THE DRAMA.

MRS. GILBERT AT THE LYCEUM.

In Mrs. Gilbert's association with the New-York stage, which has extended over a period of forty years, she has obtained not only the public admiration as an actress, but the public affection as a woman. Her first appearance in the local theatre was made in 1864, and now, in the eighty-fourth year of her age, she enters on her final theatrical season, intending, at the close of it, to say farewell. Last night she appeared at the Lyceum Theatre, in a play, adapted from the French, called "Granny," and in this she personated an old woman who, with good intention, alienates her grandson from his father, and, later, with tenderness and tact, procures their reconciliation and reunion. The play is one of slight texture, almost insubstantial, but it is a sufficient vehicle for this slender character. Its story, already told in this paper, is representative of a phase of domestic experience by no means unusual. Its persons have often been seen in actual life. There is the widower, gradually forgetful of his lamented wife, wishful to marry again, and susceptible to the charms of the blooming widow. There is the young son, frank and generous, devoted to the memory of his dead mother, and resolutely antipathetic to his father's second marriage. There is the handsome widow, maligned but triumphant. There is the widow's charming daughter, who, in the fulness of time, can become the son's sweetheart, and be made the sure incentive to restoration of domestic peace. And there is the brisk and busy old grandmother, prone to regulate everybody around her, who fractures the domestic circle, suffers for her well meant error, and ultimately contrives (with a wisdom that ancient ladies seldom display) to make atonement and recover happiness. Mrs. Gilbert, it hardly need be said, is easily proficient as the central mover in this simple scheme. She was greeted with long continued plaudits,—the welcome, in this case, of hearts as well as hands,—and her performance was rewarded with every denotement of popular sympathy and favor.

The part of Granny,—Mrs. Tomson,—may be briefly described as Jesse Rural in petticoats. One situation, almost dramatic, provides the actress with an opportunity that was improved by Mrs. Gilbert, with an effect of deep and touching pathos. In that the old woman, while confessing her fault to her son-in-law and his new wife, declares that she cannot acknowledge it to her grandson, because if she does she will lose his love, by admitting that her selfish jealousy gave him bad counsel and led him wrong. In colloquies between Granny and the maid and youth whom she lures into a love-match, the actress was likewise very sympathetic. —Miss Marie Doro enhancing the effect, by sprightly manners and arch and dainty expression of girlish enthusiasm. The auxiliary characters are mostly "feeders." The scenery, by Messrs. Emens and Vrith, is exceptionally beautiful, in its refinement of detail. The curtain calls were numerous, and the success of the actress was not a moment in doubt. The epilogue is wretched doggerel, but it was spoken by Mrs. Gilbert in an admirable manner.

Mrs. Gilbert has assumed, in her time, and has represented, with fidelity to nature and with brilliant artistic effect, a great number of various and strongly contrasted characters—from Betsy Trotwood to Hester Dethridge, and from Mrs. Malaprop to Lady Macbeth: but the personality in which, of late years, she has been essentially distinctive and pre-eminent is that of the formidable matron of decorous respectability, wise, shrewd, sensible, and blandly humorous. Her performances of Mrs. Bargisse, in "7-20-8," and Zantippe Babbit, in "A Night Off," are remembered with delight, and always will be remembered, by those persons who have had the good fortune to see them. She has, however, shown the rare and exquisite faculty of high comedy,—giving an impersonation of the Marquise de St. Maur, in "Caste," that could not be excelled for aristocracy of manner, and playing to perfection such parts as Mrs. Candour, Mrs. Rackett, Mrs. Hardcastle, the Widow Warren, and many other dames of that peculiar and difficult strain. Now, in the evening of life, it is not inappropriate that she should present, as the final emblem of both her nature and her art, the sweet, grave, reverend, venerable matron, who prefigures and inculcates charity, love, and peace. That is the image displayed, and made both piquant and lovable, by her performance of Granny. The intrépid spirit of the veteran animates the whole fabric of the play. It never has been Mrs. Gilbert's way to yield to the inroads of time, or to claim any privilege on the score of age; and her amazing vitality shows itself still cheerful and firm. Traces of weakness would not be incompatible with the part that she plays, but there was no weakness in her expression of a rounded and clear ideal; and the gentle personality thus deftly revealed is one that all discerning observers of the stage will see with pleasure and be glad hereafter to recall. W. W.

TO MRS. G. H. GILBERT.

