Index to Advertisements.

	Part.	Page.	Col.
Accountant	1	13	4
Amusements	1	16	2-6
Antiques and Curios	1	13	1
Apartment Hotels	1	12	5-6
Auction Sales	1	7	6
Auction Sales Real Estate	1	12	5
Autumn Resorts	1	12	6
Bankers and Brokers	2	13	5
Billiard and Pool Tables	1	13	1
Board and Rooms	1	14	4
Brooklyn Advertisements	2	8	1-6
Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale	1	12	3
Business Chances	1	13	2
Carpet Cleaning	1	13	2
Cast Off Clothing	1	13	1
Clothing	1	13	8
City Property to Let	1	12	3
City Property for Sale	1	12	3
Country Property for Sale	1	12	5
Dancing Academies	1	11	6
Dentistry	1	13	5
Detective Agencies	1	13	2
Dividend Notices	2	13	6
Domestic Situations Wanted	1	15	4-7
Dressmaking and Millinery	1	13	8
Drygoods	2	14	1-8
Drygoods	1	13	8
Employment Agencies	1	14	4
Financial	2	13	3-4
For Sale	1	12	5
Foreign Resorts	2	9	6
Gas Heaters and Lamps	1	13	6
Hotels	1	11	4-6
Insurance Adjusters	2	13	5
Help Wanted	1	14	5
Horses and Carriages	1	10	6
Instruction	1	11	3-6
Laundries	1	13	7
Machinery	1	15	8
Marriages and Deaths	1	9	5
Miscellaneous	1	15	4-7
Musical	2	6	5-6
Ocean Steamers	1	11	2-3
Old Gold and Silver	1	13	1
Opticians	1	13	7
Osteopathy	1	13	3
Railroads	2	11	5-6
Real Estate	1	12	3
Real Estate for Exchange	1	12	5
Remedies	1	13	6
Restaurants	1	14	5
Safes and Office Furniture	1	13	2
School Agencies	1	11	6
Special Notices	1	9	6
Steamboats	2	18	2
Storage	1	13	7
The Turf	1	16	4
To Let for Business Purposes	1	12	6
Tribune Subscription Rates	1	9	6
Trust Companies	2	13	6
Umbrellas and Canes	1	13	7
Undertakers	1	18	7
Unfurnished Apartments to Let	1	12	3-4
Work Wanted	1	14	6-8

New-York Daily Tribune

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1904.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The members of the international commission which will fix the blame for the Dogger Bank affair have not been chosen, but an agreement has been reached to recognize an obligation to carry out the commission's findings. ==== Six British warships arrived at Vigo; the Lancaster's commander went on board the Kniaz Souvaroff and had a conference with Admiral Rojestvensky. ==== The German Foreign Office apparently makes light of the firing on the Sonntag by the Russian Baltic Squadron, and may not lodge a protest at St. Petersburg. ==== Officials of The Hague Court of Arbitration indorse the view of Mr. Balfour regarding the powers of the commission.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt gave a reception in honor of the members of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain. ==== Secretary Taft spoke at length at a political meeting at Buffalo, refuting statements made by Judge Parker. ==== Senator Scott, of West Virginia, said President Roosevelt would receive at least 305 electoral votes, and West Virginia would give 20,000 Republican plurality. ==== Chairman Cowherd of the Democratic Congress Committee predicted the election of 225 Democratic members of the next House. ==== Lieutenant Governor Higgins made several speeches in various up-State cities and towns; large rallies were held at Watertown and Oswego.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and active. ==== A Russian tried to murder his wife and commit suicide in Stuyvesant Square Park. ==== John De Witt Warner advised the public to tear down the offensive advertisements in the subway; more passengers were carried in the tunnel than on Friday. ==== D. Cady Herrick addressed a meeting of college men at Carnegie Hall. ==== The Wild West Show returned from Europe. ==== Yale's football team defeated Columbia 24 to 0 at American League Park. ==== The winners at Jamaica were: 1, Monet, 2, Lord Badge; 3, Gamara; 4, Israelite; 5, Gravina; 6, Oxford.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair; cooler in the interior. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 56 degrees; lowest, 45.

THE FURNACEVILLE RECANTATION.

The *piece de resistance* of the Democratic State campaign has been the Furnaceville Iron Company and the payment of its claim for hardpan excavation, notwithstanding Mr. Cunneen and the testimony of his laborers, some of whom admittedly did not know hardpan, that there was no hardpan there. All the other statements which have been circulated in an effort to bolster up the wild charges of Republican corruption have been too petty and too ridiculous to have any serious influence. A transaction like the Furnaceville contract, with its technical engineering features, lent itself peculiarly to the misrepresentations of Mr. Cunneen and other Democratic orators, and it has been used with the utmost diligence in efforts to prejudice and mislead voters, and doubtless with some effect. Any charge uttered emphatically and persistently enough will work injury beyond the power of any refutation, however complete, entirely to offset. So, for lack of anything else effective, the outcry about Furnaceville has been pushed to the extreme. If the Furnaceville charge goes to pieces, the general indictment for corruption, of which that is the only seriously prosecuted count, falls with it. The accusers are seen to be mere politicians trying to climb into office by the aid of false charges against their opponents.

