Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—The Ninety and Nine.
AMERICAN THEATRE—8:15—Private John Allen.
BELASCO THEATRE—8—Du Barry.
BIJOU THEATRE—8:15—An American Invasion.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Sally in Our Alley.
CASINO—8:15—A Chinese Honeymoon.
CRITERION THEATRE—8—Iris.
DALY'S THEATRE—8—A Country Girl.
EDEN MUSEE—2—8—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—The Mummy and the Humming Bird.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—8—Robert Emmet.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:10—His Excellency.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The Girl and the Judge.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Only Way.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:20—Alt Heidelberg.
KEITH'S—10:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:10—The Rogers Brothers in Harvard.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—The Two Schools.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—8:30—Everyman.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Article 47.
NEW SAVOY THEATRE—8—A Country Mouse.
NEW-YORK—8:15—Hagenbeck's Trained Animals.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
PRINCESS THEATRE—8:30—The Night of the Party.
PROCTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—2:30—8:30—Bostock's Great Animal Arena.
VICTORIA THEATRE—8:10—Mrs. Jack.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:20—The Sword of the King.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—It is believed that the partition of Portuguese territory in South Africa will soon take place; England and Germany may divide the country when a price is fixed —— Irish members in the House of Commons resorted to obstructionist tactics —— A request from Russia to establish a direct route from St. Petersburg to Cabul was not accepted by the British government —— An attempt to make urgent a bill separating State and Church in France failed —— The victory of the "Mad Mullah" will probably result in heavy reinforcements being sent to Somaliland —— The French dock laborers have decided to strike out of sympathy with the coal miners —— The Boer generals have received a warm welcome in Germany; $87,500 was collected.

DOMESTIC.—The mine workers' convention adjourned without a vote on the plan to submit their grievances to the commission appointed by the President. —— The Naval Construction Board reached a decision on the features of armored cruisers, making a slight sacrifice of speed in favor of fighting power. —— Governor Taft denies charges that teachers in the Philippines have been treated unjustly. —— The Railroad Commission of Kentucky filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a complaint against the Southern railroads controlled by the Morgan interests, alleging an unlawful combination. —— J. J. Hill was a witness for the defence in the hearing in St. Paul of the Government's Northern Pacific merger suit. —— The decision of Secretary of State McDonough that the Greater New-York Democracy should have a separate column on the State ticket was upheld by Judge Cochrane, of Kingston. —— Mrs. Emilie D. Martin, of this city, at the W. C. T. U. convention, at Portland, Me., urged women to fight for a "clean midway" at the St. Louis Exposition; she also asked that statutes be passed to prohibit indecent advertisements. —— President Finerty, of the United Irish League, created excitement at its meeting in Boston by calling his countrymen to arms to set Ireland free; he was rebuked by W. Bourke Cockran.

CITY.—Stocks closed irregular; foreign exchange advanced. —— It was shown that ex-Senator Hill, in attacking Governor Odell's State charity changes, was repudiating a measure which he advocated when he was Governor. —— Justice Lambert refused to allow Assistant District Attorney Osborne to speak of the Barnet letters in his address to the Molineux jury, and showed that he would rush the trial. —— Controller Grout directed the Corporation Counsel to start a suit for the city to recover 285 acres of land from the Manhattan Beach Land and Improvement Company. —— Controller Grout gave out a statement in which he said that the budget would not exceed $97,000,000. —— Justice Steckler gave a decision on the ownership of water front property, which may mean millions of dollars to the city. —— Commissioner Sturgis said that he would take the action demanded by law in the case of Assistant Foreman Rush, the chief Croker witness, accused of perjury; it was said that Commissioner Sturgis might give his decision at the end of the Croker trial to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 65 degrees; lowest, 54 degrees.

COAL PLANK AND CONSTITUTION.

David B. Hill has discovered that there is no use in trying to get away from that coal plank and has determined to brazen it out. Nobody for an instant supposes that Mr. Coler's graceful straddle was attempted without Mr. Hill's knowledge and consent. Nevertheless, the candidate's effort to put the question of government ownership in the background was followed by a speech of the boss at Ithaca on Saturday night which contained this declaration:

> The method then (at the Saratoga Convention) advocated is constitutional, and I am not here to take back one word of this coal plank, but I am here to stand by it, and I do stand by it, because it is the only way of settling this question permanently.

