systematic agitations against the Education act is a foregone conclusion. The government, while it lasts, may affect to despise the vagaries of delinquent taxpayers in England, and it may succeed in upholding temporarily the dignity and authority of law in Wales; but when it goes down before or after a general election it will leave the field clear for the repeal or modification of what is regarded by passive resisters as unjust and immoral legislation. When the "gallant little Wales" of Mr. Gladstone's phrase is in revolt against the Parliamentary system of teaching catechisms and mass books at public expense, and when thousands of sincere, devout English Nonconformists are leaving their tax bills unpaid, allowing their private property to be sold at auction and clamoring for sentences of imprisonment, the Liberals, when they return to office, will not be in doubt respecting their earliest work. They will be under pressing political obligations to redress the grievances of the main body of Nonconformists in the United Kingdom. What they will find extremely difficult after so prolonged an agitation may be the adoption of any compromise measure. They may not be able to open the doors of the schools to all religious teaching, as Lord Rosebery has tentatively suggested. They may be forced to exclude religious teaching from all schools supported by the state, even when they have succeeded in establishing absolute public control and in dismissing the clerical managers.

The Nonconformists, when Mr. Forster introduced the first Education bill, broke away from him when he affiliated the schools of various religious bodies with the new government schools. They took their stand on the broad ground, recognized and acted upon in America, that public money could be given only for schools conducted on secular and undenominational principles. When Mr. Forster sought to introduce a flexible system and to satisfy men of all denominations they denounced him as a trimmer and left Mr. Gladstone to beat up Tory support for what they considered a fatal compromise. The feeling in favor of religious instruction of some kind in schools is stronger now among Nonconformists than it was when Mr. Miall was their leader, but the oldtime prejudice remains. Mr. Jowett, a Birmingham minister, who has been driven by conscience to the police courts as a passive resister, asserts with emphasis that Dr. Dale was right when he taught that the only solution of the matter was to be found in the absolute severance of religious teaching from the official syllabus of state supported schools. "This seems to be," he adds, "the path of moral justice, and what is morally right can never be religiously wrong." The concurrent introduction of religious teaching in various forms in school hours is the natural compromise, but American experience has shown that the churches are fully alive to their responsibilities when education in state schools is completely secularized. What no Englishman can truthfully deny is that a vast amount of religious energy is now wasted in barren controversy over catechisms and creeds in elementary schools. I. N. F.

LAUDS MONROE DOCTRINE.

M. Guyot, French Statesman, Calls "American Peril" Beneficent.

Among the passengers on the Savoie, of the French Line, on her last trip was M. Yves Guyot, the well known French statesman, almost the only French publicist who wrote in the Paris press on the American side during the Spanish war. M. Guyot, who is now staying at the Waldorf-Astoria, is an ex-member of the Chamber of Deputies, ex-Minister of Public Works and the author of a number of books.

"There has been a good deal of talk in the European press of the 'American Peril.' How dangerous, from your point of view, do you regard it?" M. Guyot was asked by a Tribune reporter.

"Economically? Economically I look on it as a very beneficient peril. It cannot be otherwise than advantageous to Europe that America is able to supply her with wheat, beef, pork, machinery and the other manufactured products which she does not make either so well or so cheaply herself. Even the most rampant protectionists cannot regret the 'good old times' when North America was inhabited only by a few hundred thousand Sioux, Apaches and Iroquois. If they did not sell anything to us, equally they did not buy anything from us; and more than one of the handsome buildings on the Avenue de Villiers, in Paris, would never have been erected if you Americans had not appreciated and bought the work of our French painters."

"And politically?"

"Ah, politically! I expressed my opinion on that point unhesitatingly in 1898, at the time of the Spanish-American War. When practically the entire French press was proclaiming its sympathy for Spain, and a part of it excitedly calling upon the French government to take sides with our sister country, in the cause of the solidarity of the Latin race, I asked some one please to define accurately what was meant by this phrase, the 'Latin race,' and, naturally, nobody could. Spain was destined to lose her control over Cuba, just as she had already lost control of her other South and Central American colonies. Her government by monks and soldiers was intolerant and intolerable; a mere exploitation of the governed for the benefit of the representatives of the government, and had demonstrated itself to be incapable of reform. One cannot forever hold a country in a state of siege and grind it down with bloody coercion. It was just the same with the Philippines, where such books as Bernardin de Saint Pierre's 'Paul and Virginia' were proscribed on account of their 'revolutionary tendencies'!