The Furnaceville charge has gone to pieces. After making much of it for weeks as an argument against Mr. Higgins, "The New-York Times," then and still a steadfast supporter of Judge Herrick, has been led to examine thoroughly into the matter, and it now retracts what it has said in support of the charges, withdraws all criticism of Mr. Higgins in connection with them and pays a generous tribute to the propriety and honesty of his conduct. This highly creditable course of "The Times" must mark the end of the Furnaceville "scandal." No Democratic campaigner henceforth can have the effrontery to presume on popular ignorance of this Democratic repudiation of the charge. "The Times" says:

> Through a re-examination of the evidence and the ascertainment of facts not previously known to it, "The Times" reaches the conclusion that Lieutenant Governor Higgins, the present Republican candidate for Governor, must be acquitted of the charges brought against him in connection with his vote in the Canal Board upon the contract with the Furnaceville Iron Company. "The Times" is now convinced that these charges are not well founded, and in justice to Mr. Higgins it takes this occasion to say that the evidence does not warrant the belief that his motives were other than honest and quite compatible with a right view of public duty. The fact that "The Times" opposes Mr. Higgins's candidacy and sincerely desires his defeat makes it the more willing to withdraw and abandon this baseless accusation.

"The Times" then reviews the history of the contract, points out that when the hardpan was discovered a supplementary contract was made for its removal on April 22, 1898; that on the final settlement, about five years later, half a dozen witnesses, including the State's own engineers, testified to the hardpan encountered and to the fact that after excavation and exposure it disintegrated rapidly. On the other side were Mr. Cunneen's witnesses, who said they saw no hardpan. After this hearing Mr. Cunneen alone voted against the settlement under the contract. The comment of "a Democratic lawyer of high standing" on this vote, as quoted by "The Times," is as follows:

> It was an issue of fact, on which both sides offered testimony, and the testimony of the contractors' witnesses was accepted by the board. No one can say seriously that on the testimony recorded in the stenographer's minutes the preponderance of proof was so plainly in favor of the State that the decision in favor of the contractors indicates or suggests dishonesty, or carelessness, or bad faith of any sort or character on the part of the majority of the board.

By independent inquiry "The Times" has satisfied itself that "it is the practice of engineers "to classify hardpan as rock when it cannot be "ploughed." It says: "We think that disposes "of the charge that the payment of rock prices "for excavating hardpan is of necessity fraudu-"lent." Then it takes up the exploits of the silly people who have been showing disintegrated hardpan from the canal bank as specimens of the "rock" excavation which Mr. Higgins voted to pay for. "The Times" thus shows that such arguments are for children and fools:

> The evidence adduced during the campaign that the material excavated on this section of the canal is now fertile soil, growing corn and other crops, and therefore could be neither rock nor hardpan, falls to the ground, because of the well known fact, brought out in the Canal Board testimony, that hardpan disintegrates upon exposure to the air.

"The Times" holds that Mr. Cunneen's critical attitude toward such claims was justified, and that in opposing the payment he only did his duty as he saw it. That may be conceded. There was room for honest difference of opinion in the testimony. But that fact does not in the least justify Mr. Cunneen in charging corruption against his colleagues in the Canal Board. It does not justify him in misrepresenting the transaction as he has done for campaign purposes. He has maliciously and dishonorably attacked Mr. Higgins, as the finding in "The Times," in spite of a natural bias in his favor, that his accusation was baseless proves. He is not on trial for his vote in the Canal Board, but for his slanders of other men in an effort to promote his own re-election and hand the executive mantle over to the tender mercies of one who, by the confession of his own supporters, has dragged the judicial ermine in the mud.

COLUMBIA'S ANNIVERSARY.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the institution now known as Columbia University is invested with varied interest. To some, no doubt, the salient feature was the superb display of the material plant which was made to a host of visitors on Friday. Others regarded the football game of yesterday as the crowning incident of the festival. There are those who will look with most sympathy upon to-day's religious exercises and their reminder of the institution's connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church. Others again are looking most earnestly to to-morrow's bestowal of degrees. Yet other details appeal to other minds. To the general public, which is, after all, so incomparably greater than even the large constituency of Columbia University, the anniversary is perhaps chiefly suggestive of reflections upon the progress and development of higher education in this country, of which the story of Columbia is a significant if not an altogether complete epitome.