Mr. Hill ought to have gone on to show how it is constitutional, in particular, how it is constitutional according to Jeffersonian Democratic doctrine. Possibly in the opinion of extreme federalists the United States might constitutionally embark on this socialistic enterprise, but certainly not in harmony with the views of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson or any other Democratic President of the United States down to James Buchanan and Grover Cleveland. Mr. Hill pretends to believe in a government of delegated powers under a constitution to be strictly construed. Nowhere does the constitution confer any authority on the federal government to nationalize private industries. The postoffice, which is often referred to as a precedent for industrial socialism, gives no warrant for management of coal mines. The control of posts is specifically granted to the general government by the constitution, and even if it is an example of national management of business it is an exception which proves the rule of the constitution which in the main reserves to the States control of the industries within their respective borders. Jefferson and Jackson, who are invoked as the true lawgivers of Democratic doctrine, would have shrunk with horror from a proposition for government ownership of the coal mines. David B. Hill himself would have shrunk from it with well counterfeited horror six years ago. As "The Brooklyn Eagle" has unkindly pointed out, he said in 1896: "If success is to crown the future efforts "of the party certain agrarian and socialistic "tendencies . . . must be promptly checked. "The party must disavow numerous paternal-"istic doctrines which were promulgated under "its auspices or successive defeats will surely "follow." Yet now we find him proclaiming the most paternalistic of doctrines, with a tendency far more socialistic than anything Mr. Bryan proposed in 1896.

Mr. Hill says his scheme is constitutional. How without an amendment to the constitution could he ever put it into effect? Desert Jefferson and adopt the Hamiltonian theory and carry it to any extreme necessary to justify government operation of the mines if the government once owned them? Where is the government to get the constitutional power to condemn them, so as to operate them? They lie in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The United States cannot acquire one foot of land within that jurisdiction for any purpose without the consent of the legislature of Pennsylvania. It is preposterous to suppose that Pennsylvania would let the United States step in and take possession of a considerable part of its area and administer it as federal territory. Therefore the constitution would have to be changed before Pennsylvania could thus be dismembered. For the ownership of the mines would mean practical dismemberment, since the United States in owning them would be vested with exclusive jurisdiction, just as in the District of Columbia. Moreover, the United States is unauthorized by the constitution, even with Pennsylvania's consent, to own and manage mines within a State. The lands which it may acquire are strictly defined. The constitution, after providing for the government of the federal district, says that the United States may "exercise "like authority over all places purchased by "the consent of the legislature of the State in "which the same shall be for the erection of "forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards and other "needful buildings." That is all. By no process of construction can that grant be held to convey a power to purchase vast tracts of land not needed for government purposes for the sake of carrying on within the State business now conducted by private persons, and so substituting for democratic individualism and local government industrial socialism and consolidated empire.

It would be most instructive to have Mr. Hill show in detail how his plan would work under the constitution, and also how it harmonizes with the historic Democratic doctrines of Jefferson and of Jackson, of Seymour and of Tilden. It looks much more like the child of that socialism which Mr. Hill was in 1896 denouncing with characteristic bravery—after the election.

NEARING THE END.

The delegates to the miners' convention met at Wilkesbarre yesterday in a cheerful mood, being apparently quite ready to adopt the advice of the executive officers of the union that the plan of arbitration should be accepted and work resumed at once. Mr. Mitchell's address was in marked and gratifying contrast to the wild harangue which he inflicted on the country last week in the form of a letter to President Roosevelt. It has been suggested that he thought it politic at that time, in view of possible opposition to the proposed agreement, to flatter the worst element among his followers by railing at the operators, describing them as reduced to a helpless and ridiculous plight and proclaiming a great and glorious victory. If that was his purpose his choice of such an expedient, nevertheless, revealed a lack of moral qualities with which it has at times seemed just and been agreeable to credit him. Moreover, the indications are that there was not the slightest need of appealing to vanity and prejudice, but that he demeaned himself for nothing.

We should be glad to think that Mitchell, perhaps under reproof from sober minded delegates, became ashamed of that performance and anxious to resume a more respectable attitude. At all events, his address to the convention was a great improvement on his letter to the President, while not free from extravagance, or, indeed, from misrepresentation. Where, for instance, does he find a warrant for the virtual promise that, if the strike is declared off, "all men are then to return to work "in the positions and working places occupied "by them prior to the inauguration of the "strike"? By reason of the enormous demand for coal and the departure of many strikers from the field there will probably be room in the mines, temporarily at least, for all who are left, without displacing a single one of the brave and faithful men who have risked and suffered much in defence of their right to work. If so, the strikers will be extremely fortunate. If not, we hope it is impossible that any man who has refused to take orders from the union will lose his job.

A forcible reminder of what not merely the operators but all free citizens owe to such men is contained in a speech made in Boston last week by Mr. James H Torrey, representing the Scranton Board of Trade. He said:

> Whatever may be the opinion of individuals or the public with reference to the character and motives of either the operators or the strike leaders, or of the rank and file of the miners, there can be no possible difference of opinion among intelligent men as to the estimate which should be put upon the thousands of non-union workers who have throughout this strike vindicated, at the risk of their own lives and the peace and security of their families, their God given right to perform honest labor for the support of themselves and those dear to them. These men have exhibited a heroism as admirable as any that has ever been displayed upon a field of battle, and to those who have been closely associated with the contest it is the mystery of mysteries that the sympathy of the great American public, which has been so liberally extended to the supposed downtrodden and oppressed mine workers, has passed unnoticed this heroic band of quiet and unassuming Americans.

