Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—Checkers.
AMERICAN—2—8:15—Ruy Blas.
BELASCO—2—8:15—The Music Master.
BIJOU—2—8:15—Mr. Wix.
BROADWAY—2—8:15—Love's Lottery.
CASINO—2—8:20—Piff, Paff, Pouf.
CIRCLE—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—2—8:15—Business Is Business.
DALY'S—2—8:10—The School Girl.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—2—8:30—The Duke of Killikrankie.
FOURTEENTH STREET—2—8—Texas.
GARDEN—2—8:20—The College Widow.
GARRICK—2—8:15—Joseph Entangled.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8—Vaudeville.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—2—8:15—The Secret of Polichinelle.
HERALD SQUARE—2—8:15—Dockstader's Minstrels.
HUDSON—2—8—Letty.
KNICKERBOCKER—2—8—Romeo and Juliet.
LIBERTY—2—8:20—The Rogers Brothers in Paris.
LYCEUM—2—8:15—The Serio-Comic Governess.
LYRIC—2—8:15—The Harvester.
MAJESTIC—2—8:15—The Isle of Spice.
MANHATTAN—2—8—Becky Sharp.
NEW-AMSTERDAM—2—8:15—The Sorceress.
NEW-YORK—2—8—The Old Homestead.
PRINCESS—2—8:20—A Message from Mars.
SAVOY—2—8:15—Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.
WALLACK'S—2—8:20—The Sho-Gun.
WEBER MUSIC HALL—2—8—Vaudeville.
WEST END—2—8:15—The Street Singer.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—2—Uriel Acosta—8:20—So Ich Dir.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1904.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN—There have been a few minor engagements along the Shakhe River, but no resumption of the battle has been reported; the weather has cleared, and the Russians are expected to attempt soon another movement southward; the Eighth Army Corps is reported to have reached Moukden. ==== The Russian losses in the battle were enormous, a German correspondent says, some regiments having only 800 men left; he expects a continuation of the fighting. ==== Dispatches from Che-Foo say that the Japanese resumed the bombardment of Port Arthur on October 16, and that great damage to the town and ships has been done by the shells; another report says that the fortress has ammunition for two months, and that the garrison is confident of withstanding all attacks. ==== All the vessels of the Russian Baltic fleet have entered the North Sea. ==== Advices from Berlin say that Great Britain has positively refused a German request to be allowed to use Walfish Bay for the landing of troops and supplies. ==== Count Boni de Castellane and M. Deschanel made speeches in the Chamber of Deputies on the question of a separation of church and state in France; the Premier will not reply to criticisms until the debate closes. ==== The Spanish steamer Buenos Aires, for whose safety fears were entertained, arrived at Havana.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt approved the invitations to the powers to take part in a second peace conference at The Hague, and they will be sent out immediately by the State Department. ==== Postmaster General Wynne announced that no investigation of the New-York Postoffice was contemplated by the department. ==== The son of a Peoria politician was charged with killing a woman whose relations with his father the family had been trying to break off. ==== Senator Fairbanks spoke at Hollidaysburg, Penn., and W. J. Bryan began his West Virginia tour. ==== Two men were killed and three wounded in an attempt at arrest in St. Louis. ==== Colonel D. B. Dyer, of Atlanta, Ga., gave a $200,000 collection of Indian relics to the Kansas City Public Library. ==== Judge Parker, at Esopus, made a long address on "Administrative Extravagance" before a delegation from Hudson County, N. J.; the speech was in reply to a recent one by Secretary Taft.

CITY.—Stocks strong and active. ==== Forty cars were smashed to pieces and one man was killed and several were hurt in a wreck on the Jersey Central. ==== Ex-President Cleveland and Ex-Secretary Carlisle addressed a Democratic mass meeting in Carnegie Hall. ==== Mayor McClellan and Controller Grout decided not to vote for further issues of corporate stock. ==== A violinist who was to have his final trial for a place in the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra to-day committed suicide. ==== Proofs are growing that Taggart has deserted Parker and gone back to his first love, Bryan. ==== The winners at Jamaica were: 1, Et Tu Brute; 2, Grenade; 3, Coy Maid; 4, De Reszke; 5, Ballycastle; 6, Ranger.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Partly cloudy, with occasional rains. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 55 degrees; lowest, 56.

MISUNDERSTOOD?

It is wonderful how a man as good as Justice-Boss Herrick says he is should have been uniformly misunderstood for the last fifteen or twenty years by those most familiar with his career. Where there is so much and so long continued smoke there must be some fire. David B. Hill is not distrusted from one end of the United States to the other without reason. The conduct of a judge is not publicly criticised year after year and his decisions openly attacked as prejudiced and unjust in mere wantonness. No man is more likely to escape too severe criticism than a judge. Respect for his office protects him. His power to punish for contempt of court and to exercise discretion over the fortunes of lawyers and clients who may in the future come before him guards him in large measure from the attacks endured by other men in public life. The press, when it has occasion to criticise judicial actions, habitually does so with moderation and with care to show proper respect for the dignity of the courts and the high character which is to be assumed in one set to administer justice. Yet Justice Herrick has for over a dozen years been the target of the most outspoken criticism and denunciation in the press, in public addresses, in letters signed by eminent citizens, in affidavits handed up to him in his own court.

