THE ALASKAN DECISION.

F. W. Seward Says Both Nations Are To Be Congratulated.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: "Honors are easy" in the result of the Alaska Boundary Commission. Both nations have reason for congratulation over it.

The Americans are to be congratulated that their title is reaffirmed and no longer disputed as to the region which they bought from Russia, and which has been held and occupied by them and the Russians before them ever since the day of its first discovery.

The British are to be congratulated that they did not win their contention, nor even stubbornly insist upon it to the point of a "deadlock." Their wisdom, tact and statesmanship were manifested through the Lord Chief Justice, though his two Canadian associates seem to have been unable to follow him. To have obtained possession of a harbor and town built, owned and occupied by Americans for thirty years would have been to England a most unprofitable victory. Skagway would then have been between Great Britain and the United States what Strasburg has been between France and Germany, a perpetually rankling thorn. It would have put an end to that international friendship on which both nations are building such high hopes.

It was natural, perhaps, that the provincial ambition of the Canadians should have been captivated by the fancy of getting one of our harbors for their outlet from the Klondike to the sea, and, perhaps, natural that they should be blind to the consequences of their own project. But the idea was largely a fanciful one. The Klondikers are not shut out from the sea. They have two good outlets, each of which is partly British and partly American. One is the Yukon River, the other is the White Pass Railroad. Over both these routes trade and travel are flowing in an increasing stream. It is the interest of both nations that neither shall be hampered with any unnecessary restrictions. Over here on the Atlantic side of the continent, we are not suffering because the Michigan Central Railroad has to go through Canada from Niagara to Detroit; nor are we suffering because the St. Lawrence is not ours all the way down to the Gulf. Neither will the Klondikers suffer for lack of outlets to the Pacific. One cannot own the earth.

The strict letter of the treaties would not seem to warrant the award of the islands in the Portland Channel to British Columbia. But if their acquisition will soothe national pride, and add anything to the convenience and security of Fort Simpson, it is a graceful concession and one we can well afford to make to cement the bonds of international amity.

During long centuries it has been the habit of nations to hold on to whatever they could grasp by fair means or foul until compelled to disgorge by force or the fear of it. It has been reserved for two nations which are but two branches of one great race to lift international dealing to a higher plane and to seek to decide questions in accordance with justice and equity, regardless of national sentiment or prejudice. We have proved it thrice. In the Trent case, the Alabama Claims case, and now in the Alaska Boundary case, we have shown that we can afford to relinquish to each other anything not justly belonging to us, whether prisoners, land or money. Two nations actuated by this disposition, and ready to carry it into practical effect, can hardly be dragged into war, since they themselves are their own high court of equity. The Alaska Boundary decision seems, therefore, a guarantee of perpetual peace between Great Britain and the United States, and that is a step onward in the march of progress and civilization worthy of the opening of the twentieth century.

FREDERICK W. SEWARD.

Montrose-on-the-Hudson, Oct. 21, 1903.

AMERICAN TERRITORY EXTENDED.

Satisfaction Over the Boundary Award Increasing in Washington.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The impression prevails at the State Department to-day that all the details of the Alaskan Boundary Commission's decision will not be known until the mails bring copies of the maps and other documents actually laid before the commission. There is a slight gap in the outline description of the boundary in the northern portion which will probably be filled in when the full transcript is received. Closer inspections of the charts here, in the light of Mr. Foster's dispatch of yesterday, adds to the satisfaction of the officials, particularly as the commission actually extended the American title over a large territory north of the Klehini River to the boundary line claimed by Secretary Evarts a quarter of a century ago, instead of limiting it to that stream, the boundary tentatively fixed by the Hay-Pauncefote modus vivendi. The treaty requires expert surveyors to fix the boundary line permanently on the general data furnished by the commission, and the State Department intends to turn this work over to the Coast Survey, and to prosecute it vigorously, in order to prevent further friction among the miners along the boundary.

ADAM SHORTT UPHOLDS AWARD.

Convinced that No Valid Case Could Be Made Out for Canada.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 21.—Adam Shortt, professor of political economy in Queens University, when asked to express his view on the Alaskan boundary question said:

About three years ago I was asked to write an article on the Alaskan boundary question. I agreed to do so, presuming from what I had read on the subject from the usual Canadian sources, that at least as good a case could be made out for the Canadian contention as for the United States. Having access to the more important official documents and correspondence on the subject of the English, Russian and United States claims, both before and after the treaty of 1825, I applied myself to these as a necessary preparation for my article.

The result of my study was to convince me that the Russian claims, which were transferred to the United States, were so strongly supported by the documents that it was impossible to make out a valid case for the Canadian contention on the more important points at issue.

