A TORY SQUIRE.

REFLECTIONS OF SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH AS A CANDID FRIEND—THE VOICE OF ONE CRYING IN THE WILDERNESS.

London, October 1.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has earned by long service in Parliament and in office the privilege of plain speaking. Before starting for India to attend the coronation durbar at Delhi he has appeared before his home constituency at Bristol as a private member and a candid friend, after serving his party for thirty-eight years in the Commons and for twenty years in office. Out of the fulness of so unusual an experience the veteran has spoken with dignity and authority; and since his sincerity and conscientiousness have never been questioned, his reflections upon his retirement from active duty at the Treasury have the force and weight of a political testament. During recent years he has been offering strenuous resistance to military extravagance, wasteful expenditures and reckless aggressiveness in foreign affairs and colonial policies. Sometimes he has been dragged along against his convictions, and oftener there has been a compromise. The strong will of this ideal country squire has been a restraining force in Conservative politics. Now that he can speak with the freedom of a private member, knowledge which has come from official responsibility seasons his admonitions to the country. The veteran's acquiescence in the demands of his colleagues that the defences of the empire should be strengthened was obtained with reluctance before the war in South Africa, and when the campaign was begun he was forced to find the money for it; but he has remained an unflinching critic of the War Office and an inflexible adversary of militarism. While he considers a strong navy absolutely vital to the safety of the empire, he sees no reason for increased expenditures for shipbuilding next year, and favors the adoption of the principle of a short service and the establishment of a reserve. He contends that these reforms will render the British navy much less costly in time of peace and equally efficient in time of war. As for the army, with every proper allowance for the garrison in South Africa, a reduction in military estimates may be made next year, if there can be drastic reforms in the War Office; but these results can never be accomplished until the mass of military officers are compelled to pay attention to the duties of their profession, and until all those outside influences which interfere with the management of the army and with the selections for appointments and promotions are removed. No severer indictment has been drawn against the mismanagement of the British army than this passage from the veteran Chancellor's speech, and it is followed with an earnest and emphatic warning against the dangers of unfettered and uncontrolled military expenditures. When the South African war began the staff was in high revolt against the Chancellor of the Exchequer for cutting down estimates and insisting upon retrenchment, and sought to hold him responsible for its own lack of preparation and efficiency. He now retaliates by contrasting the facility and economy with which the Soudan campaign was carried on by Lord Cromer and Lord Kitchener with the ineptitude and wasteful extravagance with which the operations in South Africa were conducted by the War Office.

There is, however, no evidence that the spirit of militarism is declining in the United Kingdom. In each service the warning is sounded that the bow of Ulysses must not remain unstrung. In the navy a costly construction programme has been in progress during the last seven years, and the experts are able to demonstrate that the effective resources of the British fleet are now in excess of those of the combined fleets of France and Russia; but they are not satisfied, and are clamoring for more ships of every class. A navy that is stronger than those of any two other European powers ought to suffice for the defence of the empire, but the alarmists will not be convinced that the contingency of a general Continental coalition against England is impossible, and they are suspicious of Germany, and are whispering among themselves that there is only one power against which the guns of the Emperor's new fleet will ever be directed. The economist's appeal for a reduction in the construction account and for the introduction of a short term of service and the creation of a naval reserve will not be heeded. The fleet is regarded as the chief national safeguard and defence. No votes are to be gained either in the Commons or in the country by proposals for cheapening the navy. The military experts are even more unmanageable than the naval authorities when retrenchment is urged. The staff favors conscription, and does not believe that England will ever have an effective and trustworthy army so long as it retains the voluntary system. When Sir Michael Hicks-Beach asserts that a smaller but better paid army will be superior to the present establishment, and that a drastic reform of the War Office is more urgently required than any increase in the permanent force, he has strong public support, but inevitably excites the hostility of the military class. The outside influences which are constantly interfering with the management of the army and with serious work in the military profession are mainly of a social nature, and, as he scornfully remarks, could never be tolerated in any well organized department of the Civil Service.