We have spoken of "the institution now known as Columbia University." It was at first King's College, a fact reminding us to what extent our early culture and civilization were of English origin. It was next, and for the greater part of its career, Columbia College only, ranking as one of our minor colleges, with a few professional schools nominally associated with it. Finally it has become Columbia University, with the old college for a nucleus and with numerous professional and graduate schools organically united with it under a true university system. Such has not, of course, been the story of all our colleges and universities as individuals. Some had no trace of Old World influence in their founding. Some have remained small colleges all their lives, while others were made real universities at the outset. Nor can we say that Columbia was in either its earlier or its later development a pioneer. Nevertheless, the story of its progress presents a close parallel to the story of our institutions of higher learning as a whole. Collegiate and university education in America was of English origin. For many years it consisted chiefly of small colleges and separate or only partially related professional schools, with no real university organization. Finally, within the last generation a true university system has been widely established.

In other respects the growth of Columbia has been similarly characteristic of the whole American system. Columbia owes its material endowment to various sources. It has received some from the State, some from one of the denominations of the Christian Church, some from the munificence of individual citizens and some from the gains made through shrewd administration of its affairs. It is in one or more of these ways that most other institutions have been built up. Again, it is to be observed that the more Columbia gets the more it wants. Little old Columbia College of a generation or two ago seemed pretty well able and content to get along with the endowment which it had; but when it joined the university movement and began to enlarge its borders and its work there was a different story. Money came to it by millions, but still it needed and called for millions more. To-day it ranks, we believe, as the third richest institution in America, and yet scarcely any other is more earnest and urgent in its calls for further gifts. Nor are those calls idle or unfounded. Columbia needs more money. So does every university and college worthy of the name. The more it gets, the more it needs, for the reason that with every addition to its resources it increases its work and its liabilities to a still greater extent. That is the story and that is the condition of our whole system of higher education.

It is natural and inevitable that it should be so, and he would be shortsighted and unjust who should complain of and denounce the fact. The highest interests of the human mind and soul are not pecuniarily profitable in themselves. They cannot pay their own way. But they do pay the way of others, and they are objectively profitable in the highest degree. Columbia University cannot pay its own way as a business enterprise; but the instruction it has given in all these years has added to the money making power of the community to a simply incalculable degree. To say that because of Columbia and its influence the wealth of New-York has been increased by uncounted millions would be safely within the truth. It is upon that ground, if no other, that this and every other worthy institution has an unanswerable claim, in justice and in equity, to the most generous material support of the public, and it will not be the least valuable part of Columbia's anniversary that it reminds the people of New-York and of America of that fact.

WHAT HERRICK SAID.

After all his attempts to squirm out of it, Judge Herrick acknowledges that it was an accurate report of his Plattsburg speech which represented him as saying:

> 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. ISN'T IT SO?

Judge Herrick says he made no comparison between the President and Devery, and professes the utmost respect for Mr. Roosevelt. Do his own words show it? Doesn't he charge that the same sort of thing as is universally known as Deveryism is being done in the President's behalf and necessarily with the President's approval? Did he need to use names? Did not everybody understand that he charged the Roosevelt campaign with being a blackmailing enterprise like the Devery administration, and warned all persons who approved of the Roosevelt campaign: "We want none of you"?

No doubt Judge Herrick wishes he had not said anything so abominable, and would be glad if there were no stenographic minutes to prove his words. But it is too late either to repudiate them or to explain them out of their obvious meaning. The Judge-Boss, who according to "The Sun" was a "desperate political" operator, seems still well acquainted with the methods of the machine which he continued to manage from the bench, though, according to the news columns of "The World," it "knew no law but the law of success," and, according to "The Brooklyn Eagle," manipulated elections to make them worse than they were under John Y. McKane. That is the "reformer" who is too pure to desire the votes of those who believe in Theodore Roosevelt and his campaign, despite Herrick's likening of it to Deveryism!

BEYOND HIS DEPTH.

Judge Parker does not shine as an apologist. He does not seem to believe that honest confession is good for the soul. Caught in an egregious error, he will not admit his fault, but seeks to cover it by fresh evasions and misstatements. On Friday at Esopus the Democratic candidate endeavored to explain away the ridiculous blunder into which he fell the week before when he charged that the Treasury Department was refusing the public any knowledge of its daily fiscal operations. Said Judge Parker on October 21:

> In the first sixty days of this fiscal year the expenditures exceeded the revenues by $24,000,000. How much more we have run behind since we are unable to state, owing to administrative orders forbidding government officers from making public any statement of estimates on which future appropriations are based. It is safe to assume from the making of the orders that there has been no improvement. Otherwise the public would not be denied (sic) all information pending the campaign.

This is a plain charge that since August 29 the Treasury has been concealing its daily receipts and expenditures. By "administrative orders," Judge Parker alleges, a curtain of secrecy has been drawn about the operations of the Treasury. Yet we are astonished to find evidences in Friday's address that some later information about daily receipts and expenditures has really leaked out, and has even penetrated as far as Esopus. Said Judge Parker on October 28:

> The deficit for the present fiscal year to October 25 is over $21,000,000.