The following poem, to Mrs. Gilbert, written by William Winter, on the fly-leaf of his "Life of Ada Rehan," and sent to the honored old actress, on an anniversary of Shakespeare's birthday, will perhaps prove interesting to theatrical readers at this time, when the veteran has just begun her farewell season. It suggests the feeling with which she is so generally and justly regarded:

The sunset beams that backward flow
Illumine with their golden glow
Life's glim'ring plain.
And we, as side by side we wend,
Look to the Past, where darkly blend
Shadows of hopes and dreams, dear friend,
Pleasure and pain.

But there's no darkness on the track
Where we have journeyed! Looking back
O'er many a year,
By loving fancy led, I deem
I still can see the roses gleam,
And, sweet by many a murm'ring stream,
The violets peer.

So be it till the light shall fail,
And as we wander down the vale
Our fate be blest,
By fond affection holding fast,
Only to think of pleasures past
With grateful hearts, and so, at last,
Find peace and rest.

WILLIAM WINTER.

"THE CINGALEE."

Daly's Theatre.

The announcement of a new musical comedy production by George Edwardes, representing the Augustin Daly Estate, always arouses pleasurable anticipation, memory reverting to "San Toy," "The Geisha," "The Country Girl" and other delightful examples of this form of entertainment. Therefore, a large audience filled Daly's Theatre last night to see the latest of the Daly pieces, "The Cingalee," which was produced last March at Daly's Theatre, in London, with great success. The book is by James Tanner, the music by Lionel Monckton, with additional numbers by Paul Rubens, who wrote and composed "The Little Maids." The scene is sunny Ceylon, a land of musical comedy possibilities. The leading comedian, one knew, would be William Norris, so merry in "The Country Girl." There was every reason to settle back in one's seat and prepare to enjoy the evening. That was what every one did.

But, alas! sometimes even proverbs come true! In this case the unexpected did happen. "The Cingalee" spun itself out from 8 o'clock until after 11, without disclosing, except to the initiated, the secret of its London sucess, and without affording either anticipated pleasures or unforeseen zest. This Ceylon proved very weak English Breakfast, and with only one lump of sugar at that.

The truth is that "The Cingalee" is an operetta of atmosphere; in its costuming and scenery, in its songs and orchestration, its authors bent every effort to create and sustain an atmosphere, a charm that might not be typical of Ceylon that might hardly be termed tropical, but that was without doubt in London very picturesque, fresh and delightful. Without this atmosphere "The Cingalee" lacks meaning: it lacks interest and humor; it becomes, in short, tiresome; and the present American production has failed to catch and sustain the atmospheric charm.

Perhaps the trouble is in the American cast. The scenery last night was rich and beautiful, showing particularly well in the deep perspective of the Daly stage. The orchestra, heavily reinforced in the strings and woodwind and by Oriental instruments, were familiar with their scores, and the costumes were both novel and effective. But the atmosphere did not descend on the scenes; the chorus did not suggest the tea fields; the music did not exert the charm it should rightfully possess. Few in the cast could sing. Miss Martha Carine, a protégée of Mme. Eames and a Brooklyn girl, was the prima donna, but stage fright prevented the proper display of charming voice, and her acquaintance with even the rudiments of acting was but slight. Miss Findlay, who sang in "The Country Girl," was the musical savior of the evening.

Mr. Norris, in the comedy role, that of a Baboo lawyer who had been trained in London, worked hard in a decidedly British part, but it never quite came to life. This was Huntley's part in London, and that, no doubt, is another reason for the success of the operetta there, though even with Mr. Huntley singing it it is hard to fancy a Yankee audience taking much interest in song about the "English Pot," except mildly to wonder what the "English Pot" may be, or going wild with enthusiasm over a song about the various types of London girls. One might as well sing in Ceylon a lyric descriptive of Central Park West. As a matter of fact, both in atmosphere and humor, "The Cingalee" is insular, though one island is Ceylon and the other England. And though New-York would be glad to welcome a successful example of the first insularity, it is a little weary of the second—in musical comedies.

"PARSIFAL" AT 6 O'CLOCK.

Mr. Savage Changes Time for His Production in English.

Although on next Monday the curtain will rise on the first act of Mr. Savage's production of "Parsifal" in English at the traditional hour of 5:30 o'clock, at the next performance and every night thereafter the curtain will not rise till 6 o'clock. Numerous requests from business men and others who cannot get there at 5:30 o'clock, but can approximate 6 o'clock, have caused the change to be made. Mr. Savage figures that with good stage management and the avoidance of all delays the final curtain will descend at 11:30 o'clock, even so. The second act will begin at 9 o'clock.

DAVID WARFIELD WINS HIS CASE.