Is it possible to imagine anything of the kind as the mere result of personal or partisan bitterness? Is it possible that mere venial lapses from conventional standards of judicial manners should have made him for the whole State the type of the political judge using his office to serve corrupt political ends, just as Jeffreys is the type of the unjust tyrant on the bench? There are those who say that Jeffreys was a misjudged man and try to whitewash his reputation, just as there are those who try to whitewash Herrick, but popular judgments which have been slowly formed as the result of extended study of a man's character are generally well founded.

For a good man Mr. Herrick seems to have had a genius for making himself distrusted. As early as 1887 he appeared in an Albany election case, upholding before Justice Ingalls some bogus returns which that justice held to be void. There he found it necessary, according to "The Albany Journal" of November 29, 1887, to explain that "his character had been impugned as a conspirator to subvert the law" and to protest that he stood before the court with clean hands trying to uphold the law. The court, however, held that he was trying to get a fraudulent return counted. When he went on the bench in 1891, in an after dinner speech he felt obliged to meet the criticism on his political career and promise to be a just judge notwithstanding. Then he set up his political "Sunday school" in the judicial chamber, as charged in a public protest of the New Democracy of Albany in 1897. In 1893 he made a partisan decision for his own faction in an election case, staying a decision against it on the merits by another judge and sending it to the higher courts, which could not hear it till after election and which then had no case to decide. He handed down a decision in the "Albany Argus" case under threat of impeachment.

These are a few established facts in the career of the Judge-Boss who now protests that he has been misunderstood and makes fair promises. They are facts which can be found recorded in the columns of his present supporters. Is he the sort of man the people want for Governor?

THE LAST CHANCE—REGISTER!

The time has come for a final reminder that nobody can vote, though otherwise qualified, unless he has registered. The annual appeals and admonitions of the newspapers on the subject of registration, though sometimes provocative of jests which those who make them presumably consider funny, are appropriate and useful—indeed, indispensable. It may seem to most persons impossible that any citizen should forget to secure the privilege of voting, but we have no doubt that, as a matter of fact, many do forget every year and that their number would be greatly increased except for the faithful prodding of the papers. Indifference is worse than mere forgetfulness, and worst of all is the resolution to take no part in the government of a free country. Possibly it is foolish to hope in the closing weeks of a national campaign that such citizens can be aroused even by a fusillade of newspaper articles to a sense of their duty, but it would be a sin not to make the effort.

The first three days of registration have happily justified the belief that there are going to be comparatively few stay-at-homes this year in the city of New-York. If some of the campaign speakers have had smaller audiences than usual, they are not warranted in accusing the public of apathy. There was no apathy visible in Vermont and Maine a few weeks ago when the polls opened for the State elections, and nothing of the sort has been indicated here thus far at the registration booths. Moreover, all the signs point to such a condition of the public mind as prevailed four years ago at this stage in the campaign. The people had decided on their course of action; they knew what they were going to do, and when the time came they did it cheerfully and effectually.

So, we are confident, it will be this year. But we want to have the discredited minority of abstainers as small as possible, and so far as our influence may extend it will be exercised without the slightest let-up to the end. Register! That is to-day's injunction. It is a very short and simple process. Near to every residence is the appointed place of registration for its occupants. If you leave home ten minutes earlier than usual, you can have your name put on the voting list and get to business at the regular hour. If you are planning a day in the country, the same small allowance of time will make you sure of catching your train. Every man who neglects or refuses to vote commits a moral fault and ought to suffer social retribution. The booths will be open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. To be early is to be safe.

SISS! BOOM! AH-H-H!

Senator Culberson produced on Thursday night what we are assured upon high authority "was evidently intended to be the sensation of the campaign." Upon similar authority we are also informed that Senator Culberson made aspersions upon the honor and veracity of the President and Secretary of State which "cannot be dismissed as campaign slander," and that the "ugly implications" need to be immediately cleared away, if it is possible so to do. To us it looks as though the great "sensation" had gone up like a rocket and come down like the stick, leaving nothing but a few splinters and some burnt paper, upon which disjecta membra we are, however, not averse to holding an inquest.