Where did the Judge get this startling information? Who has lifted the ban of secrecy of which he complained so touchingly on October 21? How, in spite of "administration orders," has he been able to discover what he declared to be undiscoverable? The Democratic candidate fails to tell us. He has not the candor to admit that his earlier suppression charge was a grotesque and childish confession of ignorance. He lacks the courage to say that he was utterly and foolishly mistaken. Evidently he has discovered since that the Treasury issues a daily statement showing its receipts and expenditures for the day, for the month and for the current fiscal year. In fact, he uses this statement in giving the net deficit up to October 25. But, though he thus refutes himself, he will not openly withdraw the indictment he so rashly and ignorantly framed against the administration.

No; he prefers to bolster up his first impossible charge with another almost as futile and ridiculous. He now asserts, in reply to criticisms of his first statement, that he was justified in making it because orders were actually issued to chiefs of bureaus in the Treasury and in other departments not to make public their provisional estimates of expenses for the fiscal year 1905-'06. But those estimates have no official character and have little or no value as a means of forecasting the expenditures which will be finally authorized by Congress for the next fiscal year. The bureau chiefs submit figures for the guidance of the heads of the departments, who must send formal estimates to Congress in December. These estimates are freely published as soon as made, and they then undergo a rigid scrutiny in the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, in the House itself, in the Senate Committee on Appropriations and in the Senate. As a matter of fact, they are hardly recognizable in the completed appropriation bills. When Judge Parker complains of the suppression of the first rough estimates of the bureau chiefs, he complains of a practice established in the interest of good administration. Every chief insists on the largest possible appropriations for his own special work, and the heads of departments are often obliged to reduce the figures originally submitted by from 25 to 50 per cent. The revised estimates are, of course, made public fully six months before the appropriations asked for can become available by law.

"The New-York Evening Post's" correspondence from Washington yesterday contained this comment on Judge Parker's latest criticism of Treasury methods:

> It is, of course, well known that this has been the practice for years, and that no bureau officer of good manners ever gives out his preliminary estimates before they have been approved at headquarters. The approved estimates have this year been given out in regular course, and in some cases commented on in these dispatches, notably the postoffice estimates. President Roosevelt's order on the preliminaries, however, occasioned some misunderstanding at the time. These preliminary or other estimates for the year ending June 30, 1906, should not be confused with current expenditures, which are given out every twenty-four hours.

It is painfully evident that Judge Parker lacks either the capacity or the industry to master the problems toward which he presumes to pose as faithful student or caustic critic.

MORE TUNNELS UNDER THE HUDSON.

The Tribune was able to print recently a gratifying piece of news regarding the Lackawanna Railroad Company. Steps have been taken at Albany to secure the privilege of tunnelling the Hudson, so that access may be gained to this city without a resort to ferryboats. So long have the patrons of the lines which now have terminals on the New-Jersey shore been obliged to endure the inconveniences of the present transfer system that they are pretty well inured to it. When the nuisance is once removed, though, they will wonder at their own patience in the past and rejoice heartily over the reform.

The purposes of the Lackawanna should cause no astonishment. In the days when the project of a railway bridge across the Hudson was frequently under discussion it was customary to assume that all of the roads doing a suburban business in New-Jersey would make use of it. All the estimates of the revenue to be derived from the structure were based on that supposition. Hence the Pennsylvania's scheme for entering New-York was novel in two particulars. The company proposed not only to go under the river instead of over it, but also to have a monopoly of the facilities which it was about to create. The Long Island road and New-Haven system are feeders, not rivals, and are to be accommodated accordingly; but none of the lines which compete with the Pennsylvania will be privileged to bring their trains to the great underground station in Thirty-fourth-st. Hence it was not unreasonable to expect action at an early day by the Lackawanna and Erie companies, either separately or in combination, and it now appears that they are cooperating. One will take the lead in constructing an independent tunnel, but both are likely to get the benefit of it.

The saving of time and trouble to the commuter which will result from uninterrupted transit to this city is so great an advantage that imitation of the Pennsylvania's policy is almost a necessity. Prolonged neglect to follow suit could not fail to affect the traffic receipts of the other transportation companies. The latter are wise enough to perceive the fact and enterprising enough to act on their convictions.

It is now asserted "that the common law, as developed, affords a complete legal remedy against monopolies." But there is no common law of the United States. Its rules can be enforced only by the State courts and officers. No federal court or officer could take any action whatever under them. It was this fact, coupled with the inability of the States to control trusts and monopolies, which led to the passage of the federal statutes known as the Sherman Anti-Trust act and the Interstate Commerce act; and it is only through the exercise of the powers conferred by these acts, and by the statutes of the last Congress supplementing them, that the national government acquires any jurisdiction over the subject. To say that action against trusts and monopolies should be limited to the application of the common law is equivalent to saying that the national government should take no action whatever to regulate them.—(President Roosevelt.