We cannot agree with the speaker that these men have passed unnoticed. Certainly The Tribune is not guilty of that default, for it has repeatedly recognized with respect and admiration the real service they were performing, and asserted their claim to be loyally sustained in any settlement which might be made. But it is true, we fear, that they have received less general sympathy and approval than they deserve, as they unquestionably received far less protection during months of assault and persecution than the State of Pennsylvania was bound to give them.

OF POTS AND KETTLES.

Venezuela and Colombia and Hayti have been acting badly. That is not to be denied. Those and other States in South and Central America much too frequently indulge in veritable orgies of revolution. They seem not yet to have learned the meaning of stable government, or certainly not the way of securing it. Some of them have thus been a source of much anxiety to the United States and of offence to other nations. Foreigners have been ill treated, property rights have been ignored, business and commercial interests have been sacrificed and the peace of the world has been rudely disturbed. These things, as we have said, cannot be denied, nor excused, nor palliated. They are a public scandal. Wherefore some have said that for this cause the Monroe Doctrine should be abrogated and European nations should be permitted and encouraged to rush into the Americas, conquer them and substitute monarchical colonies for those turbulent and unworthy republics. That is according to analogy, a non sequitur.

For let us look at some European States. Macedonia and Albania have for time out of mind been seething in lawlessness and incipient revolution. There are few lands on earth where life and property are less secure. To-day news concerning them is composed largely of reports of "atrocities." The whole of Turkey in Europe is notoriously ill governed. Bulgaria has for years given official tolerance, if not patronage, to organized brigandage and murder; which is not surprising, seeing that the present government of that unhappy country exists because of the kidnapping of a prince and the assassination of a prime minister. Servia has long been the scene of revolutionary intrigues and counter intrigues and of monstrous governmental scandals. Even Rumania is officially persecuting a large part of her population with a savagery not surpassed by any South American republic. Russia has committed a coup d'état in Finland as arbitrary and as wicked as any act of a Venezuelan dictator, while the bulk of her domain is in a state of squalid non-development compared with which the condition of Hayti or Colombia is highly creditable.

We have not, however, heard any serious proposition that, because of the failure of those governments to comply with the requirements of advanced civilization, the United States should rush in, conquer the land and substitute republican governments under its protection for the discredited principalities, kingdoms and empires. When an American citizen was kidnapped and threatened with death for the extortion of a ransom by brigands acting under governmental toleration, if not connivance, there was no talk of sending American warships to bombard Bourgas and Varna. When American property was destroyed wholesale and American citizens were put in peril of death in the territories of a European power, this country did not propose to conquer and colonize the Turkish Empire. The utmost this country does in such cases is to make diplomatic representations and to negotiate for indemnity and redress. In view of such circumstances it would really appear to be the part of justice, of reason and of consistency for the custodians of the European kettle to temper the vehemence with which they denounce the blackness of the American pot.

RUSSO-TURKISH RUMORS.

The report, in a somewhat sensational London paper, of the practical renewal of the Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi is generally discredited. It is pleasant to see that, and it is particularly pleasant to believe that such an attitude toward the rumor is not unjust. There are plenty of people in more than one country who are ready enough to believe anything evil of Russia, but this one evil report seems to have found few such. That may indicate the development of a better feeling toward Russia, or merely recognition of the fact that this story is so extravagant as to be impossible even to Russia.

The treaty in question, which was made in 1833, practically made Turkey a protectorate and dependency of Russia, and gave to Russia a monopoly of the Black Sea—transforming it into a Russian lake. Even at that time such an arrangement was so extraordinary that the other European powers refused to recognize it, and it had to be abandoned. At the present time it would be still more monstrous. For the map of Europe has been much changed in these sixty years. In 1833 all the shores of the Black Sea were possessed by Russia and Turkey, wherefore those powers had some show of right to claim control of those waters. But now a third independent power, Rumania, has a frontage upon the Black Sea, and so has an autonomous power, Bulgaria, while the Danube River, which debouches into it, has been neutralized as an international highway. In such circumstances it would be simply intolerable for Russia, or Russia and Turkey together, to set up a claim of monopoly of the Euxine.

We have referred to the possibility that Russia is regarded with less suspicion and animosity than hitherto. It is to be remembered that, contrary to critical expectation, Russia has scrupulously fulfilled her engagement to evacuate Manchuria and to restore the Shan-Hai-Kwan Railroad to China. Nor is that the only instance of such good faith in her history. She is doubtless as eager to advance her own interests as is any other country. But her ways are not necessarily always evil.

SMALLPOX HOSPITALS.

Members of the Board of Health and practising physicians will be interested in a vigorous protest which an English periodical, "The Hospital," offers against the custom of locating smallpox hospitals at a considerable distance from the settled portions of a town or city. Although there are differences in detail, the usage itself is general on both sides of the Atlantic. London forbids the placing of such an institution within a quarter of a mile of any suburb containing two hundred people, or within half a mile of six hundred inhabitants. Elsewhere the limits may vary somewhat from this standard. But the rule itself is almost universal. Exceptions are rare, and where they occur a local sensation is created for a time.

