Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—'Way Down East.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
BELASCO—8—Adres.
BIJOU—8:15—The Music Master.
BROADWAY—8:15—Pearl and the Pumpkin.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:20—Her Great Match.
DALY'S—8:15—The Catch of the Season.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:20—De Lancey.
GARRICK—8:15—You Never Can Tell.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8—The Duchess of Dantzic.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Rollicking Girl.
HIPPODROME—Day and Evening—A Yankee Circus on Mars and The Raiders.
HUDSON—8:20—Man and Superman.
IRVING PLACE—8:20—Frühlingsluft.
JOE WEBER'S—8:15—The Prince Chap.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—Miss Dolly Dollars.
LEW FIELDS'S—8—The Music Master and It Happened in Nordland.
LIBERTY—8:15—The Rogers Brothers in Ireland.
LYCEUM—8:30—Just Out of College.
LYRIC—8:15—Happyland.
MADISON SQUARE—8:15—The Man on the Box.
MAJESTIC—8:15—Edmund Burke.
MANHATTAN—8:15—Leah Kleschna.
NEW-AMSTERDAM—8:15—The Prodigal Son.
NEW-YORK—8:15—The Ham Tree.
PRINCESS—8:15—Zira.
PROCTOR'S—FIFTH AVENUE—One of Our Girls—FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET—Vaudeville—ONE-HUNDRED-AND-TWENTY-FIFTH STREET — Squire Kate—TWENTY-THIRD STREET—Vaudeville.
SAVOY—8:20—Walls of Jericho.
WALLACK'S—8:20—Easy Dawson.
WEST END—8—Breaking Into Society.

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Business Notices.

Results.

Results from advertising are what make the advertiser happy.

The steady increase in

Tribune Advertising

space shows that Tribune advertisers are having the "goods delivered."

In the nine months ending September 30, 1905, The New-York Daily and Sunday Tribune printed

761,995 Lines of Advertising

(excluding Tribune advertisements)

more than during the same period of 1904.

In other words, this is a gain in nine months of nearly 2,412 Columns.

(316 lines to a column.)

An average gain of about 268 columns a month.

Circulation Books Open.

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Japanese copy of the peace treaty signed at Portsmouth arrived at Tokio in charge of M. Yamaza and H. W. Denison, who sailed from Seattle on September 20. ═══ The debt of Japan is figured to amount to $1,250,000,000, with war expenses included, the annual interest charge on which will amount to $75,000,000. ═══ The Grand Duke Cyril of Russia was married at Munich to the Grand Duchess Victoria of Hesse, whose divorce was granted in 1901. ═══ In course of the debate in the Swedish Riksdag over the dissolution of the union with Norway, some of the members of the First Chamber declared that war with Norway was bound to come. ═══ The presence of the British cruiser Fox on the coast of Turkish Arabia has brought about the speedy settlement of the British claims growing out of the piratical attacks of the Arabs. ═══ A statement about his new cure for consumption will be made to the tuberculosis congress in Paris by Professor Behring, its discoverer, to-morrow.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt held another conference with Representative Townsend on railroad rate legislation and Mr. Townsend announced that a bill embodying the President's views would be ready for introduction when Congress meets. ═══ The Insurance Commissioner of Missouri threatened to restrain, by legal proceedings, the New-York Life from further business in that State unless changes in the management of the company were made.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular. ═══ Officials of the Mutual before the legislative insurance investigating committee told of the millions of dollars made by the McCurdy family out of the company in the last twenty years. ═══ Joseph Ramsey, jr., was removed from the presidency of the Wabash Railroad. ═══ August Belmont underwent an operation for appendicitis. ═══ The Democratic City Convention met and renominated Mayor McClellan and named his associates on the ticket. ═══ An explosion of dynamite in an excavation for a new department store in 5th-ave. killed one workman and seriously injured three others. ═══ No trace was found of Franklin Bischoff, who is missing after being committed to the State asylum. ═══ The commission of the Civic Federation to consider municipal ownership met at Columbia University and organized. ═══ A negro, defeated in an attempt to rob a Maiden Lane jewelry firm, stabbed the clerk who effected his capture. ═══ Thieves took six guns from the home of Luther Kountze, the banker. ═══ It was announced that Sir Casper Purdon Clarke had been delayed and would not be ready to take up his duties here until November 2.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 79 degrees; lowest, 62.

NOT A RACE ISSUE.