First, then, as to that "deadly parallel" of a garbled extract from the President's message of January last and a letter of Secretary Hay's of nearly a year before. The one says "there had not been a lapse of reasonable time," while the other, at an earlier date, says "the reasonable time has come to a close." Monstrous! Why, in the words of Dogberry, "This is flat perjury!" Still, let us see. The dates should show to any intelligent and honest mind that there is not the least discrepancy or conflict between the two statements, for the reason that they refer to entirely separate and distinct matters. The text of the President's message would have shown it, had Senator Culberson not garbled it. Secretary Hay's note obviously refers to the "reasonable time" in which Colombia might negotiate a canal treaty. It was dated January 21, 1903, and the treaty was signed the next day. The President's message as obviously refers to the "reasonable time" in which that treaty might be ratified and made effective. "As events turned out," wrote the President, and quotes Senator Culberson, "the "question of reasonable time did not enter into "the matter at all." Why not? Because, as the President also wrote, but as Senator Culberson very carefully does not quote, "although, "as the months went by, it became increasing"ly improbable that the Colombian Congress "would ratify the treaty or take steps which "would be equivalent thereto, yet all chance "for such action on their part did not vanish "until the Congress closed at the end of Octo"ber; and within three days thereafter the revo"lution in Panama had broken out." Secretary Hay's "reasonable time" was the time from June 28, 1902, when the canal act was passed, to January 21, 1903, when Colombia was still dallying over the making of the treaty. The President's denial that a reasonable time had elapsed referred to the period between the end of October and the 3d of November, 1903. The one was more than six months, the other three days. The attempt to confuse them, and to make it appear that the President and Secretary contradict each other, can scarcely be regarded as other than stupidly disingenuous.

Next, as to the President's letter to Dr. Shaw. It was written more than a year ago, was given to the press long ago, and a copy of it is said to have been given to Senator Culberson by Secretary Hay! It contains nothing new. The reference to the alternative of taking Panama territory by force was made much more fully in the President's message of January 4 last. To say, by the way, as "The New-York Evening Post" does, that it is "a stark "admission of a purpose to 'take the territory "by force,' if necessary,'" is simply a "stark" perversion of fact. There is no admission, and there is no implication of such a purpose. Again, there is a row-de-dow made about the President's mention of a "proposition to foment the secession of Panama," and we are asked what advance knowledge the President had or could have had of the revolution. Why, the newspapers were teeming with prognostications of revolt and secession for weeks beforehand. See "The Washington Post" of August 31 and September 1 and October 29, 1903: "The New-York Herald" of September 10, October 26 and October 30, 1903, and "The New-York Times" of September 13, 1903. It was perfectly notorious that a revolution was impending if Colombia failed to ratify the treaty, and that some of the revolutionists were looking for the protection and aid of the United States. The President, being an intelligent man and a reader of the newspapers, to say nothing of the special information which it was the proper business of his administration to have, of course knew what was going on. He perceived, too, that for Panama to become independent would greatly simplify matters and facilitate the construction of the canal, and he could not avoid a personal feeling that such a solution of the problem would be a happy one. But what was his conduct in the matter? Here is his own statement of it, and we thank Senator Culberson for calling renewed attention to it:

> I cast aside the proposition made at this time to foment the secession of Panama. Whatever other governments can do, the United States cannot go into the securing, by such underhand means, of the cession. Privately, I freely say to you that I should be delighted if Panama were an independent State, or if it made itself so at this moment; but for me to say so publicly would amount to an instigation of a revolt, and therefore I cannot say it.

Admirably put! There is not another passage in the whole story of Panama more creditable and praiseworthy than that. The President unhesitatingly dismissed all suggestions of intrigue against Colombia as unworthy of the United States. He suppressed his own personal feelings, lest a single word from him should be construed as an encouragement to revolt. The dictates of national honor and of straightforward dealings with Colombia, as with all other nations, were made his supreme law of conduct. If that is the worst against the President the Democratic sensation mongers can do, by all means let them go on and give us more of the same kind.

EDITORIALS VERSUS NEWS.

"The World" complains that The Tribune printed "as an editorial opinion of 'The World' "statements from a news article written by a "reporter in reference to Judge Herrick." The Tribune did not mean so to represent the "World" publication and generally when referring to it has taken pains to specify that it was from a news article. When by chance that specification has been omitted sentences from "The World" were simply reproduced as statements of fact. We supposed that "The World's" news columns were trustworthy in matters of fact, and that when they declared Judge Herrick to have been "the master of a machine which knew no law but the law of success" the truth of the statement could be relied upon. If "The World" disputes the truthfulness of its own news columns, we, of course, have nothing to say.

We should like to ask "The World," however, if the news article in question attacking Judge Herrick was not printed with editorial sanction at the moment when Judge Herrick was fighting for the Court of Appeals nomination and "The World" was trying to prevent his preferment and secure the nomination of Chief Judge Cullen, and if the editorial disposition to disavow the article was not an afterthought born of Judge Herrick's unexpected nomination for Governor?

OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE AIR.

A current item of news serves as a theme for jocular chaffing, but should call attention to a serious evil of our highways. It is to the effect that a man bought a small frame house for a trifling sum, thinking he had made a good bargain; but when he started to move it to his own land he found his way blocked by overhead trolley wires, with the result that he had to abandon his house and lose all he had paid for it.

