IS HE FROM THE NEGUS?

Caution Necessary Where Emissaries Are Not Properly Accredited.

Bogus envoys are by no means unknown in European diplomacy and several European sovereigns have been victims of ridiculous hoaxes. The State Department at Washington does well, therefore, to observe a certain degree of caution with regard to the recognition of El Hadji Abdullah Ali Sadik Pacha as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of Abyssinia. That the latter should have selected a Moslem for his Ambassador to the United States is absolutely inconceivable to any one who happens to be acquainted with the fanatic hatred with which the followers of the Prophet are regarded in Abyssinia.

There are still living in this country some veteran American officers who served on the staff of Prince Hassan of Egypt when, during the reign of his father, Khedive Ismail, he and his army were so signally defeated by the Abyssinians. The American officers escaped with mere captivity. But the Moslem soldiers and officers had each of them crosses branded on their hands, besides being subjected to frightful mutilations. In fact, Prince Hassan to the end of his days always wore his hands gloved to conceal the crosses branded thereon.

The Abyssinians are Christians of an ignorant and barbarous, but of a frightfully fanatic, type, who are firmly convinced of the truth of the prophecy according to which the holy Moslem cities of Mecca and Medina are one day to be razed to the ground by an Abyssinian army. The Mahometans are regarded with horror and aversion in Abyssinia. There are none of them among the entourage of the Negus, who claims descent in a straight and unbroken line from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, and the idea of Emperor Menelik confiding the office of Minister of Commerce and of Ambassador to the United States to a follower of Islam is preposterous.

Moreover, it would be interesting to learn to what sovereign the dusky stranger from the Far Orient is indebted for the title of Pacha, which he appends to his elaborate series of names. "Pacha" is a title which is conferred exclusively by the Sultan of Turkey and by the Khedive of Egypt, and is equivalent to "general," there being several grades of pacha. In Morocco the Emperor confers the title not of "pacha" but of basha" upon certain of his provincial governors, but the Emperor of Abyssinia has never created a pacha in his life, and that an envoy of a Christian sovereign imbued with such fanatic hatred of everything pertaining to Islam should bear a purely Moslem title, conferred exclusively by Mahometan monarchs, seems, to say the least, strange.

HOAXES OF SOVEREIGNS.

Among the sovereigns who have been hoaxed by dusky adventurers posturing as envoys have been Emperor William, the late Czar and the late King Humbert. In the case of the Kaiser several natives from the interior of Africa were, through some strange mistake, welcomed with official honors on their arrival in Germany, and afterward at Berlin, as emissaries from one of the most powerful monarchs of Central Africa. They were solemnly received at court, loaded with presents and were the guests of honor at a grand military review before it was suddenly discovered that they had no official mission whatever; that they were not dignitaries, but were natives of the humbler class, sent to Europe in connection with some showman's enterprise or other, and that a big mistake had been made. Very quietly they were shipped back to Africa.

The late King Humbert and the Italian Court were in the same way hoaxed a number of years ago by an alleged Abyssinian dignitary, who, with his dusky wife, visited Rome and gave the people there to understand that he was intrusted with the duty of negotiating a treaty of friendship in behalf of the Negus with Italy, acknowledging the latter's suzerainty and accepting her protection. It was at the time when relations between Abyssinia and Italy were exceedingly strained and when the government of the day at Rome was the subject of no end of popular obloquy on account of having involved the country in an adventure in Ethiopia, from which neither glory nor profit, but only disaster, loss of life and money and ruin were to be derived. The arrival of the alleged Abyssinian mission at Rome, with the announcement of the object which it had in view, served to save the administration from overthrow, to help it through a most difficult crisis and to prolong its existence. Only after the Cabinet had weathered the storm and was again in smooth waters was the startling discovery made that the alleged envoy from Abyssinia was an adventurer with no commission whatsoever from the Negus and that his dusky female companion, far from being a princess, was certainly not qualified by her unsavory antecedents to enjoy the honor of presentation at the court of Queen Margherita. The precious pair were quickly bundled out of the country, and to this day there are people who believe and who charge that the fraud was perpetrated by the ministers of the day at the expense of the Court of the Quirinal and of the Italian people for the purpose of saving the administration from overthrow.

The late Czar was also hoaxed by a bogus mission from Abyssinia—which was aided and abetted by that ruffianly Cossack chief and soldier of fortune Ashinoff, for purposes of his own. The trick was discovered, the emissaries turned out of the country and Ashinoff deported to Siberia to repent at leisure for his temerity in playing a joke upon the autocrat of all the Russias.

