moved rapidly eastward along the northern border during the last twenty-four hours, and is central to-night in Ontario. A disturbance appears to be developing in Western Nebraska. The rainfall of the last twenty-four hours has been rather light. Except in New-England, the eastern portion of the Middle States, Virginia and the middle Rocky Mountain region no rain has fallen. The temperature is generally above the seasonal average in the majority of districts. Generally fair weather is indicated for all districts, except along the west Gulf Coast, where occasional rains will probably occur Thursday and Friday. Rain is also indicated in the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys and the middle Rocky Mountain region for Thursday and in the upper lake region Friday. Lower temperatures are indicated from the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region northeastward to New-England. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh north to northeast. On the lower lakes light to fresh northeasterly winds will prevail. On the upper lakes light easterly winds will become fresh southeasterly.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

For District of Columbia, New-England, Eastern New-York, New-Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, fair to-day and Friday; cooler to-day; fresh northerly winds.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, fair to-day and Friday; cooler to-day; light to fresh north to east winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram the continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted lines show the temperature as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, Oct. 25, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday was fair and warm. The temperature ranged between 64 and 76 degrees, the average (68¼) being 1¾ degrees higher than that of Tuesday and 9¾ degrees higher than that of the corresponding date of last year.

The weather to-day will be fair and cooler.

MUSIC.

OPERA IN ENGLISH.

"Martha," a more than pretty opera, was more than prettily performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. Singular, some people might say in view of the many changes which have come over opera since "Martha,"—singular that the charm of Flotow's opera has suffered such slight decay; but it is not singular. It was once a representative German opera—Liszt began his operatic career as conductor at Weimar, the cradle of the operatic revolution, by producing it—and it has become the "ever popular," the mainstay of English opera; but it is as fascinating as ever it was for all who love pretty tunes. There is nobody whose operatic memory runs back over a generation who has not heard all the goddesses of his idolatry sing its pretty measures. Christine Nilsson's voice, heard in it twenty-five years ago, used to cause a peculiar horripilation of the flesh in musical, susceptible youths, and when Adelina Patti, some ten years later, celebrated her twenty-fifth anniversary at the old Academy of Music, she could think of nothing better to sing than the music of the Lady Enrichetta in "Marta." What opera calls up pleasanter recollections and memories freer from the distracting controversies of the later day! Ah, me!

This, we fear, is sentiment, yet it is to the credit of Mr. Savage's opera company that last night's performance called up the amiable memories. It is long since a Metropolitan performance did such a thing;—not since Mme. Sembrich charmed the patrons of the house in its first season, and last night's representation was brighter and more spirited in its general features than that. The only drawback to the complete enjoyment of the evening was that the theatre was too large for the play. Miss Grace van Studdeford effected her entrance on the New-York stage in the part of Lady Harriet and realized many of its pretty traditions. Her presence is ingratiating, her acting piquant, graceful, varied and intelligent. Her voice, small but pure, flexible and generally true. With Miss Condon, Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Pringle she made up an effective quartet and helped Mr. Savage's organization to one of the most satisfactory performances that it has yet given.

FUNERAL OF JOHN SHERMAN.

A NOTABLE GATHERING AT THE SERVICES IN WASHINGTON—THE BODY ON THE WAY TO OHIO.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Representatives of every department of the Government and of many foreign Powers assembled to-day to pay homage to the memory of John Sherman. The funeral services were held at the Sherman home in K-st., where the aged statesman died. The massive coffin rested on a black draped catafalque in the parlor. The air was heavy with the scent of roses, orchids and hothouse flowers that had come from all quarters as a testimonial of affection and respect. President McKinley, who left Washington the night after Mr. Sherman's death, was represented by Secretary Hay, who was one of the honorary pallbearers. From the White House conservatories came a heavy wreath of white roses and orchids. The British Legation is closed, but Lord Pauncefote sent a wreath of white roses.

The services began at 1 p. m. and were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, assisted by the Rev. E. M. Paddock. Concealed in the rear of the hallway a quartet from St. John's choir, accompanied by the organist, H. H. Freeman, sang in the intervals of the service. After the hymn "Rock of Ages," Dr. Mackay-Smith read the funeral service of the Episcopal Church. When the reading was finished the choir softly sang the hymn "Peace, Perfect Peace." In accordance with Episcopal usage, there was no address, and after a brief prayer the choir chanted the anthem "Lord, let me know my end and the number of my days." The coffin was then lifted by the bearers, with the honorary pallbearers following, and carried from the house, where the home battalion of the 5th Cavalry, with its mounted band, and the 2d Artillery, under Colonel Rafferty, waited to escort it to the railroad station. The honorary pallbearers, who were grouped about the coffin during the services, were Secretary Hay, Secretary Gage, Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court; Admiral Dewey, General Nelson A. Miles, ex-Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Justice Hagner, of the District Supreme Court; Judge J. C. Bancroft Davis, John A. Kasson, of the State Department, and Colonel M. M. Parker.