The requirement is based on the notion that, in addition to being conveyed by other agencies, the germs of smallpox may be borne from one place to another by the air. This notion "The Hospital" pronounces a "superstition." It is not denied that a great many bacteria, some harmless and some baleful, float in the atmosphere. But doubt is cast on the possibility that those which are associated with smallpox do so. Quite independently of "The Hospital's" discussion of the matter, it is known that expert opinion regarding aerial infection has undergone some change of late years. Quarter of a century ago, for instance, medical men of high standing believed that diphtheria was caused by the inhalation of sewer gas. Any one who advanced that doctrine to-day would probably be considered behind the times. The microbes of diphtheria might get into a sewer, perhaps, but they would find difficulty in detaching themselves from the moist surfaces of that conduit and getting into the open air. Some day the old belief about malaria may disappear in like manner. But the theory that the mosquito is the only means by which that kind of fever is propagated is not yet established. Still, the simple fact that even a few medical men have changed their views concerning this particular disorder shows that a great deal is yet to be learned concerning infectious maladies.

A number of facts are cited by "The Hospital" to explain its attitude. At a recent convention of Medical Officers of Health in England Dr. Scurfield, of Sunderland, recounted the experience of that city during an epidemic in 1883-'84. In the smallpox hospital proper over three hundred cases were treated. That building was surrounded on all sides by others devoted to fever, insanity, maternity and other cases. One edifice was a workhouse. The total population was nine hundred, and while some of these buildings were 224 feet away, others were only thirty feet distant from the smallpox hospital. Sufferers from the disease in question were brought to the latter past these other institutions, yet, so far as Dr. Scurfield has been able to discover, not one case of smallpox occurred in any of them. He adds that revaccination was not resorted to in these adjacent buildings. Further testimony was given by Dr. Green, of Gateshead. He said that he had been obliged to take smallpox cases into the typhoid ward of the general hospital, and often had sixteen or seventeen victims there at one time. The disease did not spread there, either. Perhaps the most striking evidence is that which has been furnished by the City of London. Within the last year or two eight thousand smallpox patients have been temporarily left at what are known as the South Wharf Shelters on their way to hospital ships. Sometimes there were only twenty-five and sometimes over one hundred were kept waiting there for transfer. It is affirmed that there has been no development of the disease in the immediate neighborhood.

Smallpox is more prevalent in cold weather than in warm. In this country last winter it was probably more common than the public fully realized. In dealing with the peril municipal authorities showed energy, tact and, on the whole, good judgment. But it would be a mistake to suppose that smallpox has been completely suppressed in any of the large cities of the United States. Its reappearance may be confidently expected in the next few months. The facts presented by "The Hospital" do not justify any immediate and widespread change of practice in isolating patients and suspects, but they certainly deserve careful attention from American boards of health.

Is the raven of Wolfert's Roost a croaking bird of omen, like the sable messenger of evil in Poe's famous verses? Is it "Nevermore" and a "lost Lenore" in politics for Mr. Bird Coler?

Registration came with a rush in more than one borough of this big town before the last chance had gone. The opportunities to swell the registry lists by energetic and legitimate means are now ended for this year. But the pressing duty to use every honorable and legal effort to get the registered voters to the ballot box is now at hand. It should be a busy time until the polls close.

The last section of the tail of Finland's independent nationality has just disappeared down the ravenous Muscovite gullet, and the whole fabric is now undergoing the benevolent assimilation which Russia has always been so ready and willing to provide for its neighbors. The four new ordinances just promulgated at Helsingfors provide, first, that the Senate and its procedures shall be wholly under the control of the Governor General; the second empowers the same authority to dismiss any official not appointed by the Czar; the third puts the law courts under like control, and under the fourth it is forbidden to bring any official of the State of any grade to trial without the consent of his superiors. So far as statutes go the country is as completely Russianized as the Russian section of Poland and with the same effect on the sentiments of those belonging to the extinguished nationality.

With the ending of the coal strike there should be an ending of the curse of smut smoke which has for months past made New-York seem like a terrestrial replica of The Pit.

England is having almost as much trouble with her Education bill as she had with the Corn laws half a century ago, with the promise before her that in whatever way it is settled the malcontents will be about equal in numbers to the winners, and two or three times as "hot under the collar."

America will be much to the fore this week in the ancient university of St. Andrew's. Mr. Carnegie will wear the robes of Lord Rector, and degrees will be conferred upon Mr. Joseph H. Choate, Mr. Andrew D. White, Professor Alexander Graham Bell and others. The ties of affection and esteem between Scotland and this republic have been close and strong for many a year, and this occasion will assuredly tend to make the bonds of goodwill and true friendship even more numerous and firmer and faster. A health to the Land of the Thistle, of Walter Scott and Robert Burns!