"The Monroe Doctrine was enunciated as a reply to the Holy Alliance when Spain called to Europe to help her to crush her insurgent colonies in America. President Monroe, by asserting, in 1822, the right of the government at Washington to recognize the new republics, and by proclaiming in 1823 the principle that America was no longer a field for foreign colonization, and that, if European intervention should be attempted, the United States would not remain an indifferent spectator, no matter under what form that intervention might be manifested, accomplished a work of the highest civilization. It permitted the republics of South America and of Central America to organize themselves. It may well be said that they are still far from perfect examples of self-government, but their faults are a Spanish inheritance from which they are gradually freeing themselves. Yet, while the strong nations of Europe should not abuse their power to oppress small republics like Venezuela, on the other hand, the United States will not be justified in condoning the wrongs they may commit simply on the plea that they are weak and are situated in America."

"Do you view with any apprehension the much talked of 'American imperialism'?"

"American imperialism is a very different growth from the Cæsarism which is spreading its roots throughout Europe. With a population of 80,000,000 and a territory as large as all Europe, the United States maintains an army of fewer than one hundred thousand men. This is a self-evident proof that you do not contemplate our invasion and conquest. If your navy is stronger in proportion than your army it need not disquiet us, because the United States desires to protect its commerce and overseas possessions. Assuredly I see nothing in the so-called American peril or American imperialism to menace the friendly relations between France and the United States. I do not call up the memories of Lafayette and Rochambeau. International policies cannot be indefinitely maintained on grounds of mere sentiment. There are more substantial reasons for a continuance of our comity. There is no question of disputed territory to come between us: none is likely to arise. Finally, we have one common cause and interest. The United States and France are the two greatest republics in the world, and this fact constitutes for them a community of interest in the face of monarchical countries, even where there is a limited monarchy, and still more in the face of those which are ruled by emperors and autocrats."

M. Guyot will leave the city this week for Washington, and will go later to St. Louis.

RECENT ARRIVALS AT LENOX.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Lenox, Mass., Oct. 2.—Recent arrivals in Lenox include Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Shattuck, J. McV. Haight, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Lorillard, Clarence Martin, James G. K. Lee, of New-York; F. S. Taylor and Miss Taylor, of Boston, and Gustave Borde, of Paris.

At the Hotel Aspinwall are Mrs. L. L. Kingsland, Miss Kingsland, Ogden Codman, jr., New-York; Captain and Mrs. F. A. Dick, Newport, and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Decker, Greenwich, Conn.

Sir Mortimer and Lady Durand will remain in Lenox until late in October. They will visit the St. Louis exposition before returning to Washington.

PAYNE RALLIES SHARPLY

Was at One Time So Low His Family Was Summoned.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Oct. 2.—A remarkable change in the condition of Postmaster General Payne took place late this afternoon, and members of his family as well as the attending physicians feel much encouraged. After a sinking spell of such severity as to lead to the assembling of Mr. Payne's family, the clergyman who has been in almost constant attendance, and the physicians about his bedside, and what appeared to be the end, the Postmaster General rallied rapidly, and by 6 p. m. was able to recognize those about him.

At 6:45 the following bulletin was issued:

Within the last two hours the Postmaster General has shown marked improvement, has recognized every one around him, and has taken nourishment with his own hand. Heart acting much better.

MAGRUDER.
GRAYSON.

Dr. Magruder called up Dr. Osler, of Baltimore, by telephone, and communicated the good news, with a detailed statement of his patient's condition. The report proved so satisfactory to Dr. Osler that he announced his intention of deferring the visit he had expected to make this evening until 9 a. m. to-morrow.

NOMINATION OF DAVIS.