We have already noted a curious disposition on the part of newspapers in this state and in New-England to misconceive the issue involved in this year's campaign in Maryland. The Republican party in Maryland has been censured for making inconsistent admissions in its platform and for giving an illogical turn to its fight against the Poe amendment. Because that amendment is not being denounced simply and solely as an effort to disfranchise the negro it has been intimated that the Maryland Republicans have evaded the real crux of the controversy and have practically acquiesced in the opposition theory that the negro, as such, is not qualified for the suffrage. "The Springfield Republican," for instance, in yesterday's issue described the attitude of the party toward the Poe amendment as an "attitude which virtually "abandons the negro race in politics and places "that party almost alongside the Democrats in "regarding with indifference the annulment of "the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution."

A conclusion of this sort can be based only on mistaken premises, and "The Republican" uncovers one such premise when it says in the same article that "all current discussion in "Maryland proceeds upon the avowed assumption that the so-called Poe amendment is designed to annul indirectly the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution." But that is, in fact, far from being the case. The recent Democratic state convention tried to create the impression that the amendment was a bold and open attempt to defy the Constitution and "lift the burden of brutal negro suffrage" put upon the state "against its will and by force." The Democratic politicians would like to foster such a belief, however unfounded; but their own platform—a mass of inconsistencies and contradictions—admits that the amendment has been so drawn "as to avoid all conflict with the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments." And it further asserts that nothing in the Poe suffrage scheme "discriminates against any race or class."

Any one, indeed, who reads the franchise amendment will readily see that it does not strike at the negro only; it does not set up discriminations based on "race, color or previous condition of servitude." Its effect is far broader and more general. It seeks to create two classes of electors—the privileged and the unprivileged. Into one class it admits all voters who can establish certain claims of "ancestry." Into the other it crowds the ancestorless remnant. But though practically all the negroes in Maryland would be reduced to second grade electors under the Poe sorting out process, they would still be in a minority in the outer limbo. The Poe scheme would make "second best" voters of 52,000 negroes; but it would also make "second best" voters of 64,000 white men.

The Maryland Republicans are entirely right, therefore, in emphasizing the real rather than the nominal purpose of the proposed disfranchisement. The friends of the Poe measure would be delighted to have the other sufferers by its caste provisions think that only the negro's rights are being imperilled by the "grandfather clause." That pretence was plausible enough when the ancestor qualification was invoked in states further South with practically no population foreign born or of foreign parentage; but in Maryland the "grandfather clause" strikes at a white element outnumbering the entire negro population. In Baltimore City alone 45,000 white voters would be degraded under the Poe amendment, while only 18,000 negro voters would suffer a similar penalty. The issue in Maryland is therefore not one of race discrimination. It is one of Know-Nothingism, pure and simple, and the Republican party is right in emphasizing the injustice the new suffrage scheme would do not to the negro alone, but to the larger and more influential white element in the electorate of "defective" descent.

THE OLD TAMMANY.

If Mayor McClellan and his associates on the Tammany ticket nominated last night simply stood on the Mayor's own record, there would be ample reason for all citizens interested in improving the character of our government to oppose them. Mr. McClellan has many attractive personal qualities, and his administration has been free from the gross scandals which so flourished under Van Wyck as to precipitate a moral revolt, though Mr. McClellan himself was so little sensitive to that moral issue as to give Van Wyck and Devery his public commendation.

By contrast with the previous Tammany regime the present one seems inoffensive to the average citizen, but no man who really studies conditions can regard Mr. McClellan as a good Mayor. Personal honesty and good intentions are not enough to make a good Mayor. Under Mr. McClellan the efficiency of many departments has declined and "honest graft" has flourished. The parks have been neglected, and in some instances scandalously misused. The public service corporations have been favored at the expense of the taxpayers at every point where popular indignation, as in the case of the lighting contracts, did not force the Mayor to overrule his subordinates. Improvements of great benefit to the city have been held up until terms were made with favorite contractors. The police have been allowed to grow both inefficient and lawless. The Mayor's promises respecting the schools have not been kept. The very conditions for which he blamed Mayor Low, and which he was pledged to remedy, still exist in an acute form. A number of the Mayor's appointments have been conspicuously bad, and the whole tone of administration has been lowered in the last two years.