His predicament may provoke a smile. It suggests to thoughtful minds the fact that freedom of traffic is really much interfered with by overhead wires. The oldtime telegraph wires disfigured, but did not obstruct, the streets, because they were high above reach. But the trolley wires are necessarily placed low, so low as to interfere with the passage of any vehicle or other object of considerable height. In our city streets military and other parades with banners often have trouble in going along or crossing streets equipped with trolley wires, and run no little risk of injury through inadvertently touching a live wire with a banner staff. Trucks carrying pieces of merchandise of unusual height meet with the same trouble. In suburban and rural districts farmers often find it difficult to drive a load of hay with safety under a trolley wire. For the one case of a house mover thus blocked there are many cases of other traffic similarly obstructed.

This is a real evil and one that should be abated. At any rate, it should not be permitted to extend and increase. It has not been a good thing to let the overhead trolley systems invade Manhattan Island, particularly in the very places where they form the most offensive and dangerous obstruction to traffic. The rule should be to compel a steady diminution of the overhead wire system until at last we shall be rid of it altogether. It is bad enough to have the roadways of streets cut up with car tracks. It is abominable to have the air just overhead filled with a network of death dealing wires, so that all vehicles must conform to a certain limit of height, and so that a driver who carelessly raises his whip too high may find himself stricken by a deadly current. Let us at least have the air free from obstructions.

AUXILIARY RAILWAY SERVICE.

In a recent issue 'Engineering News" summarized a report presented to the International Tramways and Light Railways Union at the meeting of the latter in Vienna last month. The document relates to the practice of running single, self-propelled cars on roads where once the steam locomotive was employed. On certain sections of a system and during certain hours the passenger traffic is so light that it does not pay to provide trains. Hence, in the interests of economy, a comparatively new experiment is being made. The service here mentioned, however, is merely supplementary to that of the main line, which is still conducted by old fashioned means. In nearly every European country at least three or four railroad companies are trying the plan, some of them having adopted it provisionally on several divisions. In the United States the idea has not received much attention, but more than one American corporation is having a few cars constructed with a view to giving it a trial.

On the other side of the Atlantic at least five different methods of moving such cars are used. The newest, originating with the Northeastern company in England, was described by The Tribune a month or two ago. It involves a combination of gasolene engine, dynamo and electric motor. Gasolene alone and steam alone are in service elsewhere, steam apparently enjoying the greater popularity. Electric storage batteries and the overhead trolley are also on trial. Neither of the last two possesses any novelty in the United States, of course, but the other three traction systems are not so well understood here, and they are likely to be tested in this country in the next year or two.

Alertness to innovations and a disposition to distinguish between classes of traffic are highly commendable, but we believe that the outcome of the proposed experiments can already be foreseen. For feeders and "secondary roads" the operation of single cars promises many advantages. Europe cannot teach America much, if anything, about the general expediency of that usage. We are confident that her demonstrations of method will prove even more unnecessary. The combination of the Northeastern is too complicated and costly. Up to the present time the steam engines which have been used for this kind of traction give rise to objectionable vibrations. The latter may be overcome by improvements in design, but there is no way to get around the slow acceleration peculiar to such motors. A heavy boiler is the usual, but not an invariable, accompaniment of a steam engine. Serpollet's system minimizes that drawback, but it is noteworthy that some of the German railways which tried it abandoned it eventually, and adopted internal combustion (gasolene) engines instead. Well, the latter have "troubles of their own." Gearing must be used with them, power is thereby wasted, only two or three speeds are practicable, and the machinery is peculiarly liable to get out of order. As for the storage battery, its enormous weight condemned that for street railway service in this country years ago. In competition with all rivals, therefore, the plan of supplying electricity from a central station, by either an overhead wire or a third rail, seems destined to win an easy triumph.

We are content to rest our case before the American people upon the fact that to adherence to a lofty ideal we have added proved governmental efficiency. Therefore, our promises may surely be trusted as regards any issue that is now before the people; and we may equally be trusted to deal with any problem which may hereafter arise.—(President Roosevelt.

This is the last call for registration. Register to-day, if you have not already done so, or else keep silent about politics for the next four years.

Ex-Governor Frank S. Black, in his speech at Yonkers on Thursday night, paid this high tribute to the Republican candidate for Governor:

> With issues plain and record one to be proud of, the Republican party placed candidates in the field, headed by Frank W. Higgins. He possesses, to my knowledge, greater business and executive ability than any man I have ever known to be nominated. He is as honest and as independent as any man ever born, and no power in or out of party will ever swerve him from what he thinks right. No man has yet been found who has dared to say one word against his honesty and probity. He was the unanimous choice of 75 per cent of the chosen representatives of the people.

The Republicans have a candidate for Governor of whom they may well be proud, and it is gratifying to know that, notwithstanding attempts to change issues and distort facts, the people are rapidly learning the facts in the case, and will render a verdict accordingly by the election of Higgins, "the best equipped man for Governor" that has been presented for many a year.

Senator Culberson is the latest distinguished Democrat to illustrate the great Democratic characteristic—

> And half a league behind pursue
> The accomplished fact with flouts and flings.