This characteristic old Tory has more faith in a cautious, diplomatic and colonial policy than in costly armaments. "Let us attract," he exclaims, "the sympathies and help of our great colonies, not by paroxysms of mutual admiration, but by respecting both them and ourselves; and with regard to foreign nations, let us carry out the golden rule of doing to others as we should wish them to do to us!" Instead of ringing the changes upon imperialism, he adopts the tone of Lord John Russell and Mr. Cobden, in urging self-restraint and avoidance of meddlesome activity in foreign affairs. "Let us not always consider it a menace or injury to ourselves," he remarks sententiously, "if a foreign nation follows our own example by founding some station for the benefit of its trade, or even by annexing territory which hitherto in barbarous hands has yielded nothing to the welfare of mankind." The vaporings of a sensational press at home and abroad are to be utterly disregarded, and provocation, whether by word or action, is to be scrupulously avoided. These admonitions sound like counsels of perfection, yet sobriety of judgment has been increasing in England during recent years, and a safe and self-respecting rather than a flighty and spirited diplomacy is favored by the nation. The British attitude toward both Russia and Germany has been transformed during the last quarter of a century. There are no outbreaks of hysterical excitement when Russian intrigues are reported in Central Asia, Persia, China or the Balkans, and there is a gradual acceptance of the truth that the great maritime and commercial nations must work together without jealousy or resentment, and that it is as important for England to remain on good terms with Germany as with America.

The old watchdog of the Treasury, now that his official muzzle has been taken off, growls fiercely over the increase of national expenditures. He despairs of retrenchment, when day after day there are importunate demands for fresh outlays for old age pensions for all sorts and conditions, for subsidies for steamships and ocean cables, for purchases of telephones and other services and industries, and for loans to the Shah and railway guarantees in China or Mesopotamia. He considers that John Bull has swallowed quite as much new empire as he can digest, and has quite enough to do to take care of himself and of his position without undertaking fresh risks and responsibilities. During the last seven years ordinary expenditures have been increasing at the annual rate of £5,500,000, and unless this tendency were checked a shilling income tax would be insufficient even for times of peace, and people who were complaining of a small tax on sugar would be exposed to heavy taxation on many other great articles of consumption. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has made a powerful plea against the growth of national expenditures as one of the most dangerous symptoms of the times; yet hardly is the Bristol speech in print, with its protest against the subsidizing of steamship lines, before Mr. Gerald Balfour announces the new subvention with the Cunard Line, by which the government agrees to advance the money for the construction of two liners of higher speed than the fastest German ships, and also to increase the subsidies enormously, in return for the privilege of holding the entire fleet at its disposal, either for purchase or charter, in any future emergency. The trend of tendencies and events is too strong for this stout hearted old economist. He has resisted it with inflexible determination year after year, but retrenchment is impracticable under the new conditions of a more complex civilization than Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Cobden and Mr. Gladstone were forced in their time to consider. Not even the threat of a permanent shilling income tax is likely to arrest the progress of expenditures, for taxpayers know that there is another remedy—the creation of new sources of revenue.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, old Tory squire as he is, has been the chief support of the Cobdenite cause during the last seven years. He has been a convinced Free Trader, whose principles of finance have been the accepted traditions of the Manchester school, and he has administered the Treasury and financed a costly war on the lines of the great Liberal economists who preceded him at the Treasury. If he has made three departures from the traditional methods of the Treasury, he has done so under pressure from his colleagues; but in each instance he has minimized the effects of the experiment. He might easily have doubled the revenues derived from the sugar tax, the coal export duties and the grain registration fees, and in this way have demonstrated the efficiency of indirect taxation; but he was acting either under compulsion or political necessity, and took no interest in opening alternative courses for direct taxation. In the opinion of many broad minded economists, he neglected to take advantage of a supreme opportunity for readjusting the burdens of direct and indirect taxation, and financed the war in the narrowest possible way as a Cobdenite of the old school. His has been the only will which has challenged Mr. Chamberlain's intellectual ascendancy in government councils, and it has been strong enough to thwart and obstruct the tendencies of Tory Democracy and commercial imperialism. Sincerity and consistency have been the secrets of his power, and while his voice, when he appeals for retrenchment, is like one crying aloud in the wilderness for repentance as the time is at hand, it vibrates with earnestness and convinces those who listen to it that he is a statesman to be trusted.