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Speaking of Texas," said a young lawyer who once lived in the Lone Star State to "The New-Orleans Times-Democrat," "reminds me of a peculiar conversation I heard in a grocery store a few years ago in one of the smaller places of the State, and the story will amply illustrate the peculiarities of the vernacular in certain more remote parts of Texas. I happened to be in the grocery store in question when a little girl came in to buy some eggs, and the following conversation was carried on between the girl and the keeper of the place: 'Aain't you got no eggs?' asked the little girl. 'I ain't said I ain't,' the storekeeper replied, whereupon the little girl replied after this fashion: 'I ain't ask you is you ain't you. I ask you is you is you. Ain't you?' That's the way they talk in some sections of the State. The little lassie who used the expression made herself clear, and she got the eggs."

Of all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are these: "An empty bin!"—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The demand for railway ties will cause a demand for some substitute for wood within the next few years, unless some method be adopted which will replace the already depleted supply of timber suitable for this purpose. White oak, the standard wood for ties, is too slow a grower, and renews itself only once in a century. As early as 1818 General William Henry Harrison called attention to the catalpa tree of the Wabash Valley as being of extreme durability. Various railroad men have since demonstrated the entire suitability of catalpa wood for ties. There is great probability of the establishment of catalpa plantations by some of the enterprising railroads of the country. It has been found that, with good treatment, trees at twelve years will make one tie each. At twenty-five years of age the trees will yield twelve ties each, or over two thousand an acre. The seasonal growth is about one inch in diameter.

His Dialect.—"Mike," said Plodding Pete, "did you ever go to school?"
"Sure," answered Meandering Mike. "I don't have to talk dis way. If I showed off me literary accomplishments folks would wonder why I wasn't readin' de help wanted advertisements instid o' huntin' fur handouts."—(Washington Star.

According to the late Richard A. Procter, says "The London Chronicle," the phrase "I guess," to English ears so ridiculous, is really identical with the old expression "I wis," meaning "I know." The word "guess" has changed its meaning entirely in England, but has partly preserved it in America, where, of course, the native says "I guess" when he is more or less in a state of certainty. There are many other examples of words that have played fast and loose with "g" and "w," such as "guardian" and "warden," "guard" and "ward," "gulchet" and "wicket."

A MODERN RAPUNSEL.

"Let down thy tresses, love!" I sang
  Beneath her latticed casement.
"And I will woo thee, gentle dove,
With kisses soft and words of love,
Let down thy strands of golden hair,
And I will climb to thee, my fair,
  My starry eyed Rapunsel!"
She heard my love impassioned cry,
And, leaning from her window high,
Said, while the silvery moonbeams kissed her,
"Great Scott! I'm not a Sutherland Sister!"
—(Brooklyn Life.

"Hoot-ta-loots" are a dainty sold in the streets of Washington, and here is "The Star's" explanation of their name: "'Here's yer nice, fresh hoot-ta-loots!' cried an old colored man the other evening on Seventh-st. 'Git 'em while dey's hot Good and fresh! Dey's good foh de young, and dey's good foh de old. Only three mo' lef'; yer las' chance foh a fine hoot-ta-loot.' 'What are you selling, uncle?' inquired a 'Star' reporter. 'Hoot-ta-loots, honey,' replied the old man. 'What's a hoot-ta-loot?' 'Well, dey's somethin' like pie, only dey isn't.' 'Where did you get the name?' 'Well, it 'riginated during Camp Alger, over in Virginny. I used to sell pies to de soldiers over dah, but one day an order cum stoppin' all de people from selling 'em. So when I went home one day wid my baskit full 'stead o' empty, my ol' 'oman said she'd fix sum'thin' so's dey'd not know what dey wus, an' she up and made dese 'ere things, and tole me to go on back to camp wid 'em, an' I did. De fus' pusson I met when I got dar wus er doctor frum one ob de Pennsylvania rigimints. He say, "Jasper, wuat yer got dar?" I tole him hoot-ta-loots. "Hoot-ta-what?" he said. "Hoot-ta-loots, boss." "What's dey?" he said. "I doan' know 'zactly, sir. Jes' try one." He did so, and den he say dey wus all right, an' he up an' tole me to go to de cunnel foh a pass, which I did, but befo' de cunnel would sign de paper he said he wanted to tas' 'em, an' after he done tas' 'em he said, "Yo' kin hab de pass, uncle," an' after dat I wus in the camp every day till de boys went away. Den I 'ceived de idea of comin' to de city an' 'sposin' of dese things. I calls 'em "hoot-ta-loots." ' "

Hogan—An' is he a blooded dog, Mike?
"Blooded? I sh'd say he wuz. W'y, when he wuz a pup th' doc had to bleed him to kape up from bein' a bloodhound, faith!"—(Chicago News.

About People and Social Incidents

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Washington, Oct. 20.—While President Roosevelt is making satisfactory progress toward complete recovery, he is receiving few callers except his Cabinet members and persons having important official business to transact. Among his callers to-day were Secretaries Root and Hitchcock and Attorney General Knox. Each saw the President for only a few minutes. To-night the President dined with Secretary Hay. It is likely that on account of the limited quarters in the temporary White House, formal meetings of the Cabinet will not be resumed until the President returns to the remodelled White House, which will probably not be before the middle of November.