What It Means to His Cousin, Arthur Pue Gorman.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The public mind has been so much absorbed in the adroit methods by which Messrs. Hill and Sheehan secured the Democratic Presidential nomination for Judge Parker that the circumstances and motives that caused the nomination of his Vice-Presidential associate, former Senator Davis, on the Democratic national ticket seem to have been almost entirely overlooked. While Hill and Sheehan were in the toils with the Bryanites and other Democratic party factionists at the recent St. Louis convention, Gorman, the most unprincipled political schemer known to the annals of American public life, was in hiding at his home in Laurel, Howard County, Md., though for months previous to the meeting of the convention he was with much secretiveness mentioned as a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. The State of Maryland for a generation has been practically the pocket borough of Mr. Gorman, and consequently the delegates from this State were under his dictation and supreme control, and assumed at St. Louis an air of profound (gum shoe) mystery as to the candidacy for the Presidential nomination of the Senator until the actual nomination of Parker.

Scarcely anything awes man so much as mystery, and it is said one political trickster even dreads another of his school not in harmony with him. Long before the convention met Hill, Sheehan and Parker were in active search of Gorman's plans in Maryland. Before and during its session Hill and Sheehan were profoundly concerned about the Gorman delegation, and when Parker's nomination was secured and the Marylanders suggested the Vice-Presidential nomination be given Gorman's cousin, Davis, of West Virginia, Hill and Sheehan promptly gave the nomination to Davis as a sop to Gorman, that his unique services might be used to carry Parker through the contest in November; and, furthermore, they feared his perfidy toward the ticket if they or Parker offended him. This is the self-same Gorman (and the same lobbyist Davis who was a co-laborer with him in that memorable fight) whom Grover Cleveland charged in the tariff contest before the United States Senate with having betrayed the councils of the party in its hour of might.

The occasion is auspicious to throw the limelight of public opinion on the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee and let it be known who he is. Mr. Davis, as State and national lobbyist, railroad and mining manipulator, tax dodger, etc., has accumulated a fortune estimated at about $40,000,000. The State of West Virginia, except at rare intervals, has ever been under the control of Davis and his relatives—nepotism is one of the weak (or strong) points of the Gorman-Davis crowd. Vice-Presidential nominee Davis was the leader of the lobby in the United States Senate for placing a duty on coal, etc., under the Wilson-Gorman Tariff bill. As Gorman in Maryland has reduced election frauds to an artistic finish, so has Davis in West Virginia tax dodging. A little over a decade ago Davis and Gorman conceived the plan in the interest of the Davis Coal Company and the West Virginia Central Railroad to buy the stock of the Western Maryland Railroad, then owned by the City of Baltimore. Davis had very nearly consummated a plan to buy the road's stock from the city for $1,000,000, but public attention was directed through a sturdy Republican whom Davis blunderingly informed of this scheme of purchase, and the deal failed. Recently this same stock was sold to a Wabash syndicate for about $9,000,000, with an additional guarantee that the Wabash would construct terminals in and near Baltimore amounting to $3,000,000.

Gorman proclaims that Parker and Davis will carry Maryland in November next. Not only is the nomination of Davis a disgrace to the national Democracy, but an insult to the people of Maryland, whose metropolitan city he sought to plunder as above. W. CLIFT SMITH.

Baltimore, Sept. 30, 1904.

PARKER AND VIOLATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

"Thou Art the Man."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: If you will print this letter, perhaps the busy gentleman to whom it is addressed will read it. At any rate, it will reach the eyes of many who will know every word of it to be true as Sacred Writ. Yours respectfully,

Cambridge, Md., Sept. 26, 1904. C. F. S.

To the Hon. Alton B. Parker, New-York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir: In reading carefully your letter of acceptance, I, in common with many of your fellow citizens, noted with interest, not unmixed with amusement, your repeatedly expressed solicitude for our Constitution, your earnest intimation that our government was fast going to the dogs of autocracy, and that to you and your party must we look for the maintenance of real constitutional government. Millions of others, doubtless, as well as myself, while sharing your apparent regard for our fundamental law, which, after November 8, no one will deem in danger, could not repress their wonder that expressions of such regard should come quadrennially and so vehemently from the candidates of that party which alone has profited in a partisan sense by trampling the Constitution under foot, and which tried its best for four years to destroy that instrument and the government which it created. To young men like the writer it seemed also somewhat strange that all this amazing solicitude should be directed against the party whose work preserved both that instrument and the government.