"Peace with honor" is far better than peace by the aid of bullets.

Mr. Bryan has a right to be jubilant. Things are coming his way and there will be none in the party who can successfully oppose his proposed reorganization of the "reorganized" Democracy as soon as Alton B. Parker is defeated.

Judge Parker, in his attempt to answer the statements of Governor Wright of the Philippines, dwells at length upon the cost of cabling an answer to his gross misstatements, and then asks: "Why may not the money in the Treas-"ury be employed for any purpose that will help "the campaign? How do we know but it is?" Such ignorance as to government finance on the part of its pupil may discourage even his teacher, "The World," which, by easy lessons, has been endeavoring to coach the Democratic candidate, at least to the extent that he may not make himself ridiculous by his lack of knowledge.

The Baltic fleet incident will be settled peacefully and the Constitution Club is still holding the country firmly in place. The gayety of nations may again proceed.

The Interborough Company has made an auspicious beginning in the subway enterprise by turning over the receipts of the first day—111,881 nickels, or $5,594 05—to the city hospitals "for the benefit," as the management expresses it, "of those who were suffering yesterday while the rest of us were rejoicing." Had it been announced the receipts would be given for this purpose practically every New-Yorker would have seen the subway on that day.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Work on the new Campanile at Venice is being pushed as much as possible, and it is hoped that the entire structure will be completed by the spring of 1906. Examination of the remains of the fallen tower proved that the bricks had been used for various purposes at a previous stage, in arches, fortifications, tops of walls, towers, bridges, etc. The most important part was that they were not Venetian, but Roman, bricks.

IN NORTH DAKOTA.

[Owing to the indifferent crops in North Dakota this fall, the blacksmiths are not delighted with the outlook.—(Extract from Trade Journal.]

Under a worn and leaky roof
  The village blacksmith stands,
Clasping a kicking horse's hoof
  In his large and brawny hands—
An ugly horse, that will not rest
  Despite his stern commands.

He wonders, as he works away,
  How long 'twill be before
He'll get his customer to pay
  That old unsettled score.
And yet he really dare not say
  "Your credit's good no more."

His task is done at last, and then
  The farmer says "That looks
Like a good job; if you don't mind
  Please put it on the books."
While the smithy longs to hand him one
  Of Jeffries' fierce left hooks.

Then to the postoffice he goes
  To get his morning mail;
The city jobber whom he owes
  Is camping on his trail,
And says that he must settle up
  In two weeks, without fail.

That night, when all the village folk
  Are wrapped in slumber deep,
He nails a sign upon his shop
  Ere he retires to sleep.
It is a large and glaring sign
  And reads "For Sale Dam Cheap."
—(Milwaukee Sentinel.

A pompous individual from the East, says a Texas newspaper, happened to be travelling in Western Texas and stopping at a hotel, when trouble started among some cowboys, who prepared to conduct the argument with revolvers.

"Stranger," said a Texan to the pompous man, "it would be a good idee fur you to lay down on the floor till this dispute is settled."

"It does not comport with the dignity of a Boston gentleman of my professions," said the pompous gentleman, "to wallow in the dirt on the floor."

"You may be right, stranger," answered the Texan, as he prepared to recline, "but my opinion is that you had better lose yer dignity fur the time bein' than to have the daylights let into your system by a '44.'"

The Doctor—You have heard this new theory, I suppose, that eating meat causes appendicitis?
The Professor—Yes. Deliciously absurd, isn't it? It is appendicitis that keeps half you fellows eating meat while the rest of us are getting along on substitutes.—(Chicago Tribune.

President Hadley of Yale enjoys a good joke, even if he himself be the victim. He tells the following story on himself, according to "The Buffalo Commercial," and vouches for its truthfulness: Mr. Hadley was travelling with his wife recently, when they became aware of the close scrutiny of a fellow passenger, an elderly lady of motherly appearance. The examination continued for some time, when the old lady tiptoed over to Mrs. Hadley and whispered sympathetically in her ear: "You poor thing. I know all about it. I know just how to sympathize with you. We have one in our family, too."

ADVICE TO A FOOL.

If the world don't do exactly as you think it ought
  to do.
    Get mad;
If you meet with opposition, get a toothsome rag
  to chew—
    Get mad;
Get as mad as hops, and show it;
Feed your anger; fan it, blow it;
Pout, and let the whole world know it—
    Get mad!

If the joke you tried to spring upon the other fel-
  low turns,
    Get mad;
If you get the poker's portion that invariably
  burns,
    Get mad;
Play the baby, whine and blubber
Like the rankest sort of lubber,
While the gamins guy and rubber—
    Get mad!