The Japanese Minister, Mr. Takahira, presented to President Roosevelt Count and Countess Inouye, who are on their way to Japan. Count Inouye is the Japanese Minister to Germany. Mr. Takahira also presented Count Inouye to Secretary Hay and Assistant Secretary Hill at the State Department.

Postmaster General Payne has returned from Milwaukee and resumed his official duties.

Secretary Root left Washington to-day to attend the meeting of the trustees of Hamilton College, at Clinton, N. Y.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Many people will be in town to-day for the second annual bench show of the Ladies' Kennel Association at Madison Square Garden, and will remain for the opening to-night of Mrs. Robert Osborn's Play House, where, judging from the boxes and seats purchased at the auction sale last week, the opening promises to be brilliant from a social point of view. The curtain will not go up until 9 o'clock, so that there will be less interference with the dinner hour than is usually the case with theatrical performances.

James Henry Smith gave a large dinner party at the club at Tuxedo last night, to which several people went out from town. He is having extensive alterations made to the T. Suffern Tailer place, which he purchased last spring, and the decorations are not quite completed as yet.

The break-up of the week-end house parties and the pleasant weather had the effect of bringing a large contingent of the fashionable set into the city yesterday from the country, and many familiar faces were seen on the avenue. Among them were those of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, Miss Isabel Cameron, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mrs. Sydney Dillon Ripley, Miss Alice Babcock and Miss Whittier.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Reginald C. Vanderbilt and Miss Cathleen Neilson have arranged to make an automobile trip to Washington, and from there to Richmond, starting on next Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Abercrombie and Miss Elizabeth Osgood, who spent the season at Bar Harbor and Lenox, have returned to town and are established for the winter at their house, in Madison Square.

It is probable that Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will accompany her sister, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., to California about the middle of next month. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt are still at their new country place, near Great Neck, Long Island.

The Governor General of Canada and Lady Minto have been staying for the last few days with Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb at Shelburne Farms, Vt. Among the other members of the house party were James A. Burden, jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence and Miss Lawrence, of Groton, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Miss Bettie Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Biddle, Gordon Fellows and Louis Webb.

Ambassador Choate's house, in East Sixty-third-st., has been leased by Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Harkness, who will occupy it this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Parsons and Mrs. William B. Strong have returned to town from Lenox for the season. Mrs. Strong has been staying with her daughter, Mrs. Albert Shattuck.

November 8 has been set as the date for the wedding of Miss Mary De Peyster Bailey to J. N. Charles. It will take place at the house of the bride's father, Edmund S. Bailey, in West Seventy-fourth-st.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Rossiter Betts have arrived in town from Southampton and opened their house, in East Seventy-fourth-st., for the season.

Miss Josephine W. Drexel returns early next month from her visit to the Indian Territory with her cousin, Sister Katharine, who was formerly Miss Katharine Drexel and is now the head of the religious order which she founded for the care and education of negroes and Indians. Miss Josephine Drexel spent part of the summer at Penlyn, Penn., with her mother, Mrs. Joseph Drexel.

Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore has arranged to spend the winter abroad, dividing her time between Paris and the Riviera.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger will again spend the winter at Washington.

Mrs. W. B. Parsons has arrived in town from Islip, Long Island, where she has been staying with her son, Schuyler Parsons, and is at her house, No. 505 Fifth-ave.

Walter S. Gurnee and his daughter, Miss Delia Gurnee, have also returned to the city for the winter, and are at their house, No. 625 Fifth-ave.

Mrs. William P. Douglas and Miss Sybil Douglas are among those returning this week on board the Celtic.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kissam, who spent the summer at Fairfield, Conn., are established at Garden City for the autumn, and will start early in December for California.

Mrs. Douglas Robinson has sailed for home on board the Saxonia.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Booked to sail to-day on the Kronprinz Wilhelm for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen are:

Mr. and Mrs. H. Grasett Baldwin.
C. W. Benson.
Comte R. Bégé.
Mr. and Mrs. Miguel Iturbe.
Major and Mrs. J. C. Mallery.
Count and Countess J. Pourtales.
Mrs. Dick.
Miss Mary T. Gayley.
Colonel and Mrs. Jacob L. Greene.
Count Tiele-Winkler.
Mr. and Mrs. Tjaeder.
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Tinker.
Miss Margaret Smallwood.

Among those who arrived here yesterday on the Zeeland were:

Mrs. George W. Amory.
Miss Caroline Amory.
Miss Constance Amory.
Captain and Mrs. John Barneson.
Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Beckwith.
Mrs. Paul Gimbel.
Miss Ruth Gimbel.
Mrs. J. Offenbach.
The Misses Offenbach.
Mrs. W. B. Owen.
Professor and Mrs. Horatio Parker.
The Misses Parker.
Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Warner.