Mr. Bryan, in his speech at Auburn, Ind., the other day, remarked: "If Judge Parker wins "a victory, it will be a victory for my ideals as "well as his." And Mr. Bryan is correct; but what have gold Democrats, who for two campaigns stood shoulder to shoulder with Republicans in combating Mr. Bryan's ideals, to say in answer to this declaration of the real leader of the Democracy? They will have an opportunity on November 8 to answer.

The Democrats are glad that Roosevelt pulled the Panama chestnuts out of the fire, but they cannot forgive him for not burning his fingers in the operation.

"The Evening Post" declares that it finds reason for opposing President Roosevelt in the "*strenuosissimi cujusque periculum.*" When Andrew Jackson received his degree at Harvard and everybody talked Latin, he remarked that the only Latin he knew was "E Pluribus Unum." He would not do for the Parker Democrats of to-day.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Alexieff's visit home will not be without tokens of honor, though it may not be admitted all around that he has won them. But it is something to have kept the Czar's favor through the long chapter of disasters which makes up the story of his administration. History may say of him: "He did his d——dest; angels could do no more." The situation sized up comes to about that. No viceroy picked out of the select men of the empire would have been likely to do any better.

THE WITHERED PEACH.

It was a tattered city child
With haggard face and brave
Who found a little withered peach
A-lying on the pave.

I saw him clasp it swift and close
Beyond my greedy reach,
As though earth's richest treasure lay
Within that withered peach.

"Oh see," I said, "that humble prize
How eagerly he thumbs;
Perhaps 't will give him strength again
To battle with the slums.

"Perhaps a father's drunken curse
Has cast him on the street,
Without a roof to call his home,
Without a crust to eat.

"Perhaps a mother's lying ill
In need of nourishment
And he will take the peach to her
In yonder tenement.

"Perhaps a little sister kind
Is fading paling fast
And he will save the peach for her,
His one poor gift—his last.

"Perhaps"—just then an auto car
Came tearing round the bend
And brought my mellow reverie
Abruptly to an end.

A window opened; some one yelled,
"Hi, Chimmy, soak 'em good!"
The urchin poised the peach in air—
And then I understood.

—(Puck.

Syracuse University is a good Methodist institution whose chancellor recently declined a bishopric in his Church. The odor of sanctity which clings to the place has led frivolous persons to call the hill on which the university is built "Piety Hill." Some worldly minded students recently associated themselves into a "Piety Hill Dancing Club." That was too much for Chancellor Day. "Any attempt to hold a dance after this," he told the girls and boys, "will be taken as a deliberate notice of your intention to be no longer one of us."

His Facial Furrow.—Mr. Billson, between whose lower lip and chin there was an unusually deep wrinkle, spoke impatiently to the barber.
"Haven't you got my face shaved yet?" he asked.
"Not quite, sir," said the barber, apologetically. "I haven't dug your ditch yet."—(Chicago Tribune.

A Russian diplomat whom the lessons of the war had not yet come to instruct was telling another diplomatist how Russia would exploit Oriental territories and peoples, China in particular, when she got ready. Asked how he would find causes for military intervention among a people so obstinately patient in unresisting, he said, "Oh, we will pull her queue till she bites." The Japanese do not wear any queues, but the essay to pull their short black hair has resulted in a bite beyond the Muscovite official's most sanguine expectations.

Mistress—If you want eggs to keep you must lay them in a cool place.
Bridget—Oi'll mintion it to the hens at wanst, mum.—(Illustrated Bits.

Having already stamped his personal impress upon most things sublunary, according to "The London Globe," and there being at hand no Hephaestos to find him, like Alexander, "other worlds to conquer," the Kaiser is going to take in hand the minor field of forestry bugling. His majesty recently shot an elk at Paith, and ordered the huntsman to sound on the bugle "Elk dead." On the man complying, the Kaiser stopped him with "That's 'Stag dead.'" Being told in reply, that there exists no particular morte for elks, the Emperor said, "Then I'll have one specially composed for next year."

TO HAM AND EGGS.

I.

Unto the vulgar eye thou may'st appear
A simple, common article of food:
Love of plebeians, not by those imbued
With gentle taste in what concerneth cheer;
A combination wherein doth inhere
Substance, perhaps, but never such as wooed
The stale palate from its sombre mood
To new excess and deep potations dear.

So to the vulgar! But the poet thinks
Of how the mind of man forever links
You two together, an immortal pair!
Even as Aspasia and great Pericles
Are joined in fame: Abelard and Eloise,
Paola and Francesca, in despair!

II.

Which sprang to being first from out the void,
Or ham or eggs? Which had the elder birth,
And waited, darkling, on the desolate earth,
With Ruth-like yearning sick, grief unalloyed,
Until it saw, with spirit overjoyed,
Come its affinity to fill the dearth,
And make existence all the trouble worth,
One grand, sweet song, with sorrow never cloyed.

Ah, no man knows and none shall ever know!
But now should adverse fate with cruel blow
Dissever you, how would you seek each other,
As Sappho followed Phaon or as she,
Th' Egyptian goddess Isis, tearfully
Went searching for Osiris, spouse and brother!