Not wishing to do anything that would prejudice the Canadian case, I was forced to withdraw my promise.

BRITAIN WELCOMES DECISION.

Justice of the Alaskan Award Generally Admitted by the Press.

London, Oct. 21.—The comment of the afternoon newspapers here on the Alaska boundary decision is similar to that of the morning papers. "Regrettable, but honorable," expresses the general opinion. "The St. James's Gazette" says it considers the fact that Chief Justice Alverstone signed the award to be proof of the correctness thereof, and adds:

"We have the fullest confidence, therefore, that the decision we deplore was absolutely required by the justice of the case."

The same paper regrets that the Canadian commissioners published an explanation of their position, appearing to cast a reflection on their colleague, and "The Pall Mall Gazette" comments on the lack of dignity and self-possession shown by the Canadians in declining to sign the decision and declaring the findings to be an "unjudicial one."

INVESTITURE OF MONSIGNOR TEELING.

Lynn, Mass., Oct. 21.—The investiture of the Right Rev. Monsigner Arthur J. Teeling, rector of St. Mary's Church, in this city, as a domestic prelate of the household of Sovereign Pontiff, Pius X, took place this forenoon, solemn high mass being celebrated by the Right Rev. Monsignor Thomas Magennis, of Jamaica Plain. The ceremony of investiture was performed by the Most. Rev. Archbishop John J. Williams, of Boston.

MR. M'CLELLAN'S CAREER.

A Consistent Record of Complacent Self-Seeking.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your editorial article on Mr. McClellan this morning you say that in the early days of his career his easy prosperity under the patronage of evil men was considered a bad example to youth. That is no charge trumped up now for campaign purposes. Your readers may be interested to know what you said of him when he was still an editor, who only served as a text for reflection. I have a clipping of an article on "Young Men and Tammany," from The Tribune of November 10, 1894, just after the defeat of Tammany by the fusionists under Mayor Strong, in which, after speaking of the moral lesson of the victory, you draw this conclusion from the career of Mr. McClellan, then President of the Board of Aldermen:

> A keen observer cannot have failed to notice the number of young men of respectable families and good education who were more or less closely allied with the Tammany organization. These men were not followers of the highest ideals of life, but they were not naturally inclined to dishonorable courses. They started out in business aiming at worldly success. They found, tolerated by the community, a seemingly invincible organization which held out prospects of political power and professional prosperity. In fact, alliance with it was for immediate advancement almost the only sure means. Young men with even a moderate amount of brains who could make a presentable appearance to the world were in demand by leaders whose own attainments were of the crudest sort, and who needed figureheads. Under these circumstances close inquiry into the conduct of the organization was apt to be omitted or, even if the character was perfectly understood, it was accepted as one of the imperfect tools which men think they must make use of for the sake of success. That it is they who are always the tools in such a combination is realized only when character is gone. The casuistry of ambition argued to men that so long as their own actions were honest they could with clear consciences have fellowship with the Tammany rogues, assist them to keep in power and accept favors from them. The young lawyer found that clients came quicker, cases were more easily won, court officers were subservient and references multiplied if he belonged to a Tammany club and spoke for "Democratic principles" at election time. Office was open to him and he might hope for high station if he only bowed down to the unclean beast. He was not asked to steal; he did not need to profit by others' thefts. His role was simply to be their friend, do the clean part of their work and leave them undisturbed to do the dirty part for themselves. Any number of examples of this kind of young man might be found in the public offices and attorneys' chambers in this city. Perhaps the most typical is the youth who has for the last two years presided over the Board of Aldermen, and who managed to save himself from the wreck and get a seat in Congress. Aside from party consideration, we are sorry he was not defeated, because he is a type of the decent young man of thoroughly mundane ideals. For his own sake he needs rebuking. For the sake of others of his class his utter absorption in personal prosperity should not have received its reward.

Your judgment of Mr. McClellan has been vindicated by time. The young man who stood by Croker in 1894, whose conscience was not touched by revelations of blackmail and vice then, had "no apologies to offer" for "red lights" and "graft" in 1901, and is now content to appear as the puppet of Murphy and "Tim" Sullivan, of the gambling syndicate.

OLD READER.

New-York, Oct. 20, 1903.

NEED HELP IN JAMAICA.