The Queen Regent of Spain was the victim in a similar manner of an alleged Ambassador from Morocco, the late King of Portugal of bogus envoys from kings of the territories bordering upon his colonial possessions in Africa, and even the late Leo XIII was on more than one occasion imposed upon in this fashion; while a blackleg scion of the German noble house of Sayn Wittgenstein, who has since been forced by his disgraceful conduct to abandon the name and title which he had inherited at his birth, actually took advantage of the absence of the German Minister Plenipotentiary from Peking to pass himself off there as a prince of the reigning house of Prussia, intrusted with a special mission from old Emperor William, and was received by the Chinese authorities with royal honors and overwhelmed by them with gifts before the sudden return of the resident German Envoy rendered hasty flight necessary.

HOW EUGENIE WAS HOAXED.

Perhaps the most amusing hoax of this kind that ever took place was that played upon the Empress Eugenie at the Palace of St. Cloud, with the connivance, it must be admitted, of her husband, the Emperor. The newspapers had been full of the impending arrival of a special embassy from the King of Burmah, and little else was discussed by the Empress and her ladies. One day it was intimated to them that the embassy had arrived. The Emperor and Empress had taken their places on their thrones, with the various dignitaries and ladies of the court ranged about them. The doors at the farther end of the throne room opened and the members of the embassy appeared, crawling on all fours and indulging in the most extraordinary contortions. Suddenly, in the midst of one of the most extravagant antics, the gray beard and queer headdress of the most venerable member of the embassy fell off, disclosing, to the amazement of the Empress, the familiar features of the Marquis de Galliffet. It was long before the Empress forgave the joke thus played upon her by De Galliffet, the Princes Achille and Joachim and a number of other young officers attached to the court, and when the real embassy arrived from Burmah nothing in the world could induce her to have anything to do with its reception.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

ASK EX-MINER TO RUN FOR MAYOR.

Pittsburg Republicans Urge Nomination on Coal Company President.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, Nov. 28.—John H. Jones, president of the Pittsburg and Buffalo Coal Company, has received an offer of the Republican nomination for Mayor. He is wealthy, but began life as a coal miner. It is said that H. C. Frick, the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and all the commercial bodies in the city have asked him to lead the Republican ticket next spring.

Mr. Jones refused to accept the nomination, never having taken an active part in politics. The representative bodies of the city do not want a city politician for a candidate.

WILL ASSIST DR. MACCRACKEN.

San Francisco, Nov. 28.—The Rev. Walter Madison White, pastor of the West Side Christian Church, announced yesterday that he had resigned his pastorate to become assistant to Chancellor MacCracken of the University of New-York.

CUBAN MAYOR ARRESTED.

Authorities Say He Has Been Aiding Insurrectionists.

Havana, Nov. 28.—Rudolfe Castillo, Mayor of Alquizar, was arrested here to-night as he was taking a train for home. The charge against him is that he is involved in the insurrectionary movement in the western part of the Province of Havana. For some time Mayor Castillo has been suspected of abetting the insurrectionists, among the leaders of whom it is alleged is his brother, and it is also charged that his nephew is one of the band. The Mayor came to this city and asked Governor Nunez for a month's leave of absence, which was granted. He professed his loyalty to the government, but it is alleged that the Interior Department to-day received considerable evidence that the Mayor was anything but loyal and so he was sent to prison without bail.

Two squadrons of mounted Rural Guards have been scouring the western part of the Province of Havana and the eastern part of the Province of Pinar del Rio looking for insurrectionists, but late to-night it was reported that they only captured three suspected persons, who are well known residents of Alquizar.

President Palma is daily receiving letters and telegrams from citizens, veterans of the revolutionary war, and members of clubs, asserting their adhesion to the government. This fact is taken as an indication that the most reliable party leaders are with the government and will support it against any movement on the part of the would be insurrectionists.

TO HELP IMMIGRANTS.

Educational Alliance Will Make Special Appeal for Funds.

At a meeting of the Educational Alliance at the home of Isidor Straus, at No. 2,745 Broadway, last night, it was announced that Adolph Lewisohn, who was unable to be present, had contributed $5,000 to the institution. An appeal will shortly be made to the public.

Mr. Straus, who is the president of the Alliance, said:

Increased demands are being made on us for Americanizing the ignorant and destitute immigrants who are coming to our shores in great masses. The persecution now going on in Russia is sure to increase enormously the work done by the Educational Alliance, and unless the public comes to the support of the board of directors by increased membership the institution is in great danger of facing a big deficit.