I. N. F.

THE PEANUT POLITICIAN.

"Seize the mines! If that be Socialism make the most of it."

MRS. ROCKEFELLER HIS NURSE.

JOHN D., JR., CONFINED TO HIS HOME BY COLD AND SORE THROAT.

John D. Rockefeller, jr., has been confined to his home at Pocantico Hills with a severe cold and sore throat for the last week and has been unable to attend to business. A Tarrytown physician has been attending him. It was said yesterday that the illness was so slight that it was not worth mentioning. Mrs. Rockefeller, a daughter of Senator Aldrich, has been acting as her husband's nurse.

FUNERAL OF MRS. BROWN.

DR. PATTON WILL CONDUCT SERVICE OVER PRINCETON'S BENEFACTOR.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 12.—The funeral of Mrs. Susan Dod Brown, Princeton's benefactor, will be held to-morrow at her home, in Stockton-st., at 10:30 o'clock. Dr. Patton will officiate, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Devries, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Brown was a member, and President Rendall, of Lincoln University, Pennsylvania. After the service the body will be taken to New-York in a private car, and burial will be in the family vault at St. Mark's Church. Among those who will accompany the body will be President Woodrow Wilson, President Rendall, Colonel J. J. McCook and Bayard Stockton.

HANNA'S ENGAGEMENTS CANCELLED.

Cleveland, Oct. 12.—On the urgent advice of his physicians Senator Hanna's engagements for this week have been cancelled, so that he may recuperate from a threatened illness.

LASKAR ARRIVES ON THE COLUMBIA.

Emmanuel Laskar, the chess champion, is a passenger on the Anchor Line steamer Columbia, which arrived in port last night from Glasgow and Moville. The vessel anchored at Quarantine, and will dock this morning.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on board the steamer Potsdam, from Rotterdam and Boulogne sur Mer, were: Mrs. Chester Arthur, Dr. W. E. Beardsley, W. S. Carroll, Colonel S. W. Fordyce, Harry Rothschild, Daniel B. Timson, Roderick Terry, F. N. Trevor W. H. Walker, C. G. Trusdell and Edwin M. Johnson.

Among the passengers who arrived last night on board the Cymric, from Liverpoo and Queenstown, were Ralph Abercrombie, H. Carroll Brown, Lewis J. Frith, Martin Harvey, R. J. Hearne, E. A. Loeb, H. A. Moody, Dr. F. J. Quinlan, Percy Randall, J. Slater, John Stewart and James Thompson.

THE MASCAGNI CONCERT.

Neither the magic of Mascagni's name nor the fact that it was the first of the Sunday night concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House sufficed to draw an audience of considerable size to the big music house in upper Broadway last night. It was a record breaker in respect of the scantness of the attendance. Of the few hundred persons present nine-tenths were Italians, however, and consequently the joy over all the singers and sinners, repentant and unrepentant, was greater than over many a more righteous concert in the past. Evidently Signor Mascagni takes himself with entire seriousness in everything he does. He carried out his prepared programme to the bitter end, though he had to compel the purchase or loan of a triangle at the eleventh hour, under threat of no concert, unless it was forthcoming. It was essential to the crowning piece of the evening, the overture to "William Tell." The singers were Carlo Caffetto, Ettore Campana, Francisco Navarrino and Maria Farineti. Of the nine numbers on the programme five were by Mascagni, namely, the Siciliano, Santuzza's raccanto and the inevitable Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana," and an interlude and romance from "Silvano."