Heartrending Incidents Connected with the Hurricane There.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have received the following letter from a lady in the island of Jamaica, describing the awful hurricane which visited those shores and giving some details of the heartrending incidents connected with it. Although reduced to poverty, she is not thinking of herself, but is desirous of procuring some help for the destitute and starving persons near her. The letter is as follows:

> Many thanks for your letter of inquiry. This is only a few lines to assure you of our safety, but to tell you that my husband and I have lost nearly everything, and must begin life over again. But, thank God, I can say: "It is of the Lord; let Him do what seemeth Him best!" In a few short hours on the morning of August 11 the wind and sea, which rose mountain high, literally swept away the town of Manchioneal, and it is now a thing of the past. So also are my beautiful rooms, with the things I loved and valued. My husband and his sister barely escaped with their lives, as the great waves swept through our house. His wharves, warehouses and all his different rented out premises are swept away; his schooner a wreck; his store, with all its contents, a wreck also.
>
> The scene of desolation and wholesale destruction is indescribable and wrings tears from the bravest. Houses carried far inland, others piled on top of each other. Oh, it is sad beyond words! The gentry who lived in luxury from the income derived from their beautiful properties of cocoanuts and pimento, which are now a total wreck, with hardly a tree standing, are the class to suffer severely. Thousands of the peasantry are huddled together under the little huts, with a few cocoanut boughs for a roof, affording but poor shelter from the blazing sun and the wind and rain of the now fast approaching rainy season. The little that the relief committees can do will not go very far, as so many are destitute of everything. Some of the cases under my own eyes are sad beyond words, and Mr. Brown and I are doing all we can out of the very little that remains to us. I will tell you of one or two cases that have come under my notice, as it may interest whomever you may ask to help. One poor, frail woman tried to lift her bedridden mother of over eighty years out of her house on the shore, when the waves swept through, sending the house down over them. She still kept hold of her mother, trying to keep the old lady's head above water, but the wind and sea sent the neighboring house right over them, crushing them both down into the water. When, after a while, that house was torn off, the poor creature, more dead than alive, found her right arm broken, and while striving to lift her mother with the other arm a wave tore her out of her grasp. The mother's body was found some two days after amid a lot of broken houses. I had to take the poor woman under my care, as she had not saved even a rag of clothing, and she has been very ill ever since, with three ribs staved in and great bruises all over her body. Another poor woman, in trying to get to the ground floor of her house with a baby and two small children, all fell through the trap door, and she broke her hip and the baby was killed. Then the very corner of the wall to which they went for shelter fell in and killed a young woman with her baby, and also the two children. These are only two of many sad cases. The need for aid is desperate.

This letter was written but recently, and shows that the necessity for aid is still most urgent. The matter having been dropped by the press, it is only reasonable to suppose that those who would be glad to help consider that no such call still exists.

L. C. L. JORDAN,
Assistant Secretary Cooper Union.

BRYAN BEQUEST $50,000.

Will Not Accept the Money Unless Mrs. Bennett Consents.

New-Haven, Conn., Oct. 21.—In cross-examination in the Probate Court to-day William J. Bryan testified that the sealed letter mentioned in the will of the late Philo S. Bennett, of New-York and this city, was a request that Mr. Bryan should accept $50,000, of which $10,000 was to be given to Mrs. Bryan and $15,000 invested for their three children, who were to receive $7,000 each when Mr. Bryan thought it wise. The letter was opened by the court, but was not read publicly.

Judge Stoddard, who represents Mrs. Bennett, declared that if Mr. Bryan insisted upon receiving the fund she would contest the will. Mr. Bryan in reply said that not a cent of the money would be allow either his wife or his children to receive, unless Mrs. Bennett were willing. He did intend to ask the court to decide the validity of the request so that in case it was declared legal he could distribute the money among educational and charitable institutions.

Mr. Bryan introduced a mass of correspondence between himself and Mr. Bennett from 1896 to 1900. He read letters aloud in order to show that Mr. Bennett repeatedly made offers of financial assistance. On four occasions, according to the witness, Mr. Bennett sent money to aid him, the amount in all aggregating $3,600. He related that in May, 1900, Mr. Bennett went to Lincoln, Neb., to discuss his will, and told Mr. Bryan that he wished him to accept a bequest of $50,000, believing that he would need it later.

A suggestion made by Mr. Bryan at that time was to the effect that if Mr. Bennett so desired, he could embody it in a bequest to Mrs. Bennett in a letter to be left with the will. He further suggested that the money be left in trust to himself to distribute among educational and philanthropic institutions. After Mr. Bennett returned East he executed his will, and sent a copy to Mr. Bryan of what he said was the letter which he left with his will for Mrs. Bennett.

Mrs. Bennett charged undue influence on Mr. Bryan's part in securing a bequest of $50,000, and Mr. Bryan agreed not to accept it for himself, but said he would fight for it for the Western colleges. Mr. Bryan was the lifelong friend of Mr. Bennett, the wealthy free silver advocate.

Mr. Bryan drew the will, it came out in the hearing to-day, and Mrs. Bryan did the typewriting. The will gave $200,000 to universities, to be distributed by Mr. Bryan.