Among those who arrived last night on the Furnessia from Glasgow and Moville were:

Dr. J. B. Conway.
The Rev. James Devlin.
William Davidson.
H. E. Harrington.
James Heron.
E. Kerrison.
Norman D. Lean.
Harry L. Maxwell.
Thomas Reid.
S. A. Renicks.
A. Seaforth.
The Rev. Edgar L. Williams.
Joseph A. Wood.

Among the passengers who arrived last night on the Oscar II from Copenhagen and Christiansand were:

General C. T. Christensen.
Countess Grevinde Moltke Hvitfeldt.
Fabrikant John C. Schrader.
K. B. Watkins.

GENERAL SHAFTER ENTERTAINED.

Ballston Spa, N. Y., Oct. 20 (Special).—Major General William R. Shafter and Captain and Mrs. William H. McKittrick, of San Francisco, are being entertained by Mrs. Mary Redmond, a sister of Captain McKittrick.

BECKWITH, THE ARTIST, RETURNS.

Carroll Beckwith, the artist, and Mrs. Beckwith arrived here yesterday on the Zeeland from Antwerp. They have been abroad since July 12. Mr. Beckwith said that they had visited Paris and Belgium and had taken the baths at Aix les Bains. He said that the only serious work he had done while on the other side was a copy of a Van Dyke, "St. Martin Dividing His Cloak with a Beggar."

CROWN PRINCE HERE TO-DAY

THE SIAMESE VISITOR WILL STAY IN NEW-YORK A WEEK.

Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, Crown Prince of Siam, will arrive in New-York from Philadelphia at 2:30 this afternoon, and will go at once to the Waldorf-Astoria. He will remain here until Wednesday, October 29, when he will leave this city for Boston.

The programme for his week's stay has been arranged by Herbert H. D. Peirce, Third Assistant Secretary of State; Colonel David B. Sickels, former Consul General of the United States at Bangkok, who represents the President in entertaining the Crown Prince, and Edwin Morgan, secretary to Mr. Peirce The programme, as given out by Mr. Peirce, is as follows:

Tuesday, October 21—Arrive in New-York at 2:30 p. m. and proceed to the Waldorf-Astoria. He will be joined there by Mr. Peirce and Mr. Morgan as soon as they arrive on the 10 a. m. train from Washington.

Wednesday, October 22—No visits have been announced for this day. In the evening the Crown Prince will attend one of the theatres.

Thursday, October 23—Will leave on the United States dispatch boat Dolphin for West Point, 9:15 a. m., leaving West Point at 2 p. m. Arrive in New-York and return to the Waldorf-Astoria at 9 p. m.

Friday, October 24—Crown Prince will visit the Surety Company's building and the Stock Exchange building in the morning. In the afternoon the New East River Bridge will be inspected, and possibly the subway and University Settlement. In the evening a dinner will be given for the Prince by Mayor Low at the Metropolitan Club, 8 o'clock.

Saturday, October 25—Will visit Columbia University, and perhaps one of the public schools. He will inspect one of the fire stations, and drive to Grant's Tomb and through Central Park. Dinner by the Lotos Club, 7 p. m.

Sunday, October 26—Visit to James Hyde's country place at Bay Shore.

Monday, October 27—Luncheon at Lawyers' Club, Equitable Building, with F. W. Holls, Siam's member of the permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. Dinner at the Metropolitan Club with Warner Van Norden and the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, 8 p. m.

Tuesday, October 28—Dinner for the Crown Prince at the Waldorf-Astoria, 8 p. m., at his apartments. The Crown Prince will occupy the state apartments, on the second floor, at Fifth-ave. and Thirty-third-st.

Wednesday, October 29—Leave for Boston at noon.

The programme for the stay in Boston includes a dinner by Governor Crane, visits to the public schools, probably visits to Lynn or Haverhill and Waltham; luncheon with President Eliot of Harvard, a dinner by Mr. Peirce, and a visit to the Harvard-Carlisle football game. The Prince is familiar with the English game, and promptly accepted President Eliot's telegraphed invitation to see an American contest. Prince Chowfa and his suite leave Boston on November 2 for his Western tour.

ROYALTY BOWS TO LIBERTY.

SIAMESE CROWN PRINCE AND SUITE BARE HEADS IN INDEPENDENCE HALL.

Philadelphia, Oct. 20.—The Crown Prince of Siam, who is the guest here of William Potter, former Minister to Italy, visited Independence Hall to-day and the Commercial Museum. The Prince, accompanied by his brother, Prince Chakrabongse, and suite, were greeted at Independence Hall by Mayor Ashbridge and other municipal officials. The royal visitors walked through the various rooms with bared heads, and displayed much interest in the relics of Revolutionary days.

After inscribing their names in the register for visitors, the Prince and his party were driven to the Commercial Museum, where they were received by Dr. William P. Wilson, director of the institution; former Mayor Warwick and a committee of prominent citizens.