The zeal with which Mascagni is pushing the preparations for "Iris" may be imagined from these facts: Saturday night's rehearsal, which took the place of the promised performance, lasted till 3 o'clock Sunday morning. Yesterday a party sat down to a banquet in the composer's honor at the Savoy Hotel, and when the supreme moment of expectation was reached it brought a telegram from Mascagni asking to be excused from coming, as he was engaged in a rehearsal. And the hosts had paid $10 a plate for the honor of dining with him. If "Iris" does not come to pass it will not be Mascagni's fault. It is announced for Thursday night and Saturday afternoon of this week, "Ratcliff" for Friday night and "Cavalleria Rusticana" for Saturday night. Another concert is projected for next Sunday.

THE NAVY'S NEED OF OFFICERS.

EARLY GRADUATION OF CADETS ONLY A PALLIATIVE MEASURE—RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS AT SIXTY-FOUR MIGHT BE A HELP.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The editorial in to-day's issue, "More Officers for the Navy," most ably treats the subject in the space given to it, and every reader ought to give it thorough consideration, because everybody must recognize the urgent need resulting from our changing status as a naval power. Congress will surely need to give consideration to that need, and in the mean time the subject should receive the broadest and most thoughtful discussion. Never before in its history has the navy been so in need of commissioned officers. It has been reported that the Secretary of the Navy will not ask the next session of Congress for additional ships, but that he will make an urgent presentation of the need of more officers and more enlisted men in number commensurate with the growth in ships up to the present time. Congress has, as your editorial states, attempted to provide for temporary relief in various ways, but its efforts have not altogether proved sufficient. For instance, the graduation of two classes of midshipmen one year in advance provides more officers, but it must be remembered that they are juniors without sea experience beyond what they have had in the summer cruises on practice ships. Of course, they could with good reason be detailed for duties on the smaller vessels—torpedo boats and gunboats—and the older officers sent to the larger ships.

In the matter of the officers on the retired list, it will be recalled that two years ago Congress passed a law providing that officers on the retired list should, for the next twelve years, be given duty at sea or on shore upon their own application. A few officers of the line and of the medical and pay corps and of the "warrant" contingent have been ordered to duty, and it is believed they have performed their duties well. It is said that many other officers of the retired list have signified their willingness to perform such duties as the Navy Department may desire of them, but their offers have not been availed of. Of course, the retired list is made up of those who were retired on account of age or because of wounds or sickness that made them unable to perform duties at sea, but many of them are no doubt able to perform in an efficient manner duties on shore. The experience with the provision of law which was intended to add to the commissioned strength by each year selecting six warrant officers and giving them commissions has not proved its success. Not since the law was passed has there been a year when the whole six have been obtained, and for the reason that those who have applied have not been able to meet the requirements. Hence the Naval Academy must be depended upon to provide the officers needed. Only yesterday the Secretary of the Navy sent the following telegram to the members of the Senate and House:

Owing to the great need for naval officers, the department will hold a special examination for midshipmen at Washington City only on November 12, under the supervision of the Civil Service Commission. You are authorized to nominate principal and five alternates, under regulations recently mailed to you. No candidate who has failed to pass any midshipman examination this year can be renominated for November 12. Vacancies not filled at this examination must remain over to be filled by members of the LVIIIth Congress.

At the date of the last annual report of the navy there were 1,042 officers doing sea duty, who have been in the service ranging all the way from four to forty-eight years. To supply the ships authorized by existing law will require 1,026 additional officers, and that would be 50 per cent smaller than is provided in the commissioned force of foreign navies; and then there would be for the entire navy (2,068 officers) a ratio of only three officers per one thousand tons, leaving out the question of officers required for shore duty. An effort is to be made at the next session of Congress to make the age limit for retirement sixty-four years, the same as in the army, and this will relieve the dearth to a small extent.