GENERAL JOHN C. BLACK ILL.

Washington, Oct. 21.—General John C. Black, ex-commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, is at Garfield Hospital, in this city, suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism. The physicians, however, hope for a speedy recovery. He has been obliged to cancel a number of engagements.

PITTSBURG BANK CLOSED

THE ACTION EXPECTED.

Stock Was Dumped on Market and Started a Run.

Pittsburg, Oct. 21.—The doors of the Federal National Bank was not opened for business this morning. The following notice was posted in explanation:

Closed by the authority of the Controller of the Currency. John B. Cunningham, Receiver.

Some such action as this has been more or less expected for the last two days, forecasted by the determined raid made on the institution's stock on the Pittsburg Stock Exchange. The positive statements, however, of the president, J. A. Langfitt, to the effect that the bank was not in need of money, and that its losses would not affect its capital or surplu, did much toward allaying distrust on the part of its depositors, thus preventing a run. The closing of the bank was decided on at a meeting of the directors last night, which did not break up until two o'clock this morning. The bank is a United States depository and reported on hand September 9 $50,000 of United States deposits.

The stock of the company has been subjected to sharp declines on the Pittsburg exchange this week. On Monday it sold down from 115 to 85, but was forced up again to 101. All day yesterday it sagged, and closing quotations were 80 bid and 80 asked, a number of transactions having been made at 80. The course of the stock has attracted much attention, and numerous adverse reports were in circulation, but they were promptly and fully denied by President J. A. Langfitt. He stated yesterday evening that the bank had suffered only one possible loss, that of $140,000, for which it held notes of the Eastern Tube Company, of Zanesville, Ohio. That company was in the hands of a receiver and a plan of reorganization was being worked out, he said, and the bank's loss on that account might be small.

The closing of the Federal National had little effect on the local Stock Exchange. Bankers and brokers are of the opinion that the closing of the bank until its affairs can be adjusted was the best thing to do under the circumstances. The talk about the bank's affairs has been a drag on the market, and the belief is that the action of the directors will have a good effect on the general situation rather than an injurious one.

Receiver Gunningham thinks it may be two or three days before he can make a statement of the bank's condition.

Robert S. Smith, president of the Union National Bank and president of the Pittsburg Clearing House Association, said:

> There is not the slightest reason for any alarm, and if people will only keep cool there will be no trouble. I was assured last night by President Langfitt that every depositor would get every dollar due, and I believe the statement. The bank has some excellent assets, and there seems to be no reason why depositors should not get all coming to them. It is possible that some small country banks which do business through the Federal National may be temporarily embarrassed, but even at that it will be only temporary.

Following is the statement of J. A. Langfitt, president of the bank:

> The Federal National Bank has finally yielded to the combined assaults of its stockholders and depositors, and has closed its doors until arrangements can be made to discharge all depositors' claims. The question of reopening will then be decided. When the business depression came on the stockholders, from necessity or fear, began throwing the stock upon the market. The stock issue was large and the market weak. Thereupon disquieting rumors sprang into birth, groundless, baseless and perhaps in some cases malicious. These increased the weakness of the stock, and the weakness increased the rumors until our splendid list of depositors took fright, and the rapid withdrawal of moneys began, and increased in volume daily until, despite our best efforts to call in loans and provide funds, the bank could no longer meet the demands upon it, and drastic measures became necessary.
>
> Last night the directors, believing such course to be the proper one under the circumstances, ordered the bank to be closed temporarily, and requested the Controller of the Currency to take charge. Two weeks ago our deposits exceeded $4,000,000, and until yesterday, "when the floods came," we had maintained our full legal reserve. We have had no actual losses, and, with one exception, our combined probable losses up to date would not aggregate one-half of 1 per cent of our capital. It could be paid in full out of our undivided profits of $160,000 without touching either our capital of $2,000,000 or surplus of $400,000.
>
> When our doors closed we had approximately $1,900,000 of deposits, to secure which we had on hand in cash, time and demand loans and other good securities about $4,600,000. There is not now and never was a moment when our depositors were in the slightest danger of losing a penny.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's Record and To-day's Forecast.

Washington, Oct. 21.—During the last few days shallow barometeric depressions have moved rapidly eastward over the extreme northern part of the region of observation, causing successive slight rises and falls in temperature over the northern districts. They have been practically unattended by precipitation in the United States. The barometer has also been low over the West Indies and off our southeastern coasts, but no well defined disturbance has appeared in that region. In the middle latitudes of the country the barometer has continued relatively high.

This evening fair weather prevails throughout the United States, and the temperature is above the seasonal average, except in the interior of New-York and New-England.