Mayor McClellan's administration, whether offensive or inoffensive, is not the vital question before the people. The Tammany candidates stand as the representatives of a historic organization and a historic system of bad government. No denunciation of the invariable and irredeemable corruption of Tammany is needed from anybody outside the Democratic party. Controller Grout and Mr. Shepard, not to go further afield, have branded it in unforgettable terms. No worker for good government in New-York for forty years has failed to realize the utter hopelessness of real improvement while that system prevailed. Mayor McClellan is the exemplar of that system. He was the apologist for that system when it was at its worst. He believes in it. He thinks it right that the Mayor should be responsible to the Murphys, Crokers, Kellys and Tweeds of the organization, and his own personal honesty has never diverted him from the path of political prosperity as a complaisant servant of that organization.

The people of New-York are not voting on Mr. McClellan as an individual, even with all the defects of his administration. They are not even voting upon him with the handicap of Tammany. Their issue is not McClellan saddled with Tammany; nor yet Tammany checked by McClellan. It is Tammany disguised in McClellan and soon expecting to be freed from McClellan. The Mayor is notoriously a candidate for Governor. If re-elected now, he does not mean to give the people of this city the service which he nominally offers to give them. He means to desert them in a year, if he can, and leave them to the mercy of Tammany. Murphy's real candidate for Mayor is the unknown Mr. McGowan, who has never given the people the slightest reason to suppose that he would be anything but putty in the hands of the corrupt organization which he has long inconspicuously supported. Mr. Murphy is merely trading on Mayor McClellan's name, and Mayor McClellan is merely using New-York City as an instrument for the furthering of ulterior ambitions. He does not mean to protect citizens who trust him to save them from Tammany misgovernment one minute longer than suits his own purpose. Tammany does not mean to be restricted to only "honest graft" a minute longer than is necessary to carry out its scheme of winning control of the state as well as the city.

A TROUBLESOME BOER.

Reports of the Boer plot in German Southwest Africa are doubtless much exaggerated. We are told that the Foreign Office at Berlin so regards them. There must, for example, be exaggeration in the figures given. We cannot believe there are 15,000 Boers in that country or anything like that number. The latest exact statistics at hand are dated January 1, 1903. That was nearly three years ago, but it was some time after the end of the Boer war. The total white population of the country was then only 4,682, of whom 2,998 were German, 973 Boer and 453 English. It seems incredible that since that date 14,000 Boers have migrated thither. There certainly has been no hint, in either British or German reports, of any such wholesale hegira, and it is well known that the German government has not desired it, and instead of inviting has been strongly disposed to discourage it. Any such movement of Boers would therefore have been noticed, would have been looked upon with apprehension and disfavor and would have been the subject of public comment.

But if Andrew De Wet has been indulging in any plots for joining the Hottentots in an overthrow of the German government, of which we seem to be assured on German authority, he must be thought to have done a very ungrateful, wicked and foolish thing. It is ungrateful, because at the beginning of the Boer troubles with England, and thereafter so long as it was possible to maintain such an attitude, the German government was conspicuously friendly and sympathetic toward the Boers; and it is an ill requital of that friendship for a Boer now to try to increase the difficulties with which Germany is contending in her African colonies. It is a wicked thing, because it is precisely like that Johannesburg conspiracy of Outlanders, at the time of the Jameson raid, which the Boers regarded with so much detestation and which they proposed to punish by putting its leaders to death—or, if there is any difference, it is that this Windhoek conspiracy is the more causeless and the more blameworthy of the two. The Johannesburg Outlanders did have great grievances against the Boer government, which gave a pretext for, though they did not justify, the conspiracy. It does not appear that these Boer Outlanders at Windhoek have any grievances at all against the German government. As for the wickedness of white men organizing and leading a war of negro savages against their fellow white men, that is too monstrous and too obvious to require more than mention.

The folly of the act, moreover, equals its ingratitude and its wickedness. When the two united Boer states were at the height of their power and in most complete preparation they were decisively beaten by the British. What madness it was for this man to imagine that a mere remnant of them, exiles in a strange land, could make headway against the might of the German Empire! It is a fine bit of irony, by the way, that information of the plot should have been imparted to the German authorities from English sources. Perhaps the whole incident will lead Germany to a more just appreciation of the problem England had on her hands in dealing with the Boers.

AN ODD SITUATION.