The navy also needs an increased enlisted force. With the three thousand increase authorized at the last session of Congress the present enlisted force numbers 28,000 men and boys, and the tonnage on January 1 last was 481,967, thus giving the ratio of sixty men for each one thousand tons of ship. The completed and authorized tonnage is 750,000 tons; hence, on the basis of sixty men for each one thousand tons, there will be required an enlisted force of 45,000. Plenty of men can be enlisted, but not of those who are really qualified by seafaring experience and training. It takes time to train men who are to be of use to the navy, and they need to be men of better intelligence than are usually found in the merchant marine. That the Navy Department is greatly in need of a method of advertising that warsmen is shown in a printed colored poster, is distinctively novel. It is a huge colored poster, upon which is a striking picture of the battleship Kearsarge with the heroic figure of a sailor showing that he is well fed and well clothed. The text tells all about the pay, ratings, etc., in a most truthful and captivating manner, and more than one hundred and fifty thousand of them are to be distributed throughout the country.

STUDENT OF THE NAVY.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1902.

DINNER TO CROWN PRINCE.

SIAM'S HEIR TO THE THRONE ENTERTAINED BY MINISTER—MR. HAY PRESENT.

Washington, Oct. 12.—His Royal Highness Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, the Crown Prince of Siam, who arrived in this city yesterday from New-York, spent the day in his apartments at the Arlington and in driving about the city. No visitors were announced. In the morning, accompanied by his brother, Prince Chakrabongse; the Siamese Minister and one of his aids, he drove through the Soldiers' Home grounds. Returning, he was driven through the residence part of the city. After luncheon the prince and the members of his party went for another drive to Arlington. The prince is particularly interested in soldier life, having had a thorough military training.

The second in the series of dinners in honor of the royal visitor was given to him to-night in the hall of the Arlington. The Siamese Minister, Phya Akharaj Varadhara, was the host of the occasion, and covers were laid for twenty-five guests, including, besides the royal party, the following: Secretary Hay, Secretary Root, Secretary Wilson, Assistant Secretary of State David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary Adee, Assistant Secretary Peirce, Edwin Morgan, Colonel D. B. Sickles, Mr. Hollis, of New-York, Dr. Needham, Mr. Allen, Commissioner of Patents; Professor Gore, of Columbian University; General Halderman, U. S. A., and Beriah Wilkins. The menu follows:

Canapy of Anchovies
Steinberger Cabinet, 1884.
Blue points.
Twelve Apostles' Sherry.
Clear turtle soup.
Striped bass à la Régence.
Cucumbers. Potatoes gastronome.
Filet of beef à la Prince Royale.
Cauliflower. Hollandaise.
Chateau fquem, 1869.
Terrapin, Arlington style.
Chateau Larose, 1884.
Punch Lalla Rookh.
Breast of English pheasants, broiled, bread sauce.
Chiffonade salad.
Veuve Clicquot Brut, 1895.
Plombiere of chestnuts au Kirsch.
Charlotte russe à la Richelieu.
Fruits. Coffee. Cigars. Appolinaris.

The Siamese Legation, the Arlington, Oct. 12, 1902.

The table was nearly hidden from view by a profusion of American Beauty and La France roses, and the entire room was a bower of roses, chrysanthemums, palms and ferns.

Toasts were drunk to the President of the United States and to the Siamese King, while many others of a complimentary nature were offered by the representatives of the two nations.

To-morrow the prince will go to Annapolis to inspect the Naval Academy, returning to Washington at 6 o'clock in the evening.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

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

Washington, Oct. 12.—The gulf storm has passed off the Southern New-England Coast, while the one in the West has increased considerably in intensity and moved eastward to Western Illinois. It has caused general rains throughout the West as far as the Rocky Mountains, with numerous thunderstorms in the Mississippi Valley and the southwestern upper lake region. Rain in the Middle Atlantic States and New-England Saturday night has been followed by clearing weather. Temperatures are decidedly lower to the westward and northwestward of the storm centre, ranging from six to eighteen degrees below the seasonal average.

In the East and South there has been comparatively little change.