—(New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Grace Church will be the scene this afternoon of the marriage of Miss Madeline Johnson to Lyle Evans Mahan, son of Captain Mahan. The bride will be attended by Miss Georgette Folsom, Miss Katherine Lyman, Miss Rosalie Campbell, of New-York, and by Miss Julia Hutchins, of Boston. Huntington Jackson, of Washington, will be the best man, and Philip Birckhead, Throop Geer, Dudley Davis, Lawrason Riggs and Arthur Fowler, of New-York, and John Evans, of Philadelphia, will be the ushers. After the ceremony the parents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Davis Johnson, will give a reception at their house in East Forty-ninth-st. A dinner in honor of the bridesmaids and ushers was given last evening at Delmonico's by Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.

Another wedding which takes place to-day is that of Miss Eleanor Livingston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Livingston, to Edward Prescott Rowe, of Boston. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, at the home of the bride's parents in West Fifty-fifth-st.

Colonel and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley and J. Henry Smith are among those entertaining week-end parties at their country places in the neighborhood of New-York to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Childs are in town for the season at their house, Madison-ave. and Fifty-ninth-st.

Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew, who have been staying with Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, at Sagamore Lodge, in the Adirondacks, are now at Tuxedo, where Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Alexander are spending the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin are at their house, No. 670 Fifth-ave., for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris have arrived in town from Boston for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Harvey Tiers will spend the winter in town.

William Woodward, who is to marry Miss Elsie Ogden Cryder, at Grace Church, on Monday, entertains his best man and ushers at dinner this evening at Delmonico's.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, jr., have taken an apartment at No. 122 East Thirty-fourth-st. for the winter.

Mrs. Sybil Hoffman, who has been at the Cambridge for a few days, will probably return to Newport to-day.

PERSONAL NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Oct. 21.—Señor Ojeda, the Spanish Minister, and the members of his legation have put on mourning for Infanta Maria, sister of King Alfonso.

Commander Boutakoff, naval attaché of the Russian Embassy, has gone to New-York for a short visit.

Secretary Morton will go to Annapolis to-morrow to inspect the work on the Naval Academy buildings and to witness the football game between the academy and Dickinson teams. The Secretary and Mrs. Morton have as guests Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cudahy—the latter a niece of Mr. Morton's—whose marriage occurred recently at the Morton family home, Arbor Lodge, Nebraska.

Robert S. McCormick, American Ambassador to Russia, arrived in Washington from New-York this morning and called on Secretary Hay at the State Department this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page will go to Chicago for the horse show, and will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Preston Gibson, son-in-law and daughter of Mrs. Page. Other house guests from Washington will be Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Moore and Miss Belle Hagner.

Commander and Mrs. Winslow have closed their place at Newport and returned to Washington.

INCIDENTS AT HOT SPRINGS, VA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Hot Springs, Va., Oct. 21.—Mrs. William B. Leeds gave a small luncheon at the homestead this noon for Miss May Van Alen. Some of those present were Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. F. B. Stevens, jr., and Mrs. Benjamin F. Horwitz.

Another luncheon was given at the hotel by Harry S. Black and Walter C. Taylor, of New-York. Their guests were Mrs. James F. Sullivan and Mrs. Alfred E. Norris, of Philadelphia; Miss Courtney O'Donnell, of Baltimore, and Henry Phelps Case, of New-York.

Mrs. Lanier Dunn, of Washington, gave a tea at Flag Rock this afternoon, and as the day was clear, the view from this high point was particularly good. In the party were Mrs. S. Barton French, Mrs. Samuel Borrowe, Miss Effie Beekman Borrowe, Miss May Soley, Mrs. Edward C. Knight, Miss Knight, Mrs. Morris L. Johnston, Miss Prentice and Miss Gladys Ingalls.

Mrs. Reginald De Koven arrived this morning from Europe, leaving Mr. De Koven to attend to the baggage at the Custom House. He will probably come on to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Harkness came from New-York to-day, and others from the metropolis are Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Alexander, Henry W. Vail, Mrs. Albert Flake, the Misses Flake and Edmund Pendleton. The Honorable Mrs. Webster, of London, is now here with her friend, Mrs. Raymond S. White, who has been here for the last ten days.

BEQUESTS OF DRYGOODS MAN.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—An estate valued at $825,000, of which $800,000 is in personal property, was left by the late Robert Scott, for many years a member of a local drygoods firm. The bulk of it goes to the widow and relatives, but charitable institutions and faithful employes of the firm also are remembered. The will leaves $10,000 to the American Sunday School Union for the Northwestern District, and $10,000 to the Moody Bible Institute.

DR. BARTHOLOW RESIGNS.

The Rev. Dr. O. F. Bartholow, one of the best known Methodist ministers in Brooklyn, has resigned from the Janes Church, Reid-ave. and Monroe-st., that borough, to accept a call to the First Methodist Church, of Mount Vernon. The resignation will not take effect until the session of the New-York East Conference, to be held in Waterbury, Conn., next April, and is subject to the approval of that body.