But, appreciating your regard for constitutional sacredness for all that it may be worth, others and myself cannot escape the impression that, as in former instances, much of your party, if not, indeed, personal zeal, has been specially heated for the special purposes of the present campaign. You use many words and bemoanings over some imaginary, conjured-up-for-the-occasion infractions of the Constitution by President Roosevelt, whom by direct insinuation you charge with faithlessness to his oath. Yet one sees with keen regret that your solicitude for the sacredness of that instrument seems too shallow to lead you even to deplore, much less to denounce, those open, boasted and wanton violations, which, in at least ten Southern States, are relied on by yourself and party to furnish about forty electoral votes toward your election. If this real or pretended regard for the Constitution were put in practice, those very electoral votes would be cast in another direction, and would render your prospects of election as hopeless as the condition of a lost soul.

As a Southron, born and bred, who knows the ultimate purposes of those of your party who can deliver to you these votes, almost without the formality of an election, and who hope to deliver to you the vote of Maryland through similar means, I cannot refrain from publicly asking you if your regard for strict constitutional construction or any other construction is not limited solely to your own possible executive action in the future? Do you not meantime look on, consenting, while the Constitution is trampled on in those other actions that are largely relied on to put you in office? In other words, does not your care for the Constitution begin only after your election has been secured by a practical nullification of the Constitution by your ultra-constitutional friends among us?

Do you, sir, attach any sacredness to those amendments which rounded out the work of the patriots, whom, with their descendants, you seek now to stigmatize as perverters of the government they saved? Do you dare say whether the Fifteenth Amendment should or should not be violated, or that your party's acts of disfranchisement are right or wrong? Do you oppose or favor the enforcement of that part of the Constitution that provides for a reduction of representation where disfranchisement is practised? Have you the manliness to proclaim that you will not permit such votes to be cast for you as will come from this section, stained with the violation of your beloved (?) Constitution? Do you or do you not mean to say to the honesty and patriotism of this nation that those parts of the Constitution which cost so much blood and treasure to secure, and which were the price your Southern cohorts paid for their restoration to citizenship, shall be held as sacred as those more ancient portions which your party, as a party, did its best to destroy? Would it not be better to assure the millions of native Americans here in the South, who are neither more nor less than what white men have made them, that they shall enjoy what the Constitution guarantees them, rather than waste your profound sympathies on a semi-savage people, who may thereby become the murderers of more of your countrymen?

Knowing, sir, all the subterfuges, evasions and constitutional violations of your party well—acts which, so far as the public can learn, you as a partisan have condoned, but not condemned, and by which you now hope to profit—I could not help feeling, while reading your constitutional jeremiad, that it would be more in harmony with the Gospel of Christ first to cast a real, dark, debasing beam out of your own eyes before bewailing fictitious motes of partisan invention elsewhere.

The domestic trouble most likely to afflict this nation is race trouble, produced by your party leaders in the South, through their efforts to create a sentiment to sustain their deliberate violations of your revered Constitution to secure your partisan triumph, which by honest means they could not obtain.

Long live the Constitution as a whole!

With great personal respect, I am, sir, very truly yours, C. FRANK SPEDDEN.

Cambridge, Md., Sept. 26, 1904.

PRESIDENT AT CHURCH.

He Takes a Long Afternoon Ride in the Suburbs.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Oct. 2.—The President attended the Mount Pleasant Congregational Church this morning in company with H. L. West, Commissioner of the District of Columbia. After luncheon the President called at the Arlington to inquire for Postmaster General Payne, and then went for a long ride in the suburbs of Washington.

AT THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Virginia Hot Springs, Va., Oct. 2.—A perfect day marked the opening of October, and it was taken advantage of by all of the Northern visitors at this resort. David Dunlop gave a luncheon at Fassifern Farm at 2 o'clock for Miss Myles, of New-Orleans. His guests were Mr. and Mrs. George A. Huhn, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Oscar I. Richard, Miss Mehle, Mrs. William L. James and Colonel and Mrs. William J. Cotton.

The Duke of Newcastle spent a quiet day strolling about, after attending early services at St. Luke's Church. He expressed himself as pleased with the place.

LADY CURZON IMPROVING.