The Western storm will continue its east-northeastward movement Monday, and the rain will extend through the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley and Gulf States, and will continue in the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, the slope and Central Rocky Mountain regions. In the latter district some snow is probable. On Tuesday there will be rain in the Atlantic States generally, except in the extreme south portion, while in the interior the weather will be fair.

It will be much colder Monday in the Central Valleys, the greater portion of the lake region and the Southwest, and colder Tuesday in the Atlantic States and lower lake region. It will be warmer Tuesday in the extreme West.

On the New-England Coast the winds will be fresh north, shifting to east; on the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be light to fresh and variable, becoming east; on the South Atlantic Coast variable; on the Gulf Coast fresh south, on the upper lakes brisk to high and mostly northeast to northwest, and on the lower lakes east to southeast, increasing in force.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have fresh north winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Great Lakes.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

For New-England, cloudy to-day; rain in west portion in afternoon; Tuesday rain and colder; fresh north winds, shifting to easterly.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, increasing cloudiness to-day, rain at night and Tuesday; colder Tuesday; variable winds, becoming southeast and fresh.

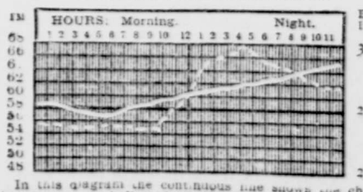
For Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, increasing cloudiness to-day, rain at night and Tuesday; cooler Tuesday; variable winds, becoming southeast and fresh to brisk.

For Eastern New-York, increasing cloudiness to-day, probably rain in interior; Tuesday rain and colder; fresh north winds, becoming east and fresh to brisk.

For Western Pennsylvania, rain to-day, Tuesday fair, colder; brisk to high south winds, shifting to west.

For Western New-York, rain to-day and probably Tuesday; colder Tuesday; brisk to high southeast to south winds, shifting to west.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram the continuous line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line shows the temperature as recorded by the local Weather Bureau.

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1902.	1901.		1902.	1901.
3 a. m.	55	58	6 p. m.	66	62
6 a. m.	56	59	9 p. m.	64	63
9 a. m.	55	64	11 p. m.	63	63
12 m.	63	69	12 p. m.	63	68
4 p. m.	68	64			

Highest temperature yesterday, 68 degrees; lowest, 55 degrees; average, 62 degrees; average for corresponding date last year, 63 degrees; average for corresponding date of last twenty-five years, 55 degrees.

Local Forecast—Increasing cloudiness to-day; Tuesday rain and colder; fresh north winds, becoming east and fresh to brisk.

THE PASSING THRONG.

HERMIT NOT BOTHERED BY COAL STRIKE.

The first man in the unexalted walks of life who is not disturbed by the scarcity of coal is a hermit whose habits bring an unbounded contempt of artificial heat. As Matthew Carleton, of Philadelphia, was saying at the Imperial last night, this man, Gottlieb Grohdoohl, is not bothering his head about coal because he never has the slightest use for it. "This hermit of Lancaster County," said Mr. Carleton, "lives in a strip of woods near Bellaire in the summer, and has now moved his place of residence to a spot near Elizabethtown in Mount Joy township. He lives summer and winter out in the open, or, at any rate, out under the trees. He is about sixty years old, and, like all such cranks, in provokingly good health. On the theory that what is fair for one is fair for two Grohdoohl's wife lived with him in the wilderness for many years. Since eight years ago, however, the hermit has been living alone. No, there was no domestic trouble that I know of, and she always seemed devoted to the verge of reason. No, Mrs. Grohdoohl died, that was all."

STOPPING RIOTS IN FRANCE.