The political situation in Essex County, N. J., furnishes ample material for a comic opera. At the Republican primaries the enemies of the machine devoted their whole strength and effort to the nomination of a candidate for State Senator, ignoring, almost entirely, the fact that members of the county committee were to be chosen at the same time. The champions of Everett Colby succeeded in nominating him in spite of everything, but their absorption in that task enabled the machine to retain control of the county committee. When the smoke of battle died away it was seen that the machine people held the organization, while the anti-machine folks named the candidates. Led by Mr. Colby, all the candidates on the county ticket asked Major Lentz to surrender the direction of the campaign, and the major pleasantly responded that he would do nothing of the sort. As a result there are two campaign committees, one in full accord with the party nominees and the other representing the element which the voters repudiated at the primaries.

What the upshot will be is purely a matter of speculation. The disorganized and discredited Democratic machine has plucked up courage enough to make some pretence of a fight, in the hope that it may benefit from the quarrel in the Republican household, and has put up a ticket of fairly presentable appearance. The popular impression seems to be, however, that Mr. Colby and his associates are engaged in a fight against both machines, and that they are therefore entitled to the support of all who dislike bossism. If that idea shall be supported at the polls with the force which now appears to be behind it there won't be much left of either machine when the votes are counted. Meanwhile there is yet time for Major Lentz and his warriors to surrender and thus escape possible annihilation.

DEFENCE AGAINST BLACKMAIL.

It is probably true, as Mr. McCall said to the Armstrong committee, that three-fourths of the bills relating to insurance introduced into state legislatures are instruments of blackmail. The enormous sums intrusted to Mr. Hamilton and others by the insurance companies to defeat injurious legislation may have been considered by the managers a necessary expenditure. Doubtless they did not want to bribe lawmakers to treat them fairly. They would have preferred to be let alone. They were not to blame, they might say, if the people elected corrupt lawmakers; they had vast interests in trust, and if the people were incapable of securing honest government for the insurance companies to deal with, then the insurance companies must perforce face actual conditions and protect themselves as best they could.

It is a plausible argument, and we are not disposed to call the person an abandoned wretch who makes it. Probably some men of excellent intentions honestly believe that they are doing their duty in following such a programme. Indeed, if in a moment of weakness they have embarked upon it, it may appear almost impossible to stop. They are in the hands of the blackmailers, and every strike bill bought off is an invitation for a new extortion under penalty of exposure. If the first misstep had never been made, however, the insurance companies could have safely defied strike bills. Their business is one which, if properly conducted, has little to fear from lawmakers. Of course, if they wish license for speculative investment and for activities not clearly incident to conservative insurance, they are subject to attack. But a company with a clean record need have no fear. A bill interfering with sound business would only need to be openly denounced and explained, and it would almost surely fail. If by chance it went through and proved harmful, it would be quickly repealed at the demand of the policyholders.

Insurance companies which are actually concerned only to serve their policyholders have not, like the railroads, complicated business interests in rivalry with popular interests or prejudices. A strike bill against them cannot so easily hide its character. A company with no skeletons in its closet would be almost invulnerable to such attack. But when the business becomes speculative, when syndicates share the profits of insurance fund investments, when books are doctored by "wash" sales, when one illegitimate payment has been made in fear, then the lobbyist and the blackmailer are masters. Suppose the Stock Exchange had followed the example of the insurance companies last winter when the stock tax was threatened. Doubtless some brokers thought it a strike. If they had put up money to defeat it, whether they won or lost their millions would have been at the lobby's command thereafter. As it was, the bill went through, yet Exchange seats are at high water mark, business has not suffered, and the Exchange is in a better position than ever before to fight legislation which really is of a blackmailing character.

So it might have been with insurance. So it may be even now. The exposures so far made have taught the public to be surprised at no revelation of abuses. It is a time for confession and reform. The companies now have an opportunity to clean house, reorganize their business on a basis which is beyond criticism, put themselves in a position to expose any attempt at blackmailing, and lay their transactions before the public in full confidence that the character of a strike bill will be evident. Then they can defy the blackmailers, and the sums now devoted to the mysterious uses of the legislative agents can be saved for the widow and the orphan.

EDUCATION IN PANAMA.

It is agreeable to see that the Panaman government is promptly fulfilling the benevolent promises which it made soon after coming into existence. Thus, it was said last winter that steps would be taken to establish a national institution of higher education. Now it is announced that such an institution, founded and maintained by the government, is open and ready for work. This "College and University of Panama" is situated in the city of Panama. Its courses of instruction comprise preparatory, collegiate and post-graduate or professional. It will wisely pay especial attention to the teaching of English, in recognition of the unrivalled importance of that language throughout the world.