Injunction to Keep Him from Playing in "The Music Master" Is Denied.

David Warfield may continue to play the title role in "The Music Master" for the David Belasco company. Justice Leventritt yesterday denied the motion of Joseph Brooks, who was formerly a partner of David Belasco so far as Warfield's engagements were concerned, for an injunction.

Justice Leventritt says that the papers show that an option, which Brooks said he had the right to exercise within three theatrical seasons with reference to securing Warfield's services again, terminated with the close of the third theatrical season, about June 1 last, and that his alleged renewal of this option, on which he relied for his injunction, was not made for several weeks afterward.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Klaw & Erlanger yesterday arranged with E. S. Willard, the English actor, to present "Lucky Durham" at the Knickerbocker Theatre in the latter part of January. This play was written by the late Wilson Barrett, and was being presented by that actor in London with success at the time of his death. Klaw & Erlanger acquired the American rights from the Wilson Barrett estate. In giving Mr. Willard the right to play this piece in the United States and Canada Klaw & Erlanger will enable that actor to pay America another visit this year in a new character.

Miss Sylvia Thorne, who has been abroad for two years, arrived in this city yesterday.

GRAND OPERA FOR BROOKLYN.

Conried May Give Two Evenings a Week in New Academy.

If the proposed new Academy of Music in Brooklyn meets the requirements of Heinrich Conried, director of the Metropolitan Opera Company, he promises to give two evenings of grand opera a week in Brooklyn during the season. This promise has been made to Mrs. W. S. Packe, who is at the head of a movement for the establishing of a university of music in Brooklyn.

"Everything so far as the opera is concerned," said Mr. Conried yesterday, "depends on the location of the new academy, its adaptability to operatic performances and the management; but if these matters are satisfactorily arranged I shall be glad to give two performances a week in Brooklyn rather than take my company to Philadelphia."

Mr. Conried suggested that it might be possible to interest some of the Metropolitan stockholders individually in the new Academy of Music company.

"THE SCHOOL GIRL" MOVED.

The dainty English musical piece, "The School Girl," moved last night from Daly's to the Herald Square Theatre, where it diverted a large audience, which bestowed upon its many charming numbers generous but discriminating applause. Transplanting has detracted nothing from Miss Edna May's delicate performance of the title part, and the short trip up Broadway has only added to the mirth producing qualities of the English comedy trio, George Grossmith, jr., Fred Wright and James Blakeley. From one of the stage boxes David B. Hill watched the piece with about as much show of interest as if he was at a State convention that was moving along just as he had planned it.

MISS DAVID'S CONCERT CALLED OFF.

Miss Nina David's concert, advertised to take place last evening in Carnegie Hall, was called off yesterday morning. The lobby was kept open all day to refund to those who had purchased tickets the amount of their purchase. The management gave as a reason for the failure of the concert the illness of Miss David.

CHRIST CHURCH GROUP.

To Lay Cornerstone of Buildings in Thirty-sixth-st.

The cornerstone of the Christ Church memorial buildings will be laid to-morrow at 4 o'clock. The site is at No. 234 to 344 West Thirty-sixth-st. The principal address at the service will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, of Princeton.

In October, 1857, John E. Parsons and several others started a mission Presbyterian Sunday school at Thirty-second-st. and Broadway, and five years later the Brick Presbyterian Church assumed the responsibility of the school. Early in 1867 the school was removed into its present quarters in Thirty-fifth-st. On June 6, 1888, the congregation, which had grown to large proportions, was organized independently as Christ Church, but remained affiliated with the Brick Church. Christ Church House was given to the congregation in the fall of 1898 by D. H. McAlpin, in memory of his son, Randolph. The new church is to commemorate the ministry of the Rev. Dr. van Dyke, pastor of the Brick Church from 1883 to 1900. The Church House, while continuing the memorial to Randolph McAlpin, is erected in accordance with plans previously formulated, and also in memory of Maltbie Davenport Babcock, pastor of the Brick Church from 1900 to 1901.

The architects were required to furnish plans for a church seating about five hundred, to be a distinct building and architecturally the most important in the group; a church house, to contain a Sunday school hall seating one thousand; a church parlor, a men's clubroom, gymnasium, boys' and girls' club, kindergarten room, offices, residents' quarters, etc. From the street one will see a plain and dignified church structure. The apparently small church house visible from the street will be the only extension of the main church house, which will be concealed from the street by the high ridge of the church. The entrance to the church will be distinct from that of the church house, the entire church building being set aside for the sole purpose of worship.