Walmer Castle, Oct. 2.—Lady Curzon of Kedleston is making good progress toward recovery. It is announced that evening bulletins regarding her condition have been discontinued.

GALE DELAYS THE VADERLAND.

London, Oct. 3.—From the wireless telegraph station at Poldhu it is reported that a gale is delaying the steamer Vaderland, on board of which are Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter and Miss Nannie Leiter, mother and sister, respectively, of Lady Cudzon. It is unlikely that the steamer will reach Dover until noon to-day, and by that time Walmer Castle will be able to communicate the news that Lady Curzon is out of danger. Lord Curzon has ordered a special train to be held in readiness to convey the Leiter party to Walmer Castle with all speed.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Reception for Bishops Andrews and Fowler, No. 156 Fifth-ave., 11 a. m.

Opening, School of Philanthropy, United Charities Building, Fourth-ave. and Twenty-second-st.

Meeting of New-York Academy of Sciences and of its section of astronomy, physics and chemistry, Natural History Museum, Seventy-seventh-st., 8:15 p. m.

Meeting West End Association, Hotel St. Andrew, 8:30 p. m.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

ASTOR—James W. Kennedy, M. P. Ireland. CAMBRIDGE—William Grosvenor, Newport. HOFFMAN—Count Spoulck, Germany; P. O'Brien, M. P., Ireland. MANHATTAN—Captain J. Myles, London. SAVOY—Dr. Francis J. Patton, president of the Princeton Theological Seminary. WALDORF-ASTORIA—Arthur Wyman, Philadelphia.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Oct. 2.—The barometer continues low over the entire part of the country and is lower over the Canadian maritime provinces. The barometer is also low in the Northwest, and a disturbance is apparently developing over the East Gulf States.

Showers have occurred in areas in the lake region and the Middle Atlantic and New-England States, and in the mountain districts of the South Atlantic States. Elsewhere the weather has been fair.

The temperature has fallen generally over the northern part of the country east of the Rocky Mountains and has risen in the Middle Western States.

Partly cloudy weather and showers are indicated for Monday in the Atlantic States. In the central valleys and the lake region and from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast the weather will be fair. The temperature changes will be unimportant.

Along the New-England Coast the winds will be fresh east; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh and probably increasing from north on the coast; on the South Atlantic Coast, east to northeast winds will increase and shift to north and northwest; on the East Gulf Coast the winds will be fresh northwest; on the West Gulf Coast, light and variable, and in the lake region, fresh north to northwest.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have fresh to brisk northwest to north winds and showers.

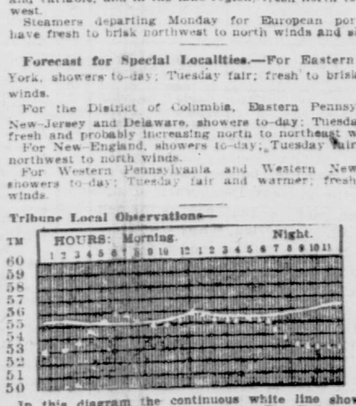
Forecast for Special Localities.—For Eastern New-York, showers to-day; Tuesday fair; fresh to brisk north winds.

For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, showers to-day; Tuesday fair; fresh and probably increasing north to northeast winds.

For New-England, showers to-day; Tuesday fair; fresh northwest to north winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, showers to-day; Tuesday fair and warmer; fresh north 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.

Local Official Record.—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:

3 a. m.	54	64	6 p. m.	55	70
6 a. m.	56	62	9 p. m.	53	65
9 a. m.	55	67	11 p. m.	—	63
12 m.	56	75	12 p. m.	—	62
4 p. m.	55	75			

Highest temperature yesterday, 57 degrees; lowest, 53 degrees; average, 58 degrees; average for corresponding date last year, 68 degrees; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 60 degrees.

Local forecast—Showers to-day; Tuesday fair; fresh to brisk north winds.

MAY DRIVE IN ROTTEN ROW

Queer Hereditary Prerogative of a Duke Who Is on His Way Here.

Any American girl who happens to marry the Duke of St. Albans, who is due here this week from England, will be entitled when with her husband to the altogether unique privilege of driving through Rotten Row, in London's Hyde Park. It is a prerogative that is enjoyed only by the sovereign and by the Duke of St. Albans, and which not even the Prince and Princess of Wales or the other members of the royal family are permitted to share.