This institution will not, however, at least for the present, cause any abandonment or abatement of the Panaman practice of sending a score or more of promising youths abroad each year, at government expense, to be educated in the best American and European universities. On the contrary, the graduates of the Panaman college will probably hereafter provide a proportion of that foreign studying contingent. In this way the isthmian republic will maintain the high repute for culture which a limited part of its people have long enjoyed, and will more widely extend that reputation throughout the general population. It will also further develop that cosmopolitanism which is now in a degree characteristic of the place and which is desirable in a community destined to play so essential a part in international affairs.

We observe, too, that a strong movement is in progress, as noted in an article elsewhere in to-day's paper, for the creation and development of a school of agriculture and an agricultural experiment station on the isthmus. No wiser step could be taken. The agricultural capabilities of Panama are enormous, but they have been grossly neglected. During the building of the canal, and for all time after the canal is built, the home market on the isthmus for agricultural products will be very large and very profitable, while, of course, the opportunities of export are and will be inviting. In her fertile uplands and broad savannas Panama has resources far surpassing the oldtime wealth of the Pearl Islands and the gold mines of Veraguas.

The next time Health Commissioner Darlington wants more money for his department he will not commit the fatal mistake of waking up Controller Grout at 1 a. m. to apprise him of the fact.

What a fine and fitting tribute that is to Al Adams, the notorious "policy king," that "his "reputation for successful undertakings has a "charm," etc. A charm! We should say so. To the innumerable victims of his policy games it was an attraction, a fascination, an allurement, an enchantment, a magic spell, that robbed the poor of their meagre earnings, that brought families to hunger and beggary, that tempted boys and men to become thieves and that demoralized the community more than almost any other single agency. Still, his reputation for successful undertakings is not quite flawless. He was not successful in his undertaking to keep out of prison.

The enormous increase of a dredging contract at St. George is said by the secretary of the Dock Department to have been "one of those things that you couldn't control." Doubtless. It was by order of the Boss, and the Boss is not to be controlled save by his own sweet will.

The Milliners' Union will look with heartfelt approbation on the efforts of the clergy to discourage the removal of feminine headgear in the churches.

Opinions may differ as to whether the angels of the other world should be represented as masculine or feminine, but in the world with which those on earth have to do there is no question. All its angels are feminine, with the occasional exception of an "angel" who presides over the debut of an actress.

Japan has now a national debt of $1,250,000,000—another evidence that she has broken into the circle of world powers with recognized debt paying capacity and an unquestioned right to mortgage the future.

The "White Wings," by ignoring Mayor McClellan and carrying their grievances direct to Murphy, showed whom they suppose to be the power behind the Mayor's chair.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston floated silently by New-York at night and were not even challenged by our own redoubtable Old Guard. These are truly days of peace.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A tailor in Boston, Lincolnshire, England, has hit upon a novel advertisement. He has painted a letter of his name on the back of each of ten tortoises and has placed the ten in the window of his shop. He offers a prize of $10 to the first person who sees the tortoises in a line, so arranged that the letters are in the order in which they appear in his name.

MY DOCTOR.

My doctor is a merry soul,
He has such funny ways;
I think of little things he does,
And laugh for days and days.

He takes a slender pointed stick,
Then tells me, "Never fear!"
And pokes some cotton up my nose
And pulls it out my ear.
Then stands me near the eight-day clock
To see if I can hear.

My tongue he seizes with tongs
And sits upon my jaw,
Then jabs the handle of a spoon
Into my waiting maw,
Or takes my tonsils in his fist
And sweetly says, "Say Aw!"

Attacks of blues I take to him—
They turn to black and blues;
Thermometers I fain must chew
E'en though I may not choose.
He gives me dope so active that
It filters out my shoes.

Within one tearful, trusting eye
A crowbar he inserts,
And swiftly in the other one
Tabasco sauce he squirts—
The while he says, in tender tones,
"Please tell me when it hurts."

If I admit in bashful tones
A certain sort of ill,
It's marvellous what he can do
With one wee little pill:
I swallowed one three weeks ago—
The thing is busy still.

I dream he kneels upon my chest
When I am sleeping nights,
He turns my liver inside out
And then blows out my lights.
It thus becomes too dark to see
The other ghastly sights.

My doctor is a fearful man—
I thank my lucky stars
That I am still alive to go
And smoke his good cigars. —(Puck.