If you step upon a 'nanner peel and stand upon
  your skull,
    Get mad;
Never smile and make a joke of it, or folks will
  think you dull—
    Get mad;
Turn and frown upon the spot
Where the pavement quickly shot
Up and gave you such a swat—
    Get mad!

If you want to be a pleasure to the world you're
  living in,
    Get mad;
If you'd keep the people's faces wrinkled always
  with a grin,
    Get mad;
For there's nothing else so funny
On this mundane sphere, my honey,
As the man that's never sunny—
    Get mad!
—(Baltimore American.

"The Utica Herald-Dispatch" suggests that here are two hands in a big political game. Which wins, the one in the upper or the one in the lower row?

ROYAL ROOSEVELT	FLUSH FAIRBANKS
PAIR PARKER	DEUCES DAVIS

"Your husband will pull through, madam," the surgeons said, "although the injury to the skull is quite severe, and we shall have to remove a small portion of the brain before the operation is entirely over."

"Don't remove any more than is absolutely necessary," pleaded the anxious wife. "Poor George hasn't any to spare!"—(Chicago Tribune.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Oct. 29.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave a reception this afternoon in honor of the members of the British Iron and Steel Institute, who are making a trip through this country. There were about three hundred people in the party, including many women. Among the guests were several members of the British Parliament, who were introduced to the President by Andrew Carnegie. The visitors assembled in the East Room, and were received in the Blue Room by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the introductions being made by Colonel Bromwell and Major McCawley. At the conclusion of the formal reception the President and Mrs. Roosevelt mingled with their guests in an informal way for some time. The President expressed great interest in the work of the institute. The engineer corps band furnished music.

President Roosevelt shook hands this morning with Captain "Jack" Crawford, the "poet scout."

"We merely called to assure the President that California will give him 20,000 or 25,000 majority," said Abraham Aronson, of San Francisco, who called at the White House this morning with Michael and Leo Alexander. "The city of San Francisco will turn in about 6,000 for the Republican ticket, and the Republican candidates for Congress will all be elected. The labor vote is not as strong as it was, and Livernash, who was elected by the toilers, will be succeeded by Julius Kahn, whom he defeated at the last election."

The Rev. George A. Dougherty, of the Catholic University, introduced Abbot Gasquet, head of the English Benedictine Order. The abbot on Tuesday will make an address at the university on "Cardinal Wolsey and His Times."

Representative Wachter, of Baltimore, was one of the President's visitors, calling to introduce a friend and to say that the chances for Republican success in Maryland are improving every day.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Oct. 29.—Count Cassini learned to-day, by cable, of the illness of Mr. Bobroff, second secretary of his staff, who is suffering from typhoid fever at the home of his family in Russia. Countess Cassini, who is Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth's guest at her country home in Geneseo, N. Y., for the hunting season, is expected at the embassy on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The German Ambassador and Baroness von Sternburg expect to sail about November 22 for a short visit to the Ambassador's home, in Saxony. They will return to Washington in time to attend the White House reception on New-Year's Day.

The latest household added to the diplomatic corps is that of the Minister from Panama, who has brought to Washington his wife, Señora Josefa Jovane de Obaldia, and their son Domingo, three years old. Señora Obaldia is the second wife of the Minister. Don G. Obaldia, attaché of the legation, is the son of the Minister by his first wife, and lives with his father at their apartment, on Columbia Heights. Señor de Obaldia and his family are Catholics, and attend services at St. Patrick's Church.

PERSONAL NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Oct. 29.—Secretary Morton returned this morning from New-York, where he attended the dinner of the alumni of the Naval Academy last night.

A reception was given in honor of the members of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain at the Corcoran Art Gallery this morning. William B. Ridgely, the Controller of the Currency, was chairman of the reception committee, the honorary members of which included Cabinet officers, Admiral Dewey and representatives of the army and scientific circles of the capital. Andrew Carnegie, president of the Iron and Steel Institute, and Sir James Kitson, M. P., a former president, were in the receiving line. The visitors will remain in Washington over Sunday.

General and Mrs. Chaffee have taken possession of their new home, No. 1,731 K-st. They have for neighbors the Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock and the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Morton, all of whom live in the square below.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Glover, whose daughter, Miss Elizabeth Glover, is soon to marry Jonkheer de Marees Van Swinderen, Minister from the Netherlands, are now at their suburban place, Westover. They will open their Washington home about November 1.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Only two weeks more to the opening of that annual Horse Show at Madison Square Garden which constitutes the opening of the New-York season, followed as it is a week later by the beginning of the opera. The suburban season is drawing to a close, and while the various country seats around New-York are the scene to-day of house parties galore, it will not be long before their owners move into the city for the winter. The ball Friday night at Tuxedo took out of town to the park many people who are remaining over until to-morrow. Among those who are entertaining friends for the week end at their places in the country are Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt at Idle Hour, Colonel and Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at Garrison's-on-the Hudson.