There are at present no indications of a storm development within the United States, and no marked changes in temperature are likely to occur within the next two days.

A barometric depression that has advanced eastward over the British Northwest Territory will pass north of the lake region during Thursday, attended by increasing south shifting to west winds over the Great Lakes, and by a slight rise in temperature in the Northeastern States.

On the New-England and Middle Atlantic coasts variable winds will shift to fresh south; on the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh east; on the Gulf Coast fresh to brisk northeast; on the lower lakes increasing south to southwest, and on the upper lakes increasing southwest, shifting to northwest winds.

Steamers departing Thursday for European ports will have variable winds, shifting to fresh south and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

For New-England, fair to-day and Friday; warmer in north portion Thursday; light to fresh variable winds.

For District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, fair to-day and Friday; winds shifting to fresh southerly.

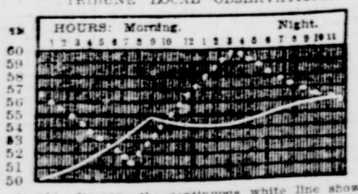
For Eastern New-York, fair to-day and Friday; warmer in northern portion Thursday; variable winds, shifting to fresh south.

For New-Jersey, fair to-day and Friday; winds shifting to fresh southerly.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair to-day and Friday; warmer in northern portion; Thursday fresh to brisk south, shifting to southwest winds.

For Western New-York, fair to-day and Friday. Warmer to-day; brisk south, shifting to southwest 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 line shows the temperature as recorded by the local Weather Bureau.

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

	1903.	1902.		1903.	1902.
3 a. m.	56	65	4 p. m.	60	67
6 a. m.	52	64	6 p. m.	60	68
9 a. m.	53	64	9 p. m.	58	66
12 m.	57	67	11 p. m.	54	65
3 p. m.	60	67	12 p. m.	—	64

Highest temperature yesterday, 60 degrees; lowest, 51; average, 56; average for corresponding date of last year, 66; average for corresponding date of last twenty-five years, 53.

Local forecast: Fair to-day and Friday; variable winds, shifting to south.

OBITUARY.

SAMUEL FISHER STRONG.

Samuel Fisher Strong, who died at Dudley Memorial Hospital on Tuesday morning, left his home, No. 103 Willow-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday to undergo an operation, but his family did not apprehend any serious danger. Mr. Strong was born in East Bloomfield, N. Y., on September 9, 1836. When he was twenty-one years old he went to Tuscaloosa, Ala., where he remained until the Civil War broke out, three years later. He then returned to this city, where he married Mary Brinsmaid, daughter of James Edgar Brinsmaid, of Burlington, Vt.

Until the death of Mr. Beecher he was an active member of Plymouth Church, and took special interest in the work of the Mayflower Mission. He was a stanch and enthusiastic Republican.

Mr. Strong's business career had been confined almost wholly to the Consolidated Exchange of New-York. He was associated with the founding of that institution. In 1883 he assisted in organizing the Seaboard Bank. In 1884 he was elected chairman of the New-York Petroleum Exchange and Stock Board, in 1885 he became vice-president of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, and had ever since been a member of the board of directors. For many years he was trustee of the gratuity fund, president of the Consolidated Clearing House and treasurer of the Consolidated Building Company. A widow, two sisters and a brother survive him.

The funeral services will be held at his home, No. 103 Willow-st., Brooklyn, to-morrow, at 8 p. m.

SAMUEL E. MORSS.

Indianapolis, Oct. 21.—Samuel E. Morss, Editor and proprietor of "The Indianapolis Sentinel," fell from a third story window of the Sentinel Building today and lived only fifteen minutes. The window from which he fell was in his private office. No one was with him at the time, though several persons were waiting in the anteroom to see him. Mr. Morss had been in bad health for some time, and it was announced by his private secretary that he had probably opened the window for air and was overcome by heart trouble. Financial troubles have been worrying him recently. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

Samuel E. Morse, one of the well known newspaper men of the Middle West, was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., on December 15, 1852. He was graduated from the high school of his native town in 1871, and he was on the editorial staff of "The Fort Wayne Gazette" from 1871 to 1875, and later Editor and part owner of "The Fort Wayne Sentinel." In 1880 he was one of the founders of "The Kansas City Star," but sold out his interest and went to Europe in 1882. From 1883 to 1888 he was the Washington correspondent of and an editorial writer for "The Chicago Times." Since February 1, 1888, he had been Editor in chief of "The Indianapolis Sentinel" and president of the company publishing it.

He was active in Democratic politics in Indiana and was delegate at large and chairman of the Indiana delegation at the National Democratic Convention in 1892. In 1893 President Cleveland, of whom he was an ardent supporter, appointed him Consul General at Paris, a post he held until 1897. Mr. Morss married in Fort Wayne in 1875 Miss Carrie J. Godfrey.