The cost of the new buildings, according to the estimates of the architects, Parish & Schroeder, will be about $250,000, other expenses making the total cost at least $350,000. Of this sum about $150,000 will be realized from the sale of the present Christ Church property, which leaves about $100,000 yet to be raised.

CANAL CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Washingaon, Oct. 24.—The Panama Canal Commission held a long session to-day. Contracts for supplying 2,600,000 feet of lumber, aggregating about $30,000, for which bids were opened on October 6, were awarded. The Bellingham Bay Company, of San Francisco, operating in the Puget Sound region, secured the contract for 2,000,000 feet, and the Continental Lumber Company, of Houston, Tex., for 600,000. The award for supplying the large number of steel cars needed will be announced to-morrow.

TO LAUNCH SUBMARINE THURSDAY.

Bridgport, Conn., Oct. 24.—The Lake Torpedo Boat Company to-day announced that the launching of the sub-marine Captain Simon Lake would take place at Newport News at noon Thursday, October 27. Captain Lake, the inventor of this type of submarine, is at present in Libau, Russia, and will return in time to conduct the competitive test which will be conducted by the United States naval board under the submarine act of 1904.

WHAT A REAR ADMIRAL SAYS.

Rear Admiral George Wallace Melville, writing on "The Navy" in "CAREERS FOR THE COMING MEN," presents a very attractive picture of the opportunities offered to young men to choose it for life's business.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

"A Hit—A Palpable Hit."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The reference of your athletic editor to Syracuse University as "little Syracuse" shows a failure upon his part to keep up with the progress of this institution. It is several years—in fact, a decade—since such an expression could appropriately be applied to Syracuse. Last year we had the largest enrolment of bona fide college students in the State of New-York. We had nearly 25 per cent more liberal arts students than any other college in this State. There were 195 more New-York State students here than there were at Cornell, and about twice as many liberal arts students as there were at Columbia. This year the freshman classes of the five colleges of the university will number nearly one thousand students.

That the fame of the institution has extended beyond middle New-York is shown by the fact that these students have come from every part of this country and from fourteen foreign countries.

It is hardly just, therefore, for The Tribune to advertise us to its readers as insignificant and unimportant in the family of American colleges. For several years we have been given an honorable place among the twenty largest American universities of the country, tabulated by Secretary Tombo, of Columbia.

It was equally unfair to refer to our football team as "third rate." Has the Tribune athletic writer forgotten that Syracuse has beaten Columbia, tying the last game played with that institution, and beaten Williams, Amherst and Brown, respectively, and held Cornell down to one touchdown, gotten by a fluke in the last two minutes of the game, since which time that institution has found it impolitic to play with Syracuse?

A casual view of our athletic history for the last few years and remembrance of our work on the water last June at Poughkeepsie would have helped the athletic editor or reporter of The Tribune to a more complimentary reference.

Our football team this year is made up almost entirely of new men, and is under a new coach. They have been playing remarkable football under all the circumstances.

We venture to suggest that one who represents the athletics of the colleges of the State in a great daily like The Tribune should inform himself of the colleges and of all the elements that enter into the character of their various athletic teams and their work. For greater Syracuse and her great football team. FRANK SMALLEY,

Dean of the College of Liberal Arts.

Syracuse, Oct. 22, 1904.

CANDID AND COGENT VIEWS.

Why Roosevelt Should Get the Independent Vote.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Nearly all the writers who have been urging us to vote for or against the election of Mr. Roosevelt have been addressing themselves more or less directly to the independent voters, and yet their arguments either way fail to reach or convince that class.

It is but natural. To the true Republican or the true Democrat, except in extraordinary circumstances, such as occurred in 1896, it must be the party first; the individual, the personality, is only a second consideration. On the other hand, the independent voter will be inclined to consider the individual and his character as most important, particularly so when the parties really differ as little as they do now, if not in their platforms, at least by the negative views of one of their candidates.

It is generally admitted that the present nominee was only a second consideration with a great many, if not a majority, of the Republican leaders, and that he was their second choice because they had no choice left. If we seek the reason for this opposition we find that it is entirely to the credit of the candidate. At the height of the wildest period of Wall Street gambling in the history of our country the President was advised by his Attorney General that the formation of the Northern Securities Company was illegal, and he ordered proceedings against it. This brought almost the whole of the Wall Street influence, which before had been more or less evenly divided between the two great parties, to bear against the President. Certain as he was then of his party's nomination, that he should have run the risk of losing it to do his duty by the people is a fact that no voter should forget.