Sir Felix Semon, who is in town with Lady Semon, and for whom several entertainments have been given, is a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war, and the leading specialist in London for diseases of the throat. He is one of the King's physicians, a member of the Athenæum Club and first became known to the general public in England by his remarkable cure of the Khedive, who was seized by a violent attack of diphtheria on his arrival in England to pay a state visit to the late Queen.

Miss Helen White Stevens, elder daughter of Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, underwent an operation for appendicitis yesterday afternoon at St. Luke's Hospital. Miss Stevens, who made her debut at a reception given for her by her grandmother, the late Mrs. Octavius A. White, has been spending the summer at Far Rockaway with her mother. Her engagement to Gilliat Schroeder, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Gilliat Schroeder, was announced some time ago. Miss Stevens after her recovery will sail for Europe with her mother, Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, and Mrs. Ledyard Stevens and will spend the winter abroad.

Miss Millicent Turle, whose engagement to Alfred Roelker, jr., of No. 53 West Forty-seventh-st., was announced in this column last Friday, is a granddaughter of the late Gordon L. Ford and a niece of Paul Leicester Ford. Her father, Robert H. Turle, was formerly president of the St. George's Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Welles have arrived at their house in West Thirty-seventh-st. for the season.

Miss Isabel Cameron, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany and Mr. and Mrs. Fithian, of San Francisco, were among those who sailed yesterday for the West Indies and the Mediterranean with Eugene Higgins on his steam yacht, the Varuna.

Charles Oelrichs, who has been ill at the Brook Club, is now on the high road to recovery, and Mrs. Oelrichs was able to return to Newport yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet have rented from Colonel William Jay his house, No. 22 East Seventy-second-st., for the winter, and will enter into occupation thereof immediately after the wedding of Miss Eleanor Jay and Arthur Iselin next month.

A large number of weddings of interest to society figure on the programme of the week which opens to-day. On Tuesday Miss Elise Postley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Postley, will be married to Ross Ambler Curran at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, the ceremony being followed by a reception given by the parents of the bride at their house in Fifth-ave. On the following day the same church will be the scene of the wedding of Arthur Benedict Griffin and Miss Marion Whitney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sumner Whitney, while at St. Bartholomew's Church here, Miss Louise Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Townsend Williams, will become the wife of Byrd Wilson Wenman.

On the same day Miss Helen M. Phipps, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps, jr., will be married to Bradley Martin, jr., at Beaufort Castle, Lord Lovatt's grand old place in Inverness-shire, which Mr. and Mrs. Phipps have rented for a term.

On Thursday J. Langdon Erving and Miss Alice Rutherfurd, stepdaughter of George Crocker, will be married at the latter's house in East Sixty-third-st., the wedding being a quiet affair on account of the recent death of the mother of the bride. On Saturday a number of people will go out from town to Tuxedo to attend the wedding there of Morgan Goetchius to Miss Marie Louise Gibson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, with Miss Mary and Miss Cornelia Harriman, have left town for their country place at Arden, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, who are now at Tuxedo, will not take possession of the Marquand house, at Madison-ave. and Sixty-eighth-st., until next December.

Mrs. Henry A. Barclay will give the first of a series of subscription dances, to be known as the Friday Junior Dances, at her house, in Washington Square, on December 23.

Judge George L. Ingraham, who has been abroad, has returned to New-York and is at his house, in West Ninth-st., for the season. Among others who arrived on the incoming steamers last week were Mr. and Mrs. John I. Waterbury and the Misses Waterbury, the Princess Poggio di Suaza Ruspoli, widow of the former Mayor of Rome; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis, F. Grand d'Hauteville and Miss Grand d'Hauteville.

Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane have left here for St. Louis, and on their return a fortnight hence will open their house in Fifth-ave.

Ross Ambler Curran, whose wedding to Miss Elise Postley takes place on Tuesday, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at the New-York Athletic Club. His guests included his brother Guernsey Curran, who will be his best man; the bride's brother, Sterling Postley; Arthur Curran, John S. Dickenson, Joseph P. Howe, George Watson, Steven Tilton, Arthur D. Benson and C. Douglas Green.