JOSEPH W. FISKE.

Orange, N. J., Oct. 21 (Special).—Joseph W. Fiske, president of J. W. Fiske Iron Works, in New-York, died yesterday at the home of his nephew, John M. Fiske, No. 63 Washington-st., East Orange. He began business in New-York in 1858, but practically retired fifteen years ago. He was born in Boston seventy-three years ago. He leaves a widow and three children.

ROBERT SCHELL RUDD.

Robert Schell Rudd, a lawyer of this city and for many years Mayor of Glen Ridge, N. J., died yesterday at the Roosevelt Hospital after an illness of several weeks. He leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters. The funeral will be at the home of his sister, Mrs. T. C. Woods, No. 273 West End-ave., to-morrow at 11 a. m., the Rev. Henry E. Cobb, of the Collegiate Church, Seventy-seventh-st. and West End-ave., officiating.

Mr. Rudd, who was a son of the late Joseph Rudd, of this city, was born in the old Ninth Ward in 1857. He was graduated from Hamilton College with the class of '79, having been the first student to take the McKinney prize for debate, and the Clark prize for oratory at the same time. He was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1882, and began practising at once. Mr. Rudd in Glen Ridge was active in obtaining the independence of that town from Bloomfield. He was a member of the University and Reform clubs, of this city, and of the New-York City Bar Association.

HENRY PAGE.

Henry Page, a brother of William Harlan Page, of Brooklyn, and well known throughout Texas, died last Sunday at his home in Dallas. He was eighty-one years old. Mr. Page came of Puritan stock, and went South to engage in business before the Civil War. He opened the first shoe factory in Knoxville, Tenn., and the first factory exclusively for boots and shoes in Dallas. In the latter establishment he made the boots which supplied the cowboys throughout the Southwest. He was also active in religious work, assisting in establishing schools and churches in Texas.

ISAAC REINGOLD.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Isaac Reingold, whose verses and songs depicting the sufferings of the Jewish race in Russia won for him the name "The Poet of the Ghetto," died to-day at his home in this city. He was born in Russia thirty years ago, and came to this country at the age of fifteen years. During the last thirteen years he had lived here, and worked as a tailor in the ghetto. In his spare hours he wrote songs and poetry which were published in Yiddish in book form. Several of his poems have been set to music by G. Mendelsohn, the New-York Jewish musical composer, and have had a wide circulation among the Jews of this country.

MRS. J. SERGEANT CRAM.

Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, wife of the well known Tammany politician and former president of the Dock Board, died yesterday from pneumonia. Mrs. Cram, who was married to her husband about five years ago, was the youngest of the three daughters of Samuel Budd. Her marriage to Mr. Cram was a great surprise. When still a girl Mrs. Cram married a Mr. Cleveland, who died when she was twenty. At the time of her death she was twenty-eight.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Saratoga, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Charles W. Benedict, aged seventy-six, an electrician, is dead. He was born in Coldbrook, N. H., and was a member of Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, which will conduct the funeral to-morrow afternoon.

Saratoga, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Hector McCaughin, aged ninety-eight, who was one of the first to develop the graphite industry in Northern New-York, is dead at his home in Milton.

Toledo, Oct. 21.—Judge Francis L. Nichols, ninety-nine years old, one of the oldest pioneers of Lucas County, died at his home here to-day. He was one of the first officers of Lucas County, and was a judge of the courts here for many years.

Centralia, Ill., Oct. 21.—Major S. P. Tufts, president of the Illinois Mexican Veterans' Association and a veteran of the Civil War, died at his home here to-day.

ENTHUSIASTIC FOR PROTECTION.

E. A. Hamlyn Reports to Chamberlain on Results Here.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—"The Tribune" to-day says that as representative of Joseph Chamberlain, for whom he is investigating the results of the protective tariff in the United States, Ernest Augustus Hamlyn, of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, reached here last night. The results of Mr. Hamlyn's investigations thus far are embodied in a preliminary report, which he forwarded to London. In it he says that the commercial greatness of this country is due to the tariff, adding that it would be "the salvation of England." He summarized his report to Mr. Chamberlain as follows:

> Your protective tariff policy will be the salvation of England. The manufacturers and tradesmen I have seen in 6,000 miles of travel, while visiting the trade centres in this country, frankly admit that the English tariff will be a detriment to the continued industrial prosperity of America. They admit that it will be best for England.

The report concludes with an offer by Mr. Hamlyn to contribute $500 to a fund with which to bring to America 100 English workingmen from fifty manufacturing cities to study the effects of a tariff on the wages and living expenses of the working classes.