The first objection generally made by those who oppose the President's re-election is the interference which brought about the end of the great coal strike. It is admitted that the result was for the public good; that, as the winter was coming on, but for the President's course the suffering would have been widespread and terrible. But, we are told, think of the dangers of allowing the Executive with all his power and patronage to step outside of his office and do things as an individual! Those are dangers only with a weak and vacillating personality, one who would not know when to begin, and, therefore, when to stop. Besides, does not all this remind one a little of the old story about people who objected to curing the sick ass on the Sabbath day!

The most conspicuous objection relates to the Panama Canal. We might say of that, "All's well that ends well." Still, we must allow that, pro forma, a little more suaviter in modo would have eased our feelings. We are so powerful, and they are so weak! If we could but deal with our sister republics in the southern part of our continent as a strong and gentle man might deal with some erratic and unfortunate female relative, we would accomplish the impossible. It is conceded there was no wrongdoing by the President or by his administration, and, now that we are going to build the canal, it is all the more important to have in the White House a strong man, whose whole public life stands pre-eminently for honesty in the public service.

All those fears of executive encroachments would perhaps have more effect on the independent vote if both great parties were not singing exactly the same tune in two different States. In Missouri we are told that Mr. Folk is a dangerous man, an ambitious man, yes, honest, but ambitious, and all kinds of insinuations are made that in a republic an ambitious man is more to be feared than a merely loose or even slightly dishonest official. In Wisconsin the fight within the party has been more open, yet again we are told that Governor La Follette is the incarnation of danger and ambition—a veritable peril to the State. The great fault and peril the complainants really fear is that these men have the ambition to serve the people before the party; hence their danger to the system. Every argument of that class used against the President is really one of the strongest in his favor, reminding us that through his whole political career he has always been ambitious to serve the people who elected him.

The cleaning of the postoffice is a case in point. That there were irregularities in that department must have been suspected during several administrations, and yet President Roosevelt is the first one to have had the ambition to prove those frauds.

Our national expenditures have vastly increased, but is that a reason to trust ourselves to a party that, being primarily responsible for the war with Spain and the main cause of our increased expenditures, is now crying out loudly against them without pointing the way to any practical reductions?

Any thoughtful student of international affairs has for a long time realized that if the Monroe Doctrine was to be enforced it needed a clearer definition, and that if we were to guarantee the territorial integrity of all the republics on the American continent against any European foe, we could not help becoming more or less morally involved and responsible for their international behavior. Whatever then tends to clearer definitions and restriction will make for peace and not for war, avoiding misunderstandings, which can only lead to complications.

We hear from some quarters the greatest outcry at the choice of the chairman of the National Republican Committee. That gentleman can only feel complimented, as, if he had not been fit for the place, his selection would not have disturbed his opponents. In politics, as in everything else, success only comes to those who are practical. The dreamer, the "reformer," will only meet with success for his theories when he can adapt himself to his surroundings. Being ambitious to serve the people, can any one blame the President for urging as manager of his campaign the person he thought the most fitted for that position?

We hear a great deal of the differences between the three branches of the government, the legislative, the judicial and the executive. This last, as the name implies, is the active branch. To be a good executive officer requires special training; and the best judicial mind will rarely be the best executive. The positive and active qualities of a good executive are totally different from the rather passive and negative qualities of a good judge.

To sum up, the only danger we see in the re-election of the President is to the bad element in his party; that he should have been able to conquer and dominate the system is entirely to his credit.

On the other hand, the enthusiasm with which his opponent is received by the System of his party, his close affiliation with a leader in his own State who has always stood for what was most corrupt in our politics and whose antagonism to ex-President Cleveland should never be forgotten by the independent voter, his passive and negative position as exemplified by his utterances on trusts, referring them to the common law, all tend to prove that he would be entirely ruled by his party and not by the best element in it.

We, therefore, stand convinced that the cause of reform, of cleaner politics, of honesty in the public service, will be better promoted by the election of President Roosevelt than by that of Judge Parker, and that every argument used against the election of President Roosevelt is really an argument in its favor. E. D. BEYLARD.

Pacific-Union Club, San Francisco, Oct. 17, 1904.

GOOD CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

Letters to The Tribune Warmly Commended.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In to-day's Tribune there are three letters to the editor, headed, respectively, "While He Votes for Roosevelt," "Roosevelt the Ideal Citizen," and "Things Settled May Be Unsettled."

If the committee having charge of sending out campaign literature will have these three letters published and mailed to as many intelligent and conscientious Democrats as can be reached before Election Day, every one of them who really loves his country and has at heart the welfare of his fellow men will vote for Theodore Roosevelt, and for the continuance of Republican administrations, both State and national.