"ON THE QUIET."

Mr. Collier.

Mr. William Collier, making his re-entrance here, after a brief period of absence,—during which he has, it is understood, electrified London,—appeared at the Criterion Theatre, last night, as Robert Ridgeway, in Mr. Thomas's farce called "On the Quiet." This actor and this play are known here and neither of them requires present description. It suffices to remind the reader that the farce is an expertly fashioned fabric of comic incidents and that Mr. Collier, by his clever presentation of gravity, amid ludicrous circumstances, causes enjoyable affects of drollery and merriment. Miss Ida Conquest appeared, as Agnes Colt.

ART COLLECTION SOLD.

The art collection of Herr J. F. Hoff ter Heide, late of Dorsten, Westphalia, was sold yesterday at the auction rooms of J. Hatfield Morton, No. 111 West 38th-st. Among the purchasers were the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Alexander Lander, Abram F. Lederer and Mrs. Janet P. Goin.

PLAN FOR FIELD FUNERAL.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—The funeral of Marshall Field, jr., who died at Mercy Hospital yesterday afternoon, will be held to-morrow at the family home, in Prairie-ave. The burial will be in Graceland Cemetery.

MR. VON SKAL DECLINES.

George Von Skal, managing editor of "The Staats-Zeitung," has received from Mayor McClellan the proffer of an appointment to the Board of Education. Mr. Von Skal yesterday, on account of business duties, told the Mayor that it would be impracticable for him to accept the appointment.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Legislative insurance inquiry, City Hall, 10 a. m.

Tuberculosis Exposition, Museum of Natural History.

Unveiling of a bronze tablet on the Sub-Treasury Building commemorating the ordinance of 1787 establishing the Northwest Territory and the sale of land to the Ohio Company of Associates, 2 p. m.

Jewish Hospital Fair, 47th Regiment Armory, Brooklyn.

Masquerade ball of French students, Grand Central Palace, evening.

Free lectures of the Board of Education, 8 p. m.: High School of Commerce, 68th-st., west of Broadway, Miss Marie Ruef Hofer, "Festivals of the Seasons—Traditions, Music, Games"; Board of Education, Parkave. and 59th-st., Alexander T. Van Laer, "American Sculptors" (illustrated); Cooper Institute, 8th-st. and 4th-ave., Professor L. H. Bailey, "Education for Country Life"; St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, No. 206 East 42d-st., Professor Henry H. Rusby, "Across South America by Mule and Canoe—Part II. The Amazon Valley" (illustrated); Young Men's Christian Association, No. 5 West 125th-st., Professor Ernest R. von Nardroff, "Heat as a Source of Energy" (illustrated); Young Men's Hebrew Association, 92d-st. and Lexington-ave., Dr. Claude F. Walker, "The Lake Superior Copper Country" (illustrated).

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

CAMBRIDGE—Freiherr Speck von Sternburg, German Ambassador to the United States, Washington. FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Governor A. B. White, West Virginia. HOTEL ASTOR—M. Solarsano, Paris. HOTEL EMPIRE—J. Mitchell Chapple, Editor of "The National Magazine," Hartford. MANHATTAN—Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, Washington; the Chinese Ambassador to England, London. MURRAY HILL—Ex-Mayor James K. McGuire, Syracuse.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Nov. 28.—The storm central Monday night in East Kansas has advanced to the upper lake region, with greatly increased severity. It has been attended by high northeast to east winds and gales, with snow in Upper Michigan and Northern Wisconsin, and thence westward to the Rocky Mountain region. In southeastern districts, as in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi valleys, much needed rain has fallen; rain has also fallen in the North Pacific Coast States and in scattered localities in the plateau region.

The contrast in temperature in connection with this storm is unusually striking, viz., from below zero in North Dakota to 78 degrees in Northern Louisiana. High temperatures are general from the Gulf States northward to the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley, where to-night's readings average about 25 degrees above the normal. In the Rocky Mountain region and the Missouri Valley the temperatures range from 20 to 30 degrees below the normal.

The severity of the storm seems to be abating, although high northerly winds will continue on Lake Superior and the north portions of Huron and Michigan. The storm will cause rain in Atlantic Coast districts Wednesday, and snow or rain in the lake region and Ohio valley. Rain is also indicated for the East Gulf and South Atlantic States. Thursday will be partly cloudy and colder generally east of the Mississippi River, with snow flurries in the lower lake region and Northern New-England.