COMMISSIONERS ON THE CEDRIC.

London, Oct. 21.—Senator Lodge and ex-Senator Turner and Mrs. Turner left London this morning for Liverpool, where they boarded the White Star Line steamer Cedric, which sailed to-day for New-York. Lord Strathcona, Secretary White, of the United States Embassy, John W. Foster and several other friends were present at Euston station to bid farewell to the American commissioners.

BRITISH COLUMBIANS BITTER.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 21.—British Columbians have heard the news of the settlement of the Alaskan boundary question with a feeling bordering on disgust at what is popularly termed "the sacrifice of Canada by Great Britain on the alter of political expediency." The people of Western Canada are bitter because of this, and the action of the Canadian commissioners in refusing to sign the agreement is approved.

THE DRAMA.

PLAYS IN FRENCH.

Charles Frohman last night began his experiment of providing New-York with a French theatre at Mrs. Osborn's Play House, in West Forty-fourth-st., which he has renamed the Vaudeville. Mme. Charlotte Wiehe, a Parisian actress, and a small company appeared there, presenting four one-act sketches, two of them comedies, two of them pantomime sketches, with a musical accompaniment, and in the case of one with songs. The Osborn bandbox was filled with people and perfumery, and an understanding of the French language and appreciation of French humor were not lacking. Mme. Wiehe was loudly applauded after her performance in the "mimodrame" called "La Main," and she gracefully responded without waiting to don the garments which she had removed in the course of the pantomime—a not inconsiderable part of her total wardrobe. But whether the entertainment will prove either sufficiently novel, piquant or worth while to the English speaking portion of the New-York public, or whether there are enough French people in the city to grant the Vaudeville Theatre any permanent place, is a question first night curiosity and enthusiasm cannot answer. Time alone will tell. Some may think it will not be a long time, however.

"Gros Chagrin," by M. Courteline; "La Main," scenario and music by M. Bereny; "Souper d'Adieu," adapted into French from the original of Schnitzler, and "L'Homme aux Poupées," scenario, music and songs by M. Bereny, composed the programme. "Gros Chagrin" is quite as thin as was ever a one-act vaudeville sketch in America; unlike the American vaudeville sketch, it is finely spun and neatly written, and its subject matter it will do as well as anything else to serve as an argument for those people who glibly assert the banality that morality is a relative term. Marital infidelity and the speedy forgetfulness of marital infidelity by the weeping wife in the solace of a cakewalk form the situation.

"La Main," the scenario and music of which may be secured at the book shops, served to introduce Mme. Wrehe intimately to the audience, rather more intimately than Mrs. Langtry was introduced recently at the Savoy. A dancer returning late to her apartments, where a burglar is hidden behind a curtain, disrobes before the glass and practises her dance thus unincumbered, till she spies the protruding hand of the robber. Still dancing, she manages to throw the key out of the window to her conveniently returning lover, who rescues her and her jewels just in time. She, however, intercedes for the thief, who departs in safety, kissing a flower that has fallen from her bosom. Then she correctly falls in her lover's arms. All this is told by pantomime. Mme. Wrehe danced prettily, but there was no thrill in her simulated terror, and no shiver of wierdism in the entire performance. Neither, on the other hand, was it at all startlingly piquant.

In short, those who are curious to see one phase of amusement in Paris may find satisfaction at the Vaudeville Theatre and some amusement. Those who, on the other hand, are not so easily moved by spurious novelty are likely to adopt toward the present programme the attitude Sir Richard Burton attributed to "the American pessimist" toward all life—that "there's nothing new, nothing true, and it don't signify."

MRS. GILBERT'S EIGHTY-THIRD BIRTHDAY

Boston, Oct. 21.—Scores of congratulating messages from men and women in the theatrical profession were received to-day by Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, who is playing with Annie Russell's company in "Mice and Men" at the Park Theatre, upon the eighty-third anniversary of her birth. Her dressing room just before the evening's performance was a bower of flowers. Among those who sent congratulations were Sir Henry Irving, Charles Frohman, Daniel Frohman, E. H. Sothern and Miss Cecelia Loftus. To-morrow Mrs. Gilbert will distribute the floral offerings among the hospitals.

WEDDINGS.

Montclair, N. J., Oct. 21.—Miss Rubena Jean Gault, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Gault, of Grove-st., Montclair, and the Rev. Charles Davis Van Wagoner, of Russell, Minn., took place at the home of the bride's parents at 8 o'clock last night, the Rev. Dr. R. M. Sommerville, of New-York, officiating, assisted by the Rev. George Louis Curtis, of the First Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield. The maid of honor was Miss Mabel Blauvelt, of Newark, while Mrs. William Baldwin Wyman, a sister of the bride, acted as matron of honor. Paul C. Carey, of East Orange, was best man, and the ushers were Charles L. Price, of Newark, and John K. Gault, of Montclair. A large reception followed.