There are tens of thousands of thoughtful Democrats who, governed by a sense of duty to their country, will vote the Republican ticket; but there are other thousands of nominal Democrats who, although good citizens, do not give much thought to political matters or to the importance of the principles involved. If all such Democrats could be reached before November 8 and be led to read the letters referred to, it would awaken in them such a sense of patriotic duty that most of them would repudiate their party ticket and vote for Theodore Roosevelt and the entire Republican ticket. W. H. W.

Piermont, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1904.

OBITUARY.

MRS. L. D. HUNTINGTON.

Mrs. L. D. Huntington, wife of the former United States Fish and Game Commissioner, died at her home in New-Rochelle last evening from rheumatism of the heart. Mrs. Huntington was a Miss Baker, of Maryland, and was sixty-five years old. She and her husband were well known, and several times entertained ex-President Cleveland when he came to New-Rochelle on his fishing expeditions. Mr. Cleveland telephoned his condolences to the family this afternoon upon learning of Mrs. Huntington's death, and said that if possible he would attend the funeral, which will be held in Trinity Church, New-Rochelle. Mrs. Huntington leaves five children. One of her sons is L. D. Huntington, jr., the well known boat builder and yachtsman.

LADY DILKE.

London, Oct. 24.—Lady Dilke, wife of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, died suddenly this morning at her home in Woking from the rupture of a blood vessel. She was born on September 2, 1840.

MRS. SARAH J. GATES.

Montclair, N. J., Oct. 24 (Special).—Mrs. Sarah J. Gates, seventy-four years old, mother of Frederick T. Gates, private secretary of John D. Rockefeller, died at the home of her son, No. 172 Union-st., last night, after an illness of several months. She was a member of the First Baptist Church.

RICE & HUTCHINS GET GRAND PRIZE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 24.—Rice & Hutchins, of Boston, makers of "All America" shoes for men and women, and "Educator" shoes for children, received grand prize at St. Louis Fair.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Republican campaign meetings, Nos. 501 and 506 Broadway, noon.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, 1 p. m.

Citizens' Independent Democracy mass meeting, Carnegie Hall, 8 p. m.

National Roosevelt League meeting, New Atlantic Hall, No. 26 Delancy-st., 8 p. m.

Lecture by Professor John B. Clark on "Government Monopolies," Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, 8 p. m.

Annual meeting of the Alumni of Columbia College, Sherry's, evening.

Annual reunion of the West End Presbyterian Church, One-hundred-and-fifth-st. and Amsterdam-ave., evening.

New-York Entomological Society meeting, Museum of Natural History, 8 p. m.

Meeting of the Linnaean Society of New-York, Museum of Natural History, 8:15 p. m.

Free lectures of the Board of Education, 8 p. m.—Wadleigh High School, One-hundred-and-fifteenth-st., between Seventh and Eighth aves., Ralph H. Ferris, "Latin America" (illustrated); Public school No. 100, Ninety-ninth-st., between Second and Third aves., Dr. Kenneth F. Junor, "China" (illustrated); American Museum, Seventy-seventh-st. and Central Park West, Dr. William E. Griffis, "Life in Corea" (illustrated); St. Cornelius, No. 423 West Forty-sixth-st., Thomas R. Dawes, jr., "San Joaning, the Cradle of America"; Public school No. 2, One-hundred-and-sixty-ninth-st. and Third-ave., Theodore I. Jones, "The Telegraph of Morse" (illustrated); Catholic Protectory, Van Nest (male department), Mrs. Helen O'Donnell, "Irish Music."

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

ALBEMARLE—A. Balfour, London. BELVEDERE—Professor Weigman, Kiel. FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder, Washington; Francis Hendricks, ex-State Superintendent of Insurance. HOFFMAN—Governor McMillin, Tennessee. HOLLAND—Edwin E. Arnold, Providence; ex-Judge D. Cady Herrick, Albany. MANHATTAN—Sir A. Harmsworth, London; Dr. W. Seward Webb, Shelburne, Vt.; Chairman Martin A. Knapp, Interstate Commerce Commission. MURRAY HILL—Stephen D. Field, Stockbridge, Mass.; Burdett Loomis, Hartford. VICTORIA—State Senator George E. Green, Binghamton. WALDORF-ASTORIA—R. Bage Kerr, Lakewood.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Oct. 24.—The disturbance central in Western Minnesota Sunday night has advanced to upper Michigan, diminishing somewhat in intensity. It is being followed closely by an area of high pressure that is moving very rapidly southeastward, its crest to-night having reached Eastern Kansas and Nebraska. Pressure is also high along the Atlantic coast.