At the informal reception which followed the Prince's entry toasts were drunk to the King of Siam, the Crown Prince, the young Prince Chakrabongse and the Siamese minister. At 1:30 o'clock there was a dinner at the Bellevue Hotel. The Siamese flag was run up on the flagpole of the hotel, and the dining room was beautifully decorated. The menu was as follows:

Oeuf Parisienne.
Apollinaris. Consommé Bangkok.
Timbales de crab d'huîtres à la Siam.
Ris de veau aux truffes.
Pomme de terre Seigneur.
Pommery Sec. Chaufroid de grouse.
Salade d'Ananas.
Glace. Croquants.
Café Turc. Cigars et cigarettes.
Hotel Bellevue.
Philadelphia, le 20 Octobre, 1902.

Those who were at the dinner with the Prince and his suite were Mayor Ashbridge, John H. Converse, E. S. Cramp, William Potter and Dr. Wilson.

The Prince was dined to-night by the Button Club at Chestnut Hill, which is a suburb of Philadelphia.

LOVING CUP FOR ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 20.—A handsome loving cup was given to Rear Admiral Schley by this city today. General M. M. Crane made the presentation speech.

SAYS TESTATOR WAS RATIONAL

SURROGATE FITZGERALD BEGINS TAKING TESTIMONY ABOUT MRS. CROSSMAN-RILEY'S WILL.

Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday began taking testimony in the contest over the will of the late Mrs. Caroline E. Crossman-Riley, widow of Matthew Riley, who died some time ago, leaving the bulk of her estate to the Brooklyn Home for Aged Men. It is said by friends that the estate is worth about $4,000,000.

After making a number of bequests to friends and relatives, Mrs. Crossman-Riley left the residue of her estate to the Brooklyn Home for Aged Men, incorporated in 1878. She directed that certain of her real estate should be sold after her death and an amount not less than $100,000 should be raised for the purpose of building a new wing to the institution. She directed that the new wing should be in the nature of a memorial for her first husband, Henry Crossman. Of the remainder of the estate she creates a trust fund for the maintenance of the home.

The contestants to the probate of the will are Mary Louise Hellman, Charles A. Pratt, Eva Pratt Burroughs, Phœbe Poynton Weaver, Harriet Peck, Henry T. Pratt and Daniel P. Pratt, heirs-at-law and next of kin. These assert that the will offered for probate is not the last will and testament of the decedent, and that it was obtained by "fraud, coercion and undue influence." It is also alleged that Mrs. Crossman-Riley was not of sound and disposing mind when the will was executed.

Benjamin E. Dormant, the first witness, identified the signature of Samuel Burhams, jr., one of the witnesses of the will. Edgar Whitlock, another of the witnesses, testified that Mrs. Crossman-Riley signed the will in his presence on May 7, 1898, and that she was perfectly rational. She was accompanied by the president of the Old Men's Home, he said. The case was continued.

LAW SCHOOL DEDICATED.

JUSTICE HOLMES SPEAKS AT CEREMONY AT NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—After many receptions, addresses and processions of students, the second day's celebration of the installation of Edmund James James as president of Northwestern University ended to-night with the formal opening of the new law school of the university, on the site of the old Tremont House, at Lake and Dearborn sts. Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, of the United States Supreme Court, was the guest of honor.

A dinner was given for him at the University Club by the faculty of the law school. After the dinner the students, in cap and gown, escorted Justice Holmes to their new law school, where he delivered the dedicatory address. He said in part:

> It was affirmed, I believe, by the late Chief Justice Cooley that the law was and ought to be commonplace. No doubt the remark has much truth. It is better that the law should be commonplace than that it should be eccentric. It seems to me that for men as they are the law may keep its everyday character and yet be an object of understanding, wonder, and a field for the lightning of genius.
>
> I never have had opportunity to give public expression to my sense of the value of the work of your accomplished dean. And I wish now to express my respect for his great learning and for the volume and delicacy of his production, which seem to me to deserve more distinct and public notice than, so far as I am aware, they have received. I feel quite sure, from his printed work, that his teaching will satisfy the twofold desire of man; that it will be enlightened with intelligent economic views and give men what they want to know when they go out to fight, but that also it will send them forth with a pennon as well as with a sword, to keep before their eyes in the long battle the little flutter that means ideals, honor, yes, even romance in all the dull details.

When he finished speaking Justice Holmes wrote his name with a diamond pin on a glass panel in Booth Hall of the building in the presence of the students of the school and the faculty. The panel will be imbedded in the wall of the library as a permanent memorial.

NEW PRESIDENT FOR SEMINARY.

EXERCISES AT THE INSTALLATION OF THE REV. J. H. GEORGE BEGIN IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—Exercises in connection with the installation of the Rev. J. H George as president of the Chicago Theological Seminary have begun, and will continue until Thursday. All the churches of Chicago and the States of the seminary constituency, by request, have held services bearing specially on the work of the ministry. To-day President Harper of the University of Chicago spoke in the seminary chapel on "The Relation of the College to the Work of the Ministry."

This evening a dinner was given by the Congregational Club in the Auditorium Hotel. Dr. H. C. King, dean of Oberlin College; Dr. Mary S. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, and Professor W. D. MacKenzie were the principal speakers.