The news from St. Etienne, France, of a fight between the gendarmes and the striking miners at the coal field of Terre Noire, has some interesting aspects in comparison with similar conditions in Pennsylvania. Daniel Cook, of Indianapolis, pointed out at the Waldorf last night that it seemed to consist of an attack on a train loaded with coal and defended by armed guards. "We have seen such attacks on trains here more than once; for instance at the Chicago strike in 1894," said Mr. Cook, "and a skirmish with more or less shooting is part and parcel of every day's news now from Pennsylvania. But the point that drew my attention was the manner of dispersing a crowd. The French are masters at handling crowds. I remember being in Paris at the time of the Dreyfus excitement and going to a red hot anti-government demonstration one evening out of curiosity. After a meeting, with somewhat incendiary speeches, the assemblage adjourned, with the evident intention of raising hob in the streets. I expected to see a fine young riot. But I didn't. The gendarmes were lined up silently and quietly outside the entrance, and strung along in such a way that every one had to go down a side street. After they had let a considerable number down that street, they suddenly changed their formation and sluiced another section of the crowd down another street. They kept that up till the mob was all split up. And they had squads placed systematically throughout the city to keep them from marching together again. Now, that's neater than indiscriminate clubbing. The same thing is noticeable in this brush at Terre Noire. When things got too hot and the strikers were smashing the gendarmes' depot windows and doors and several guards had been shot, the gendarmes let off a horrible volley—in the air. That broke the mob up completely and split no blood. But that sort of coolness comes only with scientific experience. The regulars are capable of just that sort of thing and carry off such situations well. But put the raw civilian militia in the situation or arm a lot of deputy sheriffs, and you have such an affair as we saw at Latimer in '5."

OBITUARY.

THOMAS BEDFORD ATKINS.

Elizabeth, Oct. 12 (Special).—Thomas Bedford Atkins, a Wall Street broker, died suddenly on Saturday at his home in Roselle, from a stroke of apoplexy. He was first attacked in his office in New-York on September 29, and was found lying unconscious in a closet. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, and after a few days rallied sufficiently to be brought to his home.

Mr. Atkins was largely interested with ex-United States Senator Warner Miller in the Nicaragua Canal scheme, and was among its original promoters. He was a member of the firm of J. R. Willsten & Co., Wall Street brokers. He was a warden in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Roselle, and superintendent of its Sunday School for a number of years, resigning recently on account of ill health. He was likewise a lay reader in the church. A widow, two sons and three daughters survive him. Mr. Atkins was born in England, and was sixty-seven years old.

MRS. MARGARETTA PIERREPONT.

Mrs. Margaretta Pierrepont, who died on Saturday at her summer home, Hurst Pierrepont, Garrison's-on-Hudson, was the widow of Judge Edwards Pierrepont, Attorney General under President Grant and United States Minister to England. She was Miss Willoughby, of Brooklyn. Mrs. Pierrepont was a member of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, of this city. She leaves a daughter—Mrs. Leonard F. Beckwith. Her only son, Edwards, died in Rome in 1886. The funeral will be to-morrow at 1:30 p. m., at St. Philip's Church, Garrison's.

ALBERT LOEB.

Albert Loeb, senior member of the banking firm of Albert Loeb & Co., died yesterday at his home, No. 123 West Seventy-fifth-st. Mr. Loeb was a native of Cincinnati. He was a director in the St. Louis and Southwestern Railroad Company. He took an active interest in Hebrew charities, although he had no official connection with any institution. A widow and three children survive him. Mrs. Loeb was Miss Rose Guggenheim. Mr. Loeb was forty-two years old.

ZOLA MEMORIAL MEETING.

The Zola Literary and Benevolent Association, which was organized by the authority of M. Zola, held a memorial meeting last night at Saltzman's Hall, No. 65 Essex-st. The meeting was largely attended. The entire hall was draped in black, as were the picture and name of Zola, and the members of the society wore bands of black about their left arms. Jacob Sebolsky, Republican nominee for Assemblyman from the XIIth Assembly District, and William Edlin, the nominee of the Social Democracy for the same office, were among the speakers. The association proposes to start a movement for a monument to the novelist.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract

is the best. The grocers know it. Insist on having Burnett's. It is for your food. Pure and wholesome.