BRITISH QUEEN LEAVES DENMARK.

Copenhagen, Oct. 21.—Alexandra, Queen of Great Britain, and her daughter, Princess Victoria, left for England this evening. At the station to bid them farewell were the Danish royal family and members of the legations here.

COST OF THE PALACE OF PEACE.

The Hague, Oct. 21.—The powers signatory to the Hague Convention are to be asked to form a fund of $100,000 for the maintenance of Andrew Carnegie's Palace of Peace. The cost of the building is estimated at about $800,000. It is understood that the interior will be modelled after the Palais de Justice at Brussels.

CARNEGIE GIFT TO DICKINSON COLLEGE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Carlisle, Penn., Oct. 21.—Dr. Reed, of Dickinson College, to-day announced that, having succeeded in raising $50,000 for the rebuilding of Denny Hall, destroyed by fire on March 3, 1904, he had received from Andrew Carnegie a check for $50,000, to be used for the erection of the new collegiate preparatory building, and its equipment. In accord with the expressed wish of Mr. Carnegie, this building will be named Conway Hall, in honor of Dr. Moncure D. Conway, an alumnus of Dickinson, of the class of '52, an old friend of Mr. Carnegie and one of the prominent American men of letters of the last fifty years.

N. Y. U. HAS 2,300 STUDENTS.

Chancellor MacCracken's annual report to the University Council will contain several interesting items relative to the growth of New-York University. It says:

> The catalogue increase of last year over the year before was 153 students. The present prospects are that this year's catalogue will show still greater gain over the preceding year. The summer school alone shows an increase of almost one hundred. The schools at the Heights have twenty more students of this date than the entire enrolment of last year. The Medical School has twenty-seven more students enrolled than its entire enrolment of last year; the School of Commerce fifty more than last year. An expected decrease in the School of Pedagogy will be fully made up by an increased enrolment in the collegiate division, which prepares for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pedagogy. The present prospects are that the enrolment of the Law School, the Veterinary College and the Graduate School will fully equal that of last year. This will carry the total number of students the present year up to 2,300. Our limit with our present accommodations is 2,500 students properly distributed among the eight schools. We have passed the limit in the Medical College with our present accommodations. No less than seventeen students, fully qualified to enter, have been turned away for lack of room, representing a loss in tuition fees of $3,000.

The total expenditure of New-York University for the year just closed was $305,703.75. This was less than $140 for each student.

PART OF PLYMOUTH ROCK AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Oct. 21.—Several thousand descendants of the Pilgrims and the Puritans from various parts of the country assembled here to-day and appropriately celebrated Congregational Day at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. An object of great interest and veneration to those in Festival Hall, where the principal exercises were held, was a portion of Plymouth Rock, on which the Pilgrims landed on December 21, 1620.

CINCINNATI HAS PEACE SOCIETY.

Cincinnati, Oct. 21.—Following the peace mass meeting last night, the Cincinnati Arbitration and Peace Society was organized to-day, with the following officers: President, Professor P. V. N. Myers; vice-presidents, Judge Rufus B. Smith, the Rev. George A. Thayer, William Christie Herron, Mrs. Lawrence Maxwell, jr., Miss Anna Hall and Miss Anna Laws; secretary, S. P. Butler; treasurer, James B. Stanwood. Benjamin F. Trueblood, of Boston, secretary of the American Peace Society, and Dr. Gavin Brown Clark, of London, secretary of the Peace Society of Great Britain, outlined the work for the auxiliaries.

ROOSEVELT AND PARKER.

Pen Pictures of Them by Lodge and Cleveland.

In "McClure's Magazine" for November Senator Henry Cabot Lodge gives a glimpse of President Roosevelt as he sees him. He says in part:

> No man has lived the life of his time so amply as he; no one has shown humanity in so many phases; no one has wider sympathies or so many interests. It would be worse than idle for any one, no matter how intimate his knowledge, to fancy that he could depict a character so many-sided, so tried and tested in such multiform experiences within the space allowed me here. His daily life does not differ in any respect from that of any other very busy man of great energy, who finds rest and relief not only in active out of door life, but in a wide and constant reading of books—a habit, by the way, quite as characteristic as any others, but of which the newspaper critics and humorists tell us little.
>
> Theodore Roosevelt apprehends very quickly. When he has thought a subject out thoroughly and knows what he means to do he acts promptly. When, after full consideration, he has made up his mind as to what is right he is unbending; but no man has been in the White House for many years who is so ready to take advice, who has made up his mind more slowly, more deliberately, and after more consultation, than Theodore Roosevelt.
>
> Every nation, or, rather, every historic race, has certain attributes in addition to the great and more obvious virtues which it believes to be peculiarly its own, and in which it takes an especial pride. We, of the United States, like to think of the typical American as a brave man and an honest man, very human, with no vain pretence to infallibility. We would have him simple in his home life, democratic in his ways, with the highest education that the world can give, kind to the weak, tender and loyal and true, never quarrelsome, but never afraid to fight, with a strong, sane sense of humor, and with a strain of adventure in the blood which we shall never cease to love until those ancestors of ours who conquered a continent have drifted a good deal further into the past than is the case to-day. These are the qualities which all men admire and respect, and which thus combined we like to think peculiarly American. As I enumerate them I describe Theodore Roosevelt.