Fair weather prevails in all parts of the country, except in the lake regions and Texas, where local rains have fallen.

It is warmer in the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley, and decidedly colder in the Missouri Valley, the Middle Rocky Mountain region and over the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains.

Unsettled weather with rain is indicated for the lake region and the upper Ohio Valley, also the Western and northern portions of the Middle Atlantic States Tuesday.

Fair weather will prevail in the remaining districts Tuesday and Wednesday, except that rain is probable in Northern New-England. It will be much colder Tuesday in the Southwest, the Middle Mississippi and Ohio valleys and the lake region, and colder Wednesday in the lower Mississippi Valley, the Eastern Gulf and Middle Atlantic States.

The winds along the New-England and Middle Atlantic coast will be fresh south, increasing to brisk Tuesday afternoon; on the south Atantic coast, mostly southeast to south; on the Gulf coast, fresh southeast, and on the Great Lakes, brisk to high northwest, diminishing on the upper lakes Tuesday.

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

Forecast for Special Localities.—For Eastern New-York, rain in the interior, fair on the coast to-day; Wednesday fair; increasing south shifting to west winds.

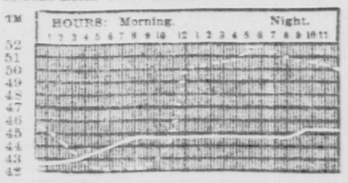
For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, and the District of Columbia, fair and warm to-day; Wednesday, fair; fresh south shifting to west winds.

For New-England, warmer to-day, with showers in north portion; increasing south winds; Wednesday, fair.

For Western Pennsylvania, rain and colder to-day; Wednesday, fair, except rain or snow along the lake; fresh south shifting to west winds.

For Western New-York, rain and colder to-day; Wednesday, fair, except rain or snow along the lake; brisk west 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:

	1904.	1903.		1904.	1903.
3 a. m.	42	46	6 p. m.	52	45
6 a. m.	42	44	9 p. m.	51	40
9 a. m.	43	45	11 p. m.	—	38
12 m.	50	49	12 p. m.	—	37
4 p. m.	51	47			

Highest temperature yesterday, 52 degrees; lowest, 42; average, 47; average for corresponding date of last year, 45; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 51.

Local Forecast.—Rain in interior, fair on the coast to-day. Wednesday fair, increasing southerly, shifting to westerly winds.

WHAT FARMS OFFER YOUNG MEN.

More and more young men are considering farming, or agriculture, as a life calling. What it offers as a business, with many helpful suggestions, is well set forth by L. H. Bailey, director of the Agricultural College of Cornell University, in "CAREERS FOR THE COMING MEN."

AGREE ON DIVORCE.

EPISCOPALIANS CONCUR.

Innocent Person May Be Remarried After Year, with Consent.

Boston, Oct. 24.—An agreement on the divorce question was reached to-day by the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies of the Episcopal General Convention, after many days of discussion. That section of the canon bearing directly on the remarriage of divorced persons which was amended by the bishops Saturday assented to by the deputies to-day and becomes effective at once, is as follows:

No minister knowingly, after due inquiry, shall solemnize the marriage of any person who has been or is the husband or the wife of any other person then living from whom he or she has been divorced for any cause arising after marriage. But this canon shall not be held to apply to the innocent party in a divorce for adultery; provided, that before the application for such remarriage a period of not less than one year shall have elapsed after the granting of such divorce, and that satisfactory evidence touching the facts in the case, including a copy of the court's decree and record if practicable, with such proof that the defendant was personally served or appeared in the action, be laid before the ecclesiastical authority, and such ecclesiastical authority, having taken legal advice thereon, shall have declared in writing that in his judgment the case of the applicant conforms to the requirements of this canon, and, provided further, that it shall be within the discretion of any minister to decline to solemnize any marriage.

The bishops adopted an amendment to a section referring to the administration of sacraments, providing that if a clergyman shall have reasonable cause to doubt whether a person has been married "otherwise as the word of God and discipline of this church allow," such clergyman shall refer the matter to the bishop before administering the sacraments. The deputies had made an exception in favor of the innocent person divorced on the ground of infidelity, who had remarried, but the bishops struck out the exception. Their action was accepted by the House of Deputies to-day.