An Irishman who was notoriously impecunious has discovered a new way to achieve some of the luxuries of life. This is how he explains it: "Whist, man, don't say a word about it. I found everybody wanted to sell an 'auto' for a good price to some innocent, so I just hung round the garage at every hotel I stopped at and pretended to be as green as the Emerald Isle, and gave out that I wanted to get a secondhand machine, and would not go to a dealer as I did not know anything about a machine, and he might rob me. I have had forty-nine rides, seventeen luncheons, five dinners and about forty cigars, good, bad and indifferent, but divil a machine have I bought yet."

Uncle—Well, here's the money you've been bothering me for. Now, remember the old saying that "A fool and his money are easily parted."

Nephew—I don't know about that. I've had to coax you for more than a week for this!—(Answers.

Carrie Nation has been silenced at last, but only temporarily. A conductor in Missouri accomplished it. She was riding in a car in which there was a drunken man. She endured it for a while, but at last she yelled to the conductor, asking if he allowed drunken people to ride in the car. He said he had no objection and she could stay as long as she would be quiet.

Taking Chances.—A small boy had been punished, and in consequence was feeling at enmity with all the world, but with his father in particular. When he came to say his prayers at night he gabbled through them at a high rate of speed, and while asking for the customary blessing on all the other members of the family, including the cat, he left out his offending parent.

His mother understood, but thought it best to appeal to his better self.

"Harold," she said, sweetly, "what about papa? You forgot, dear."

"Didn't. Don't want papa blessed."

"Why, Harold! when you love him so! Just think, dear, papa has gone downtown now, and how would you feel if he got lost or hurt because you hadn't prayed for him?"

This rather worked on the boy's mind, and slowly he began to clamber out of bed, when, just as he got on his knees, he heard the familiar click of his father's key in the lock. "I guess I'll risk it," he announced, and quick as a wink jumped back into bed.—(Lippincott's Magazine.

An interesting series of experiments to test the military value of airships is about to be made by the French artillery. It may be premised that the fact of their value may be taken as established up to a certain point to the satisfaction of the French military authorities, since a permanent "harbor" for airships has been established in the artillery quarter of the garrison of Toul. This "harbor" will be used as a continual centre for studying the question as to what services can be obtained from airships to aid the defence of a fortified place under siege.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 5.—The President's principal visitors to-day were the Marquis Doria, an Italian statesman, who was introduced by Secretary Taft; Mr. Grip, Minister from Sweden and Norway; José F. Godoy, chargé d'affaires of the Mexican Embassy; Dr. I. Lloyd Thomas, fleet surgeon of the British navy, and Lieutenant Commander Roy C. Smith, American naval attaché at Paris.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt had with them at luncheon Dr. Suzaki, the Japanese surgeon; Dr. Rixey, surgeon general of the navy, and Dr. Stokes, of the navy.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 5.—Secretary Root held the first of his weekly receptions to the diplomatic corps at the State Department to-day. Almost every Ambassador, Minister and chargé d'affaires now in the city called in the forenoon, but most of them stayed only long enough to pay their respects. Baron Rosen, the Russian Ambassador, met Secretary Root for the first time to-day. Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Minister, was also an early visitor to the department. Señor Quesada, the Cuban Minister, introduced Francisco Pino, who has been appointed second secretary of legation. Yun Chung Kim, the Corean chargé, introduced Sukjoon Chay, attaché of the legation. Other members of the diplomatic corps who called were Mr. Grip, Minister from Sweden and Norway; Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, Chinese Minister; J. N. Léger, Haytian Minister; Señor Corea, Nicaraguan Minister; Señor Godoy, Mexican chargé d'affaires, and Señor Velo, Goiticoa, Venezuelan chargé d'affaires.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt left town yesterday for Lenox, to stay with Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane at Elm Court. The Duchess of Marlborough is expected to join the house party at Elm Court if her health permits.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Phelps Stokes will take possession of their apartment, No. 47 Norfolk-st., at the corner of Grand-st., at the end of next week. They recently returned from their honeymoon abroad by way of Boston.

James Hazen Hyde is again at Newport, staying with Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin at Snug Harbor Villa.