Rotten Row, I may explain for the benefit of those who have not been abroad, is the fashionable ride in Hyde Park, and is reserved exclusively for equestrians, all carriages being barred therefrom save that of the sovereign, when occupied by the monarch, or that of the Duke of St. Albans.

The strictness with which this rule is enforced became the subject on one occasion of an amusing wager on the part of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, in which the present King, then Prince of Wales, who took part, was among the losers. Lord Charles undertook that, despite the vigilance of the police, he would succeed in driving up and down Rotten Row in the middle of the day. At the appointed time a number of the members of the Marlborough and Turf clubs who were interested in the matter took up their station along the rail which separates the walk from the ride and awaited the appearance of Lord Charles. They had been there for nearly an hour, and were just about to depart, convinced that Beresford had either backed out or else had been stopped by the police, when suddenly the driver of a watering cart, who had passed two or three times up and down the Row to lay the dust, raised his hat to them as he drove by, and, disclosing the features of Lord Charles, remarked that they would be obliged to pay up, since he had won his wager.

This privilege of driving up and down Rotten Row is hereditary, and was conferred by King Charles II, along with the dukedom of St. Albans and the hereditary offices of Registrar of the Court of Chancery and of Hereditary Grand Falconer to the Crown and Master Falconer of England, upon his illegitimate son by Nell Gwynn.

The present duke, who is about thirty-four years of age, was formerly in the army, and visited the United States, as well as India, China and Japan, as Lord Burford in the lifetime of his father. But he has been seen little either in society or the turf, on which the late duke was so prominent a figure, since a sensational scene in the Cowes week some years ago, when a sunstroke which he had received out in India brought on a sudden fit of violent delirium on board his steam yacht, which necessitated his being placed under restraint for a time. It is not true that he has any Jewish blood in his veins. For he is a son of the late duke's first marriage, and it was the tenth duke's second wife and now surviving widow who was the daughter of Ralph Bernal-Osborne, the noted wit of the Victorian era, and whose own father, Ralph Bernal, M. P., was a converted Jew. One of the late duke's daughters by this second marriage is Lady Katherine Somerset, married to that Henry Somerset who received his education at Harvard and is a son of Lady Henry Somerset.

The present duke is very far from rich, as, naturally, the money which his stepmother brought into the family will go to her own children, the eldest of whom, Lord Osborne de Vere Beauclerk, a captain of lancers, is heir apparent to the dukedom and to the estates, which include Bestwood, one of the most beautiful places in the so-called "dukeries." Its associations are of a romantic order. It was originally the favorite hunting lodge of the Kings of England in their expeditions for sport in the adjacent Forest of Sherwood, celebrated in connection with Robin Hood, and was a gift from Charles II in 1683 to his son, the first Duke of St. Albans. Bestwood is filled from cellar to garret with most interesting relics of the "Merrie Monarch" and of Nell Gwynn, to whom the British army is indebted for the foundation of Chelsea Hospital, the English counterpart of the Paris Invalides, where its veteran soldiers, many of them maimed in the service of their country, find a home and care during the closing years of their lives.

The recent discovery in the garrets of the Louvre, in Paris, of the stuffed charger which the first Napoleon is said to have ridden at the battle of Marengo should have the effect of calling the attention of the public to the fact that there are innumerable treasures of immense artistic and archæological value which lie hidden away, forgotten and abandoned, in the remote corners of the garrets and the vaults of France's great national museum. Somewhere in these vaults or garrets are the missing arms—or the fragments of the arms—of the statue of the Venus de Milo, which is justly accounted the most famous treasure of the Louvre. There have been so many bitter controversies and so much discussion as to the attitude of these missing arms, and as to the appearance of the statue before the loss of the two arms, that it has always been a source of wonder why no more exhaustive search has been made of the contents of those thousands upon thousands of vases and crates, both great and small, which fill to the ceiling the extensive vaults and the vast garrets of the Louvre. It is true that these cases are being examined by degrees. But the progress of the work is so slow, and the quantity of boxes and crates so enormous, that fifty years or more may elapse at the present rate of progress before the missing arms of the Venus de Milo are found.