Leading churchmen expressed the opinion that the restrictions placed on the remarriage of an innocent person to a divorce were so stringent that the remarriage of divorced persons would be rare in the church hereafter. It is understood, however, that an attempt will be made to have the next convention specifically declare against remarriage under any conditions.

The house of deputies to-day rejected, after a long debate, a resolution introduced by the Rev. Talbot Rogers, of Fond du Lac, Wis., to strike out the words "Protestant Episcopal" from the title page of the Book of Common Prayer. Both houses have appointed a joint commission to consider the advisability of electing a presiding bishop of the church. As president, the senior bishop occupies this position, and it is held that the duties are too heavy for an aged diocesan. The commission will report to the next convention. The Rev. Francis Taitt, of Chester, Penn., was to-day elected assistant bishop of South Dakota.

In the House of Bishops the Bishop of Dallas was chosen to prepare the pastoral letter at the triennial convention in 1907, and the Bishops of California and Vermont were elected to consult with the Bishop of Dallas in preparing the letter.

The report of a special committee appointed early in the session to consider the subject of lynching, was, with almost unanimous consent, laid on the table. A long discussion ensued on a resolution offered by the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, of New-York, seeking to establish the marginal reading Bible as the Bible of the Church. The resolution provided that before the next convention the question should be submitted to the dioceses for their approval.

It was finally voted to put the whole matter over until the Richmond convention.

A meeting under the auspices of the Church Total Abstinence League was held at the Church of the Advent this evening. The speakers included Dr. Floyd Tomkins, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. F. M. Clendenin, of New-York. Many deputies left here for home to-night, and the convention will adjourn finally to-morrow.

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Married.

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

ROBBINS—M'CORD—On Wednesday, October 19, at the Church of the Incarnation, Brooklyn, by the Rev. George H. Bottome, of Grace Church parish, Georgiana Sexton, daughter of George H. McCord, to Charles Randall Robbins.

WOODWARD—CRYDER—In Grace Church, New-York, on Monday, October 24, 1904, by the Bishop of New-York and the Rev. E. F. Chauncey, William Woodward and Elizabeth Ogden, daughter of Duncan Cryder, esq.

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.

Bach, Joseph.
Baker, Charles E.
Bruyn, Augustus H.
Duncan, Henrietta.
Huntington, Cornelia E. A.
Keefer, Doris A.

BACH—Joseph Bach, on Monday, October 24, at his late residence, 8 West 120th-st., after a short illness, in the 86th year of his age. Funeral from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. S. Lavanburg, No. 13 East 49th-st., Wednesday, October 26, at 10 o'clock.

BAKER—At his residence, Westfield, N. J., on Sunday, October 23, 1904, after a short illness, Charles Elisha Baker, husband of Harriet Chapin and son of Mrs. Emily C. Baker, in the 28th year of his age. Funeral services at the residence of his father-in-law, Henry Chapin, jr., No. 422 Greene-ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, October 25, at 4:30 p. m.

BRUYN—At his home, Kingston, N. Y., on the night of Sunday, October 23, 1904, Agustus Hasbrouck Bruyn, son of the late Seberym and Catharine Hasbrouck Bruyn, aged 87 years. Funeral from the house, No. 41 Pearl-st., on Wednesday, October 26, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited without further notice.

DUNCAN—On Sunday, October 23, aged 76 years, Henrietta, daughter of the late Ralph and Jane (Barlow) Duncan. Funeral services at St. Agnes's Chapel, 92d-st. near Columbus-ave., on Tuesday, October 25, at 1:30 o'clock p. m.

HUNTINGTON—At New-Rochelle, N. Y., on Monday, October 24, 1904, Cornelia E. A., wife of Lawrence D. Huntington. Funeral service from her late residence, No. 20 Main-st., New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, at 2:15 p. m. Carriages will be in waiting at New-Rochelle on arrival of the 1:12 p. m. train from Grand Central Station. St. Louis (Mo.) papers please copy.

KEEFER—Doris A., youngest daughter of Adam and the late Regina Keefer, on Sunday, October 23, 1904, at the residence of her brother-in-law, James H. Noyes, No. 403 Lincoln-ave., Orange, N. J. Private funeral, at the residence, for the family, on Tuesday, October 25, at 9:45 a. m. Interment at Woodlawn on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station at 1:35 p. m.

CEMETERIES.

Great Pinelawn Cemetery, 2,315 acres.—A modern wonder. Office, 46 West 34th Street, N. Y.

UNDERTAKERS.

23d St. Frank E. Campbell-Stephen Merritt.
Emb'l'g Inst., 241-3 West 23d St. Tel. 1325 Chelsea.

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