Frail, fretful, sickly children can almost always be restored to health with Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge; it destroys the parasites of disease, and builds up the system.

MARRIED.

HUBBELL—PEIRCE—On Saturday, October 11, at No. 25 West 125th-st., by the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin, assisted by the Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell, Elsie Montfort, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Peirce, to George William Hubbell, all of New-York City.

SCHAUFFLER—LINCOLN—On Saturday, October 11, at the home of the bride's mother, Langholme, Plainfield, N. J., by the Rev. Charles Goodrich, of Plainfield, N. J., assisted by the Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler, Helen, daughter of the late Dr. Rufus P. Lincoln, of New-York City, to Frederick Herrick Schauffler.

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

DIED.

Brown, Susan D.
Davenport, Julius.
Howells, Henry C.
Hyde, Albert G.
Loeb, Albert.
Logan, David.
Murray, Frances I.
Pierrepont, Margaretta.
Smith, Lydia H.
Tucker, Stephen D.
Van Rensselaer, Mary T.

BROWN—At Princeton, N. J., on Friday, October 10, Susan Dod, widow of David Brown, in the 91st year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAVENPORT—Entered into rest, October 10, Julius Davenport, in the 82d year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 142 Lafayette-ave., Brooklyn, on Monday, October 13, at 4 p. m. Interment at the convenience of the family. Please omit flowers.

HOWELLS—At Flushing, Long Island, Saturday, October 11, Henry Clark Howells, in the 67th year of his age. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, Tuesday morning, October 14, at 10:45. The boat leaving foot of East 34th-st. at 10 o'clock will connect from foot of East 24th-st. at 10 o'clock with Flushing train, to which a special car will be attached. Interment at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

HYDE—On October 11, Albert G. Hyde, in the 78th year of his age. Funeral from the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth-ave. above 45th-st., Monday, October 13, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn, immediately after the service.

LOEB—On Sunday, October 12, at his residence, No. 123 West 75th-st., Albert, beloved husband of Rose Loeb, in the 45d year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOGAN—At Brewster, N. Y., October 10, David Logan, aged 62 years. Funeral services from Methodist Church, Cherry Valley, Mass., Monday, October 13, at 2 o'clock.

MURRAY—On Saturday, October 11, Frances I. Murray. Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 615 Lexington-ave., Tuesday, October 14, at 1 o'clock.

PIERREPONT—On October 11, 1902, at Hurst Pierrepont, Garrison-on-Hudson, Margaretta Pierrepont, widow of the late Edwards Pierrepont. Funeral service at St. Philip's Church, Garrison, on Tuesday, October 14, at 1:30. Carriages will meet 12:57 train at Garrison. Richmond (Va.) and Philadelphia papers please copy. Omit flowers.

SMITH—Suddenly, at Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, October 12, 1902, Lydia Harwood, widow of John R. Smith, of Springfield, Mass. Funeral service at Betts Academy, Stamford, Conn., Monday evening, October 13, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Springfield, Mass.

TUCKER—
GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.
Executive Office, 20 West 44th Street.

Regretful announcement is made of the death of Brother Stephen D. Tucker, on October 9, 1902, for twenty-six years a member of the Society, serving on its Literary and Scientific Committee for seven years.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER, President.
RICHARD T. DAVIES, Secretary.

VAN RENSSELAER—On Sunday, October 12, 1902, at the Manhattan Hotel, New-York City, Mary Thorne, daughter of the late Jacob B. Carpenter and wife of the Rev. Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Monticello, N. Y. Funeral services at Grace Chapel, No. 414 East 14th-st., on Wednesday, October 15, at 10 a. m. Interment at Albany, N. Y. Albany papers please copy.

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TUESDAY—At 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. *K. M. Theresia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen (mail for Ireland must be directed "per s. s. K. M. Theresia"); at 8:30 a. m. for Italy direct, per s. s. Sardegna (mail must be directed "per s. s. Sardegna").

WEDNESDAY—At 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. St. Paul, via Southampton (