Debutantes will be numerous this winter. Among them is Miss Mildred Barclay, whose mother will present her to society at a reception on December 1 at her house in Washington Square. On December 3 receptions will be given by Mrs. Lyman Rhoades for the debut of her daughter, Miss Katherine Rhoades; by Mrs. Theron Strong for her daughter, Miss Maria Strong, and by Henry F. Shoemaker for his daughter, Miss Blanche Shoemaker, for whom he will afterward give a dinner dance on December 9 at the Metropolitan Club. Mrs. Lewis Cruger Hasell will give a series of at-homes in December at her house in East Seventy-first-st. for her daughter, Miss Alice Hasell, one of the debutantes of the winter, while Mrs. Benjamin Knower will present her daughter, Miss Constance Knower, at a reception on December 10 at her house in East Seventy-second-st. On the same afternoon Miss Edith Landon makes her debut at a reception given by her mother at her house in East Fifty-third-st. Other debutantes are Miss Dorothy Grinnell, youngest daughter of Mrs. Morgan Grinnell, who will give a dance for her; Miss Grace Ruggles, daughter of Mrs. H. M. Johnson; Mrs. Poultney Bigelow's two daughters, and Miss Carolyn and Miss Jeannette Hatch, the twin daughters of Mrs. W. Denison Hatch. Mrs. Frank Bosworth will give a dance on December 28 at the Metropolitan Club for her daughter, Miss Mary Bosworth.

Brigadier General and Mrs. Albert L. Mills have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Gertrude Warford, to Lieutenant Emil P. Laurson, of the 11th Regiment, United States Cavalry. The ceremony will take place at the chapel of the Military Academy at West Point, on November 15, at 4:30 p. m.

NOTES FROM TUXEDO PARK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Those who came out yesterday for the annual ball at Tuxedo remained over to-day. There were several large luncheons to-day, followed by dinners to-night, both at the clubhouse and among the cottagers. A lawn tennis tournament was held on the courts of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club, which was witnessed by a large crowd. Many large house parties were given, and everywhere much gayety was indulged in, the weather being ideal.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander entertained at dinner Jay Smith, Miss Twombly, A. Z. Gray, the Misses McCork and Miss Hayward.

Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Mason, who arrived from Newport on Thursday, entertained at dinner at the club last night. Among those present were Miss Breese, Miss Preston, Charles E. Sampson and Miss Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker B. Smith entertained a large party of young people at the clubhouse, including J. B. Stokes, Miss Janet Fish, Miss Atterbury, Miss Maud Borland and Philip King.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Snow were the host and hostess at an attractive dinner attended by H. S. Nicholas, C. F. Watson, jr., Miss Anita Peabody, Miss Snow, Miss Lydia Jones and Miss Sylvia Parsons.

Among others entertaining at dinner at the club to-night were Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Borland, Charles E. Sampson and Mr. and Mrs. John J. McCook.

Among those who are entertaining house parties are Mr. and Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable, Mrs. C. L. Fest, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Cutting and Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane.

Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop McKim, who passed the summer at Locust, N. J., have arrived at their cottage, just vacated by Mr. and Mrs. R. Kelly Prentice, who have returned to town. Mr. and Mrs. Harleston Deacon, of Boston, will open their new house early next week for the winter.

Louis B. Preston, who has just arrived from Newport, has purchased the L. B. McCagg cottage, on Tower Hill, and will occupy it this winter. Among other arrivals are Miss Chapin, Mrs. Alfred Chapin, Miss Beatrice Hayward, Elliott Cross, E. P. Shattuck, G. C. Miller, H. V. Day, Sherman Day, C. H. Sherwill, Arthur Goadby, Lathrop Brown, Alfred Wagstaff, A. O. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Robbins and Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Thatcher.

An informal dance was given at the Tuxedo Club to-night.

WEDDING OF MISS ASTOR.

Becomes Bride of Captain Spender-Clay at London.

London, Oct. 29.—Miss Pauline Astor, daughter of William Waldorf Astor, was married to Captain Spender-Clay, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, soon after 2 o'clock this afternoon. Dr. Ingram, the Bishop of London; Archdeacon Wilberforce and other clergymen performed the ceremony in the presence of a large congregation. Great crowds outside the church watched the arrival of the bride, bridegroom and wedding guests.

The church, which was decorated with flowers and autumn foliage, was crowded with distinguished persons, and presented a brilliant scene when, to the strains of a processional hymn, the bride, with her ten bridesmaids and two pages in white satin cavalier suits, moved up the aisle to the chancel steps. Mr. Astor gave his daughter away. The best man was Captain Claude de Crespigny, Lord Curzon's aide-de-camp.

At the close of the ceremony a reception was held at No. 18 Carlton House Terrace, many hundreds of well known persons being present. Captain and Mrs. Spender-Clay subsequently started for Cliveden, where they will spend the honeymoon.

The presents were costly and numerous, consisting largely of diamonds and other jewels. The Duchess of Argyll (Princess Louise) sent a gold cup. Lord Rosebery, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Halsbury, Alfred de Rothschild, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of Roxburghe, Lord and Lady Wolseley, the Earl and Countess of Warwick, Secretary and Mrs. John Hay, Ambassador and Mrs. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the Duchess of Manchester, Secretary and Mrs. Henry White, Cora Countess of Strafford and Mrs. Arthur Paget were also among the donors. The list of presents fills a column in the newspapers.