It was a notable gathering that filled the hallway and parlors of the house—the most representative, perhaps, at any funeral here since the burial of General Lawton last spring. Among those present were members of the Cabinet, Chief Justice Fuller and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, John W. Foster, General Longstreet, George W. Wilson, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; General Vincent, Colonel Gilmore, Captain Michler, Mrs. Foraker, Mrs. U. S. Grant, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, Judge Weldon, Commander Reamy, ex-Senator and Mrs. J. B. Henderson, M. Thiébaut, French Chargé d'Affaires; Count de Quadt, German Chargé d'Affaires; Kogoro Takanira, the Japanese Minister; the Mexican Ambassador and Mme. Azpiroz, the Chinese Minister, Wu Ting Fang; Señor Vicuna, the Chilian Minister; Señor Pulido, the Venezuelan Chargé; ex-Senator and Mrs. Quay, Mrs. Robert Anderson, Mrs. Audenried, Minister J. N. Leger of Hayti, Brigadier-General Ruggles, José Godoy, of the Mexican Embassy; Mr. Shen Tung, of the Chinese Legation; Ainsworth R. Spofford, Minister Sin Tem Moh of Corea, Minister J. F. De Assis-Brasil of Brazil, Brigadier-General John M. Wilson, Alvey M. Adee, of the State Department; C. L. E. Lardy, of the Swiss Legation; Gustav de Straite, of the Norwegian Legation; the Belgian Minister, Count Lichtervelde; the Spanish Minister, the Duke of Arcos, and Mr. Carigani, of the Italian Legation. A delegation from the Loyal Legion was also present.

The funeral party started for Mansfield, Ohio, on a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 3:30 o'clock. There the burial will take place on Thursday, when President McKinley will be present.

HANNA TO ATTEND FUNERAL.

Chicago, Oct. 24.—Senator Hanna started for Mansfield at midnight to attend the Sherman funeral to-morrow, returning to Chicago to-morrow night, after a conference with President McKinley.

In regard to Senator Jones's statement of his demand on the President for the secret instructions to the Paris Peace Commission, Senator Hanna said that it is a matter within the jurisdiction of the War Department, and with which the President will probably not interfere.

The Republican National Committee announced to-day that Senator Hanna will speak at Fort Wayne, Ind., on the evening of October 31.

INAUGURATION OF DR. PRITCHETT.

INSTALLED AS PRESIDENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

Boston, Oct. 24.—The inauguration of Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, former Chief of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, as president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, took place to-day in the new Symphony Hall in Boston. A large company was present, consisting of representatives of colleges and universities from all parts of the country and of the alumni, the entire main body of the hall being filled by the students, 1,250 or more in number. Brief addresses were made by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, by Colonel Thomas L. Livermore on behalf of the corporation, and by former President Crafts. The principal feature, however, was, of course, the inaugural address of the incoming president.

Dr. Pritchett's practical experience as director of perhaps the most important purely scientific branch of the Government service rendered his inaugural address upon "The Relation of Educated Men to the State" peculiarly suggestive. His insistence upon the obligations of the institutions of higher learning to maintain about themselves an atmosphere favorable to the growth of a wholesome type of civic virtue was especially appropriate and inspiring, coming, as it happened, upon the eve of a National election.

Dr. Pritchett explained that for some years past as an executive officer of the general Government he had been obliged to study the graduates of colleges and of technical schools from the standpoint of their efficiency. In this capacity he had been forced to consider the relation of educated men to the Government, to compare their service to it with the service rendered by others. He called attention to the fact that a constantly growing proportion of the important places of the government are passing into the hands of college men and he asked the question whether the training received in our institutions of higher learning merely gave men increased power or did the college life also fit men for patriotic and loyal and unselfish service to the State.

MARRIED.

CUTTING—DE RAISMES—On Wednesday, October 24, 1900, by the Rev. Alonzo C. Stewart, Harriet Louise to Charles Weed Cutting.

DE RIVAS—HOWELL—On Wednesday, October 24, at the Church of the Atonement, Quogue, Long Island, by the Rev. Robert Weeks, José de Rivas, of New-York, to Nellie, daughter of Josiah Person Howell, of Quogue.

WELCH—LIVINGSTON—On Wednesday, October 24, 1900, at the chapel of the Archiepiscopal residence in this city, by His Grace the Archbishop of New-York, Charles James Welch Esq., of San Francisco, Cal., to Elizabeth Kilsyth Livingston, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, of this city.

YOUNG—JOHNSON—On Tuesday, October 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1,320 Webster-ave., New-York, by the Rev. C. C. Woodruff, Mary Frances, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Corey Johnson, to Horace G. Young, of Fanwood, N. J.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

Flewwellin, Jane S.	Pike, Maria M.
Hagen, Henry G.	Pruyn, John K.
Harter, Frederick A.	Wheeler, Anna.
Kelley, Lucinda	

FLEWWELLIN—At Bedford Station, N. Y., October 24, Jane S., widow of Barnardus Flewwellin, in the 86th year of her age.
Funeral services will be held at Friend's meeting house, Amawalk, Sunday, October 28, at 11 o'clock.
Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of train due at Amawalk 10:40 a. m.