Ex-President Cleveland, in "McClure's Magazine" for November, gives his personal estimate of Judge Parker as a candidate for President. He says of him, in part:

> We sometimes find features of character so prominently visible in a man's mental organization that, like the features of his countenance, they need no proof of their existence. This is pre-eminently true of Judge Parker's intent deliberation in reaching conclusions and his inherent judicial conservatism. These qualities of his mind are so distinctly apparent that they are at once seen and known by all who gain the slightest knowledge of the man. This should make it thoroughly understood that those who love Presidential pyrotechnics must look elsewhere.
>
> I have known Alton B. Parker for more than twenty years. He impressed me on our first acquaintance as a sincere, honest and able man; and this impression has, with time and observation, grown to clear and undoubting conviction. I am sure that I venture nothing in making the positive assertion that the guiding trait of his character is his constant and unyielding devotion to duty.
>
> Judge Parker's experience in judicial investigation, added to his natural aptitude in the same direction, ought to satisfy the most cautious and exacting of his abundant ability to discover in the light of constitutional requirements, and in the atmosphere of enlightened, but conservative, Americanism, the manner in which a President should best serve his countrymen.
>
> I am persuaded that the American people will make no mistake if they place implicit reliance in Alton B. Parker's devotion to duty; in his clear perception of the path of duty; in his steadfast persistency against all temptation to leave the way where duty leads, and in his safe and conservative conceptions of Presidential responsibilities.

HERRICK'S AMAZING FOOLISHNESS

Has the Man Gone Crazy?

From The New-York Globe.

What is the explanation of the extraordinary course which Judge Herrick took at Plattsburg on Wednesday, when he compared President Roosevelt to Devery as a collector of blackmail from violators of the law as the price of protection? That is virtually what he did, and having done it he exclaimed:

"So we have to-day the Presidency of the United States in the market, open to be paid for by protected monopolies and protected trusts. Those of you who approve that kind of business—if there are any American citizens who hold the Presidency so lightly, then vote for Roosevelt; we want none of you. The same thing is being done on a national scale, with millions at stake and the government of the United States at stake, as was done by the policemen and captains of the city of New-York."

Gross slander of the President of the United States like that would be reckless folly on the part of any candidate for office, but coming from a candidate whose only hope of election lies in his ability to attract Republican votes, it is wilful political suicide. If Herrick knows anything about the situation in this State he knows that he cannot possibly be elected Governor unless many thousands of Republicans who vote for Roosevelt vote also for Herrick rather than for Higgins. Yet he foully libels the President and declares that he wants the vote of no man who is capable of voting for Roosevelt. If, after this really insane proceeding—for its folly outweighs even its blackguardism—any self-respecting Republican in the State can consent to vote for Herrick, he should be put on public exhibition as a "freak." Whatever doubt there may have been before this speech was made as to the election of Mr. Higgins, it has surely been dispelled by it. Every Republican who votes for Roosevelt will not only invite but deserve the contempt of Herrick if he votes for the latter also. Imagine being despised by Herrick!

WISE TO KEEP OFF THE STUMP.

From The Philadelphia Press.

If ex-Judge Parker were to follow the advice of Chairman Taggart and go about the country delivering speeches, the probabilities are that he would be the worst beaten candidate that a great party ever named for President. In each speech of any length so far delivered he has made almost laughable blunders. A showy talker, such as Mr. Bryan, can advocate the wildest theories and win support from the ignorant and careless voters. But even that class resent an effort to mislead them by false assertions made by a person who does not present anything plausible to support them.

LOCKWOOD NOT A CUNNEEN.

From The Buffalo News.

The Hon. Daniel N. Lockwood promised on Tuesday to make a statement yesterday in answer to the severe attack in the Democratic platform and speech on the State Department, of which he is the legal head. So much has been said about the Lunacy Department that Mr. Lockwood easily reached the conclusion that the shots were aimed in his direction—to hit the Governor and Mr. Higgins over his head. Yesterday Mr. Lockwood concluded that he would make no statement at this time.

Mr. Lockwood intimated when he said he would make a statement that he had nothing to gain or lose by entire frankness in the matter, and no doubt he is perfectly willing that his refusal to make a statement shall bear its legitimate inference—which is that the partisan charges are unfounded. This view is emphasized by Mr. Lockwood's reference to the records, which testify to the good management of the department.

Mr. Lockwood is one of the Democrats who prefer not to strain their reputation for veracity to back a desperate party deceiving the people. There has been no criticism of his work as a member of the State Lunacy Commission except that in the Hill platform, and Mr. Lockwood rightly judges that to be indefensible.