It seems that when the statue was discovered at Milo the Duke de Riviere, French Ambassador at Constantinople, and his nephew and secretary, the Comte de Saint Maur, were present, and that, according to their sworn statements, the statue, instead of being armless, as it is now, possessed two arms in perfect condition, the right hand holding the apple which Venus had just received from Paris, while with her left hand she slightly raised the skirt of her robe in order to show her ankles to the young shepherd who had been called upon to decide as to the superior beauty of the three goddesses.

Curiously enough, it was Henri Rochefort, Marquis de Lucay, an editor of the Paris "Intransigeant," who first called attention to the existence of these two sworn statements, the Duc de Riviere having been his granduncle and the Count de Saint Maur his uncle. Rochefort's assertions were substantiated by careful investigation of the records at the National Library and of the Department of Foreign Affairs on the Quai d'Orsay. From these it would appear that at the moment when the sailors of the dispatch boat belonging to the French Embassy at Constantinople were landed at Milo for the purpose of embarking the statue they caught sight of a number of peasants, who, by orders of the parish priest, Orconomus, were endeavoring to cart the statue off, with the object, as it was afterward ascertained, of taking it to the palace of a pacha who resided in the vicinity. In the struggle which ensued, of course the French sailors drove off the peasants. And then it was found that both arms had been broken off the statue by contact with the rocks. The statue was placed on board the dispatch boat Estafette, together with the parts of the broken arms, which were carefully preserved and crated, and they were received in due course with the statue at Paris. From that time forth until now they have been hidden away somewhere or other in the Louvre, never having been unpacked from the case.

The late Sir William Harcourt was an exceedingly absent minded man, and all sorts of amusing stories used to be current in London with regard to his fame in this particular. The following one will show that this reputation was by no means undeserved. It seems that during a very busy London season he, after consulting his list of engagements, went out to dinner on a Monday night. He fancied that he observed, on making his entrance to the drawing room, that his host and hostess looked at him with surprise and even embarrassment. But he did not think anything more about the matter, and enjoyed himself very much. On Tuesday he kept another dinner engagement, which was entered in his book, and again he noticed an almost frightened look passing between his host and hostess when his name was announced. Once more the embarrassment proved transitory, and Sir William had another thoroughly enjoyable evening. The same thing took place on Wednesday and Thursday night, and on Friday, while keeping the last of the engagements of the week which were marked down on his book, he found that the butler who was to announce him was an old acquaintance—had formerly been in his service. The man, however, started back and gazed at him open mouthed.

"What's the matter, John?" asked the statesman, "didn't you expect me to dinner?"

"Yes, Sir William," explained the butler, "but it wasn't for to-night, it was for Friday of next week."

Investigation of the engagement book explained the mystery. Each page noted a week's engagements. Sir William, in his haste, had turned over two pages and had thus been keeping engagements which only fell due a week later. That paints the man. One sometimes hears of a person being absent minded enough to mistake the date of a dinner party on one particular night, but Sir William is about the only man I know of who went on making this mistake for five days in succession before finding out his error.

For the first time in European history a sovereign European State is being ruled by a scion of a reigning house who has American blood in his veins. True, the State is a small one. It is merely the German principality of Lippe; but the mother of Count Leopold of Lippe, who by virtue of a vote of the Diet of the principality has now become regent in the place of his late father, was born in this country of a union between Count Leopold Wartensleben and Miss Matilda Halbach, of Philadelphia.

It is precisely on account of this marriage of Count Wartensleben to a Philadelphian girl, who did not belong to either one of the mediatized or even noble families of Europe, but who was of bourgeois parentage, that to their daughter, the present widowed Countess of Lippe, and to her children, including the present Regent, has hitherto been denied by all the courts of Europe recognition as full fledged members of the reigning house of Lippe.

Indeed, it is a question whether the other sovereign States of the German Empire will permit young Count Leopold of Lippe to retain the regency of the principality. For only a few months ago, on the occasion of the funeral at Carlsruhe of Princess Sophia of Baden, who was by birth a Princess of Lippe, young Count Leopold, who had been sent to represent his father, the Regent, at the obsequies, was denied by the officials and dignitaries of the Court of Baden a place among the royal and princely mourners, on the ground that he was not recognized as the scion of the reigning house.