Glen Ridge, N. J., Oct. 21.—Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols, of Glen Ridge, and William P. Sands, of Montclair, were married this afternoon at Christ Episcopal Church, Hudson, N. Y. The Rev. John F. Nichols, brother-in-law of the bride, officiated. The bride was given away by her father-in-law, John A. Nichols, of Brooklyn. Following the ceremony a luncheon was served in the rectory. A private car conveyed the guests from New-York to and from the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Sands sailed for Cuba on a wedding trip.

Married.

Marriage notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in The Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.

DAKIN—SAHLER—On Tuesday, October 20, 1903, at No. 312 5th-ave., New-York, N. Y., by the Rev. Robert Maurice Berkeley, Emma Frances Sahler, daughter of Mrs. D. Du Bois Sahler, to Arthur Hazard Dakin.

DUNCAN—M'WILLIAM—On Wednesday evening, October 21, 1903, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. George R. Van De Water, D. D., Grace Wheaton, daughter of Mary Wheaton and the late John S. McWilliam, to William Alanson Duncan.

FRASER—WILCOX—On Tuesday, October 20, at the Church of the Messiah, by the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Caroline, daughter of Franklin A. Wilcox, to Alexander Varennes Fraser.

HULL—ASHFORTH—At the Church of the Good Shepherd, McDonough-st. and Lewis-ave., Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, October 21, 1903, at 8:30 o'clock, Miss Edith Ashforth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ashforth, to Mr. Butler Duncan Hull.

MILLS—BLACK—On Wednesday, October 21, 1903, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Lynchburg, Va., by the Rev. James M. Owens, Mamie Black to James Henderson Goadby Mills.

PINE—LOCKWOOD—On Tuesday, October 20, 1903, at Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Harry P. Nichols, Marie Lockwood to Warren Adams Pine, both of New-York City.

SANDS—NICHOLS—On Wednesday, October 21, in Christ Church, Hudson, N. Y., by the Rev. John F. Nichols, Mrs. Elizabeth Van Bokkelen Nichols, of Glen Ridge, N. J., and William Phoebus Sands, of Montclair, N. J.

Notices of Marriages and Deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

Died.

Death notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in The Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.

Aickes, Mary A.
Brandon, Edward.
Cole, Rev. David.
Elliott, Isabella.
Homes, Anna W. H.
Inslee, Clara G.
Kingsland, Theodore S.
Otis, Katherine W.
Pascoe, Elizabeth W.
Rudd, Robert S.
Strong, Samuel F.
Titus, Oliver.
Whitmore, Ethel B.
Wood, Sarah C. L.

AICKES—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday evening, October 21, 1903, in her 86th year, Mary Augustus, widow of Henry Aickes. Funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, A. B. Carlton, No. 301 West Jersey-st., Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, at 3 o'clock p. m.

BRANDON—On Tuesday evening, October 20, Edward Brandon, in his 74th year. Funeral Thursday at 10 a. m., from his late residence, No. 422 West End-ave. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

COLE—At Yonkers, N. Y., October 20, 1903, Rev. David Cole, in his 82d year. Funeral services will be held at the First Reformed Church, Yonkers, N. Y., on Friday, October 23, at 2 p. m.

ELLIOTT—At Purchase, N. Y., on Wednesday, October 21, 1903, Isabella Elliott, in the 84th year of her age. Funeral from her late residence, Purchase, N. Y., on Saturday, October 24, at 4 p. m. Carriages will be in waiting at White Plains Station on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot at 2:08 p. m.

HOMES—At her home, No. 1 West Eighty-first-st., New-York City, October 20, 1903, in the 87th year of her age, Anna Whiting Heath, widow of Herry A. Homes, late State Librarian at Albany, N. Y. Interment at Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.

INSLEE—On Wednesday morning, October 21, Clara Gamble Inslee. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KINGSLAND—On Tuesday evening, October 20, 1903, at his residence, No. 501 Lafayette-ave., Brooklyn, Theodore S. Kingsland, aged 59.

OTIS—On October 20, 1903, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William E. Damon, The Chelsea, No. 222 West 23d-st., Katherine Walt, widow of Timothy B. Otis, in her 89th year. Services and interment at Windsor, Vt.

PASCOE—At Carbondale, Penn., October 19, Elizabeth Watt Pascoe, wife of Alfred Pascoe, in the 61st year of her age. Funeral services will be held at residence on Thursday afternoon, October 22, at 2:30 o'clock.

RUDD—On Wednesday morning, October 21, at Roosevelt H