No little surprise was occasioned yesterday by the announcement of the engagement of Josef Hoffman, the well known pianist, to Mrs. George Peabody Eustis, the divorced wife of George Peabody Eustis, who is her first cousin, and daughter of James Eustis, former American Minister to France. Mrs Eustis, who is, like most of the members of her family, devoted to music, has been living since her divorce at Phœnix Lodge, Westbury, Long Island, spending her winters at Aiken, S. C. Josef Hofmann has been known here as a pianist from childhood, and made his debut when about eight years old at a concert in the Metropolitan Opera House.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks have arrived at Westbury for the season. Mr. Brooks has now almost entirely recovered from his serious accident of last winter in North Carolina.

Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg has likewise arrived at her cottage at Westbury, after spending the greater part of the year abroad, and will be at the Piping Rock Horse Show, which opens to-day.

Mrs. John Munroe, who arrived in town from Europe a few days ago, and who was met on her arrival by J. Pierpont Morgan, is staying with the latter at his country place, Highland Falls. Afterward she will go on to stay with Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story at their place in Westchester. Mrs. Munroe is the widow of the well known American banker in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Guest are due in town tomorrow from their island home in the St. Lawrence to stay with Mrs. Guest's father, John Bigelow, former Minister to France. Mrs. Guest was Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge, and her daughter, Miss Dodge, will make her debut in society the winter after next.

Mrs. Rachel Leavitt, widow of R. Leavitt, was married yesterday afternoon in Grace Church Chantry, to Frederic Floyd-Jones. The bride, who had no attendants, was given away by her father, William S. English, and wore a travelling gown of plum colored cloth with a hat to match. The best man was W. Chauncey Floyd-Jones, brother of the bridegroom. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd-Jones started on their honeymoon trip. They will in the future make their home at the Hargrave, in West 72d-st.

Julian Ashton Ripley, who is to marry Miss Helen A. Bell, of Washington, on October 18, gave his bachelor dinner at Sherry's last night. His guests included the Rev. Henry S. Coffin, Ashbel H. Barney, Frank H. Simmons, William S. Coffin and Messrs. Morris, Betts, Gerard, Alexander, Kernochan, Sloane, Ruggles, Hoppin, Talmage, Terry and Kennedy.

Bryce Metcalfe, who is to marry Miss Susie T. Hall, daughter of Mrs. John T. Hall, on November 2, will give his farewell bachelor dinner on October 28.

Miss Sara Adaline Lloyd, daughter of the late Major and Mrs. William T. Lloyd and granddaughter of the late Major General John Lloyd, was married yesterday afternoon to Joseph M. Morgan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan D. Morgan, of Pomeroy, Ohio, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Howard L. White, No. 673 Park Place, Brooklyn. Only relatives were present at the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn. Later the newly married couple started for the West on a three weeks' honeymoon trip.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Mass., Oct. 5.—Among the late arrivals in Lenox are Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn and Mr. and Mrs. John I. Kane, who have arrived at the Elms from Bar Harbor, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Delafield, who have returned from Mystic, Conn., to spend the winter in their new country house on Courthouse Hill.

At the annual meeting of the Laurel Hill Association, in Stockbridge, the Rev. Dr. Arthur Lawrence was elected president. The members of the executive committee include Dr. Henry C. Haven, Alexander Sedgwick, Dr. Charles McBurney, Miss Mary Weyman, Miss Emily Tuckerman, Mrs. Ferdinand Hoffman, Mrs. Oscar Iasigi, Dr. L. B. Bangs, Theodore W. Luling and J. W. Kohlsaat.

Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed is in New-York for a short time.

Miss Catherine Norwood, of New-York, entertained at dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hill are preparing to close Shaughlin cottage, on Lake Mahokeenac. They will spend the winter in Washington.

Augustus Lukeman, the sculptor, who has been spending the summer in Stockbridge, has returned to New-York.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt are guests of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane at Elm Court. Several large entertainments will be given at Elm Court in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt.

Gould H. Redmond, of New-York, is a late arrival in Lenox from Newport.

Miss Wharton entertained at dinner at Pine Acre to-night.

GRAND DUKE CYRIL WEDS.

His Bride the Divorced Grand Duchess Victoria of Hesse.

Berlin, Oct. 5.—A dispatch to the "Tageblatt" from Munich to-day announced that the divorced Grand Duchess Victoria of Hesse and the Grand Duke Cyril of Russia were married there quietly several days ago at the Hotel de Russie. The civil ceremony was performed by an official of the Coburg government, and the religious rite by a Russion priest in the presence of the bride's mother, the Duchess Marie of Coburg, sister of the Dowager Empress of Russia; the Grand Duke Alexis and the Duke of Leuchtenburg. The greatest privacy was observed, and after the ceremony all the persons concerned immediately left Munich.