Possibly the sovereigns of the other States of the empire may decide to let the matter rest, and to leave the young count as Regent, in deference to the wishes of the Lippe legislature, until the death of the now almost octogenarian nominal sovereign, who has been a lunatic since long prior to his accession to the throne, and who is kept under restraint as such in the celebrated asylum for the insane at St. Gilgenberg. When his death takes place the question of the accession to the throne will necessarily come up, and inasmuch as there are several claimants to the crown, including the brothers of the late Regent, his cousin, Count George; Count Clement and Count Burt of Lippe Weissenfeld, as well as the princes of the House of Schaumburg-Lippe, the matter will be settled then once and for all time by a court of arbitration specially organized for the occasion by the other sovereign rulers of the German Empire. This was the method already adopted for putting an end to the controversy among the pretenders to the Regency of Lippe some years ago, and it is likely that it will be revived.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

MR. ROOT'S HUNTING TRIP.

Halifax, Oct. 2.—The former United States Secretary of War, Elihu Root, stopped in this city to-day on his way home from a successful moose hunting trip in Newfoundland. The ten members of the party got three heads each, and one shot a black bear. A number of prominent people, including Admiral Douglas, called on Mr. Root here. The Americans started to-night for Boston.

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leaves a good taste in the mouth. It is pure and wholesome. Don't be cheated with cheap goods.

Married.

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

KENNEDY—PULSFORD—On Saturday, October 1, 1904, at the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, N. J., by the rector, the Rev. Lewis Cameron, Kate Pulsford, daughter of James E. Pulsford, to Chauncey Clark Kennedy, of New-Haven, Conn.

MITCHELL—STEBBINS—On Saturday, October 1, at North Hatley, Canada, by the Rev. Mr. Tambs, Mabel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Stebbins, to Captain James Brady Mitchell, U. S. Artillery Corps.

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.

Capron, Francis.
Dodd, Helen M.
Fish, William J.
Gilbert, Rev. William T.
Lillibridge, Willard M.
McHarg, Harriet H.
Miller, James C.
Tiemann, Martha W.
Whitin, Lewis F.
Wicks, William E.

CAPRON—At Baltimore, Md., on Saturday, October 1, 1904, Francis Capron.

DODD—At Stamford, N. Y., on October 1, 1904, Helen M., daughter of the late John M. Dodd, of this city. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FISH—Suddenly, on October 2, at Watkins, N. Y., William Jay Fish, of Passaic, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GILBERT—In Nichols, Conn., October 1, 1904, the Rev. William T. Gilbert, in his 76th year. Friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Nathan B. Curtis, on Tuesday, October 4, at 10:30 a. m. Burial in Ridgefield, Conn.

LILLIBRIDGE—At Stockbridge, Mass., Sunday, October 2, 1904, Willard Merrick Lillibridge, of Detroit, Mich. Funeral at Detroit.

M'HARG—Suddenly, in this city, Harriet Hunt, widow of Rufus K. McHarg and daughter of the late Charles K. Shipman, of New-Haven. Funeral on Monday at her residence, No. 61 West 17th-st., at 2 p. m.

MILLER—On Sunday, October 2, James C. Miller, aged 66 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 227 West 52d-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn at convenience of family.

TIEMANN—Martha W., widow of Daniel F. Tiemann, in her 97th year. Funeral services at her late residence, Tuesday, October 4, at 10 a. m. Kindly omit flowers.

WHITIN—On Thursday, September 29, Lewis Frederick Whitin, son of the late Charles P. Whitin, in the 61st year of his age. Funeral and interment October 3, at Whitinsville, Mass., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A private car will leave the Grand Central Station at 8 a. m.

WICKS—At Mayer, Ariz., September 25, 1904, William Ernest Wicks, son of the late Alfred and Lizzie C. Wicks, aged 46 years. Funeral services from his home, No. 11 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, October 3, at 5 o'clock.

CEMETERIES.

Great Pinelawn Cemetery, 2,315 acres.—Private station and chapel. Office, 46 W. 34th St., New York.

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