It will be decidedly colder Wednesday in the Middle Mississippi Valley and the south portions of the lake region. Warmer weather is indicated for the Rocky Mountain region and the Northwest Thursday.

The winds along the New-England and Middle Atlantic coasts will be brisk, probably high south; on the South Atlantic Coast and Gulf Coast, fresh south; on the lower lakes, brisk south, shifting to northwest; on the upper lakes, high northwest to north and gales.

Steamers departing to-day for European ports will have fresh to brisk south winds and rainy weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Great Lakes, on the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras to Eastport, and on the Pacific Coast from San Francisco northward.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For New-England, rain in south, snow in north portion to-day; Thursday, fair in south, snow in north portion, colder; brisk south winds.

For Eastern New-York, rain to-day; Thursday, fair in south, snow in north portion, colder; brisk south winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, rain to-day; Thursday, fair and colder; fresh to brisk south winds.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, rain to-day; Thursday, partly cloudy and colder; fresh to brisk south winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, rain and colder to-day; Thursday, snow flurries and decidedly colder; brisk west to northwest winds.

For Western New-York, rain to-day, with colder in west portion; Thursday, snow and decidedly colder; brisk south, shifting to west, winds.

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.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 a. m.	23	36	6 p. m.	26	47
6 a. m.	22	36	9 p. m.	25	49
9 a. m.	21	39	11 p. m.	25	52
4 p. m.	27	46	12 p. m.	24	—
12 m.	24	42			

Highest temperature yesterday, 52 degrees; lowest, 36; average, 44; average for corresponding date last year, 24; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 39.

Local Forecast—Rain to-day; fair and colder Thursday; brisk southerly winds.

JEROME RAPS THE BENCH.

Continued from first page.

his disgust with a terrible face and hammering it out of his system with clinched fists.

"No man," he continued, "need be a judge of the Supreme Court is he does not desire to be. No longer does the common law prevail which makes it a misdemeanor to decline a public office of this nature. A man can decline to accept such an office and I promise him immunity; but if he does accept it then he should seek to do honor to that office. He should be set aside as a priest is set aside who is careless of those things around him which do not have to do with his position. If a man accepts a nomination for a position of this nature he should devote his whole time to that position, and not be partly a judge and partly a business man.

"Look at the judges of the Supreme Court of this department, and see if it is good that a man should go to an individual like Charlie Murphy at Good Ground with a plea in order that a man like Ingraham should be elected to serve the people.

"In Massachusetts, if you talk with a group of lawyers about a certain case he is about to try, one of the party will say: 'It wouldn't be well to take it before such and such a judge because of the particular notions that judge has on certain points of law and his leaning toward certain forms of law.' But here one hears lawyers say: 'Look out for such and such a judge, for he is related to so and so; he did such and such a thing and his reputation is such.' Don't you see the difference?

WILL FIGHT ALONE IF NECESSARY.

"I feel very bitter on this matter, and I will not cease to fight this condition in office and out of office, whether my professional brothers at the Bar toke up the fight or not. I will fight them whether the Bar fights them or not." He continued:

Next year there will be another election of judges for the Supreme Court bench. There will be many judges elected then. Have the members of the City Club thought about this matter? I guess not many persons, all told, have given the matter much thought. But the politicians have talked the matter over. I guess it's pretty much cut and dried now. The Bar has said nothing.

Next year's election had much to do with the men who were chosen for those positions this year. There was dickering back and forth among the politicians, because some could be put through this year who could not probably be "pulled through" next year.

Mr. Jerome declared he believed in leaving the things which only concerned one's grandchildren to them, and take up the concrete and immediate things. One of these, he said, was ballot reform. He had no doubt but that they would be able to present a model bill, but unfortunately, like Mr. Lowell's rising sun, it will get stuck on the horizon and go no further. New-York must insist until successful on the Massachusetts ballot law, even conceding the symbol to the political parties.

Then he wrestled with corrupt practices, telling of one faction which believed in electrocution, another limiting candidates to carfare, a third publicity. He believed in publicity as a remedy for the disgraceful scenes of the last campaign. Then he turned to the multiplicity of offices, which he said was so great that he wondered it had not gone into chaos. He noted that seventeen offices were voted for at the last election, and the majority of the voters couldn't name the offices, to say nothing of the officers.

He attacked the coroners, charging that "they do nothing but whack up with the undertakers and leave the autopsies to their assistants."