HAGEN—Wednesday, October 24, Henry G. Hagen, son of the late Matthew T. Hagen, aged 28 years.
Funeral services Friday, October 26, at 2 p. m., from No. 120 New-York-ave., corner Bergen-st., Brooklyn.
Interment private.

HARTER—On Tuesday, October 23, 1900, of typhoid fever, Frederick A. Harter, at his residence, No. 143 Henry-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., on Thursday, October 25, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

KELLEY—At White Plains, N. Y., on Tuesday, October 23, Lucinda Kelley, daughter of the late David Lockwood, of Carmel, N. Y.
Funeral services from her late residence, No. 53 South Lexington-ave., on Thursday, at 11 a. m.

PIKE—On October 22, 1900, Maria Martin, widow of the late Gardiner Pike.
Funeral services at the residence of her brother, Howard R. Martin, No. 115 West 77th-st., on Thursday, October 25, at 11 a. m.
Interment at Greenwood.

PRUYN—On October 23, at his home, No. 121 Madison-ave., John K. Pruyn, aged 75 years.
Services will be held at his late residence on Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock.
Interment in Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, N. Y. (from the Earl Memorial Chapel).
Carriages will meet train leaving New-York 10:30 a. m., Friday.

WHEELER—Suddenly, on Monday, October 22, Anna, daughter of the late George Minor and Maria B. Wheeler, of Scarsdale, N. Y.
Funeral services from the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry P. Toler, No. 22 West 48th-st., on Thursday morning, October 25, at 11:30 o'clock.
Interment private.

Woodlawn Cemetery,
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 20 East 23rd Street, Madison Square South.

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Postoffice Notice.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending October 27, 1900, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows: Parcels Post Mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below. Parcels Post Mails for Germany close at 5 p. m. Wednesday.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY—At 6.30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Kaiser Friederich, via Plymouth and Hamburg (mail for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, British India and Lorenzo Marquez, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per s. s. Kaiser Friederich"); at 6.30 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, British India and Lorenzo Marquez, per s. s. La Bretagne, via Havre (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. La Bretagne").
FRIDAY—At 2 p. m. for Cape Colony nad Natal, per s. s. Landsend (mail must be directed "per s. s. Landsend.")
SATURDAY—At 4 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Umbria, via Queenstown; at 8 a. m. for Netherlands, per s. s. Statendam (mail must be directed "per s. s. Statendam"); at 8 a. m. for Italy, per s. s. Werra, via Naples (mail must be directed "per s. s. Werra"); at 8 a. m. for Azores Islands direct, per s. s. Trojan Prince; at 10 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. Astoria (mail must be directed "per s. s. Astoria").

*PRINTED MATTER, ETC.—This steamer takes Printed Matter, Commercial Papers, and Samples for Germany only. The same class of mail matter for other parts of Europe will not be sent by this ship unless specially directed by her.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic Mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

THURSDAY—At 1 a. m. for Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Bellanoch; at 2:30 a. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Admiral Sampson, from Philadelphia; at 11 a. m. for Brazil, per s. s. Syracusa (mail for North Brazil must be directed "per s. s. Syracusa"); at 1 p. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for Bahama Islands, Santiago and Guantanamo, per s. s. Santiago; at 1 p. m. for Mexico, per s. s. Niagara (mail must be directed "per s. s. Niagara"); at 3 p. m. for Barbados and Demerara, per s. s. Ulier.
SATURDAY—At 7 a. m. for Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Coronda; at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10 a. m.) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands and Demerara, per s. s. Fontabelle (mail for Grenada and Trinidad must be directed "per s. s. Fontabelle"); at 10 a. m. for Porto Rico, per s. s. Ponce; at 10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, Carthagena and Greytown, per s. s. Alleghany (mail for Costa Rica must be directed "per s. s. Alleghany"); at 10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Venezuela and Curacao, per s. s. Maracaibo (mail for Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, must be directed "per s. s. Maracaibo"); at 11 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Havana.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday). Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at †7 a. m. (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday). Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer close at this office daily at 2:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala by rail to New-Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at †3 p. m. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala). Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to Mobile, Ala., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at †3 p. m. (connecting closes here every Tuesday). †Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia (except West Australia), New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. after October †14 and up to October †27, inclusive, or on day of arrival of s. s. Campania, due at New-York October †27, for dispatch per s. s. Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to October †29, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to October †30, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Empress of Japan (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver"). Mails for Hawaii, San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to November †9, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Australia. Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New-Zealand, which goes via San Francisco), and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to November †10, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Aorangi (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 p. m. November †11).

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, Postmaster.
Postoffice, New-York, N. Y., October 19, 1900.