The Grand Duke Cyril is the oldest son of Grand Duke Vladimir, uncle of Emperor Nicholas. He was born on October 12, 1876, and visited the United States in 1899. It was reported as far back as October, 1903, that Grand Duke Cyril was engaged to the Grand Duchess Victoria, and it was also said that Emperor Nicholas had forbidden their marriage. Grand Duke Cyril went to the front at the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, and was appointed by the late Admiral Makaroff to be first officer of the battleship Petropavlovsk. He was on board that ship when she was blown up at the entrance of Port Arthur on April 13, 1904, but was rescued by two sailors and escaped with slight injuries. The following month the grand duke returned to St. Petersburg, and later went to Germany and Italy.

The Grand Duchess Victoria of Hesse is a daughter of the late Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, brother of King Edward of England. She was born on November 25, 1876, and was married on April 19, 1894, to Ernst Ludwig, reigning Grand Duke of Hesse, the son of Grand Duke Ludwig IV and Princess Alice of England, daughter of the late Queen Victoria. The Grand Duchess Victoria was divorced from the Grand Duke Ernst on December 21, 1901. They have one child, the Princess Elizabeth, born on March 11, 1898. A sister of the Grand Duke Ernst is the Empress of Russia, and another sister is Princess Henry of Prussia.

The reason for the divorce of the Grand Duke Ernst and the Grand Duchess Victoria has never been made public, but is said to have been "invincible mutual antipathy."

In February last the Grand Duke of Hesse was married to the Princess Elenore of Solms-Hohensolms-Lich.

MR. BONAPARTE AT ANNAPOLIS.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 5.—Charles J. Bonaparte, Secretary of the Navy, who is in Annapolis in attendance on the convention of the State Bankers' Association, paid a visit to the Naval Academy this morning, the first since his occupancy of his office. He was received informally by Admiral James H. Sands, superintendent of the academy, and a battalion of marines was paraded.

MINISTER HICKS AT SANTIAGO.

Santiago, Chili, Oct. 5.—The American Minister, John Hicks, was received to-day by President Riesco. Mr. Hicks succeeds Henry L. Wilson as American Minister to Chili. His appointment was signed by President Roosevelt on May 15 of the present year, and he reached Lima on September 27.

DR. J. A. OUCHTERLONY ILL.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Louisville, Oct. 5.—Dr. John Arvid Ouchterlony, physician and authority, is said to be dying to-night.

BANGOR RECEPTION TO MME. EAMES.

Bangor, Me., Oct. 5.—A reception tendered to Emma Eames, the singer, to-day, in connection with the opening of the Eastern Maine Music Festival, was one of the most notable social affairs ever held in Bangor. More than a thousand persons were presented to the prima donna. Senator Eugene Hale and Mrs. Hale and Adjutant General and Mrs. A. B. Farnham were in the receiving line.

HORACE GREELEY'S NOMINATOR DEAD.

Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Louis Carmichael, aged eighty-three, the man whom history gives credit for the nomination of Horace Greeley for the Presidency in 1872, was found dead in a barn at Sidney, N. Y., yesterday.

DUDLEY BUCK TO LIVE ABROAD.

It was learned yesterday that Dudley Buck, the organist and one of the best known composers of sacred music in America, who sailed for Europe with Mrs. Buck on the Prinzess Irene on September 23, had decided to make his home in Munich. To a few friends to whom he confided his plans he said he would spend the remainder of his life in composition. Ill health and the desire to live in the musical atmosphere of Munich are given as the reasons for the composer's decision.

SQUADRON GOING TO NEW-ORLEANS.

Admiral Brownson's Ships to Take Part in Celebration of President's Visit.

Newport, R. I., Oct. 5.—Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, commanding the fourth division of the North Atlantic fleet, has ordered his squadron to assemble here for drilling purposes, and after the manœuvres the ships will sail for New-Orleans to take part in the celebration of President Roosevelt's visit to that city. The Pennsylvania has arrived here, and the other vessels of the squadron, the West Virginia, the Colorado and the Maryland, are expected within a day or two.

Rear Admiral Brownson's flagship, the armored cruiser West Virginia, left the navy yard at high water yesterday afternoon, and steamed to Tompkinsville, where she took on some extra coal and stores. She is to sail for Newport at 10 o'clock this morning. She is commanded