He declared that a multiplicity of offices pulled McGowan through, owing to the popularity of the head of the ticket, for whom Jerome declared he voted.

"This multiplicity threatened us with McGowan as Mayor in case anything happened to the head of the ticket. I have nothing against bartenders, but we don't want one in that office. He is by marriage or dowry right the senior partner in a fancy underwear factory, but he was a bartender at Stewart's; an honest, upright, industrious bartender, so his old employer says, but a bartender."

CHEERS FOR WEAVER.

Stout and sturdy Mayor Weaver was cheered when he began to tell of the struggle with the "grafters" of the Quaker City. His reddish face grew firm and his short mustache seemed to bristle as he told of the terrible crimes which had permeated every department of city government. He emphasized his remarks with repeated short, sharp shakes of his head.

He said in part:

The great victories recently won by the forces of reform, especially in the large cities, are only so many clarion calls to higher and nobler duty—to closer and more vital conflict with the enemies of good government.

What has been done points the way to what can be done, and what therefore must be done, or we shall be laggards and traitors to our trust.

The last national election resulted in a majority for the successful political party so overwhelming as almost to rob it of partisan significance. It demonstrated at least that political ties were beginning to loosen with large bodies of our citizenship. But the after effects of the election were still more significant. The spirit of acquiescence and satisfaction that pervaded all classes of the people was spontaneous and hearty. The vanquished expressed content and the victorious found themselves engaged in mutual congratulation with comrades they had never dreamed of finding on their side.

Quickly succeeding all this came a series of acts and declarations by the great President of the Republic, that almost effaced party and raised him to be the advocate, exponent and leader of the rights, aspirations and hopes of all the people. President Roosevelt had exorcised the evil spirit of the party. Thus the time was propitious for an exhibition of political independence.

More than this, a voice was heard throughout all the land that raised the ideal of civic duty to a plane horizontal with the simple, moral standards of honesty and justice. It was the voice of the Chief Magistrate of the people. He taught that the Decalogue was not suspended by a party majority, and that official rectitude only constituted a title to the confidence and support of the people. Thus he turned the eyes of men away from party names to party performances, from creeds to conduct, from power to justice.

It was at such a time and under such circumstances that there occurred a series of events, separated in time, separated in locality and separated in political relation, that startled the country and aroused the quickened conscience of the people. Separated though they were, they nevertheless were related in impulse and general character. The impulse was the masterful initiative of the President, the character was the remorseless exposition and punishment of corruption and crimes of party leaders by officials of their own party.

In addition to this were the revelations of the corruptions and corrupting influences of the great moneyed corporations of the country.

It has been demonstrated that the public conscience is sound and that the people will vote independently when they have a chance.

Obviously, the most important consideration is to devise a method by which they can most easily, certainly and effectively record their independent judgment. In other words, the exercise of the elective franchise must be made simple and the method of truthfully recording the vote must be made sure and safe and freed from the obstacles that now beset it. Therefore, I would ascribe ballot reform as first in the reforms demanded by the hour. The ballot should be made to record the will of the people as responsibly as an electric key the will of its operator. A complicated ballot is the chief buttress of corrupt politicians. In my own city this, with the iniquitous registration and election laws, has been until now the impregnable fortress of a criminal political organization.

In addition to the ballot reform laws, however, we need to remove another particularly dangerous enemy to free and pure elections. The officeholders should be wholly divorced from all political relation to the makers of nominations or the conduct of elections. No man on a public payroll should be permitted to act as a member of any political committee or convention, or engage in any form of political activity. With the casting of his own vote his political duties and activities should end. This limitation upon the officeholding class should be absolute. The police force on Election Day should be as independent and aloof from politics as the judge on the bench. So, too, political assessments of public officials should not only be made a crime, but even voluntary contributions to political parties should be prohibited. The money of the people should not be used in frustrating their will.

By this means the vice of patronage will be minimized if not effaced, and elections will be free from a most dangerous and subversive foe. There can be no free election when from 10,000 to 20,000 paid public officials in a single city are let loose at conventions and on Election Day to save their offices and frustrate the will of the independent voter.

President Fox asked him to say something about conditions in Philadelphia, and Mayor Weaver continued:

"We have no tiger in Philadelphia. He seems to be an animal known better in New-York."

"Philadelphia has hyenas," ventured one of the listeners.

"We suffered from an octopus which almost concealed the light of day. Its tentacles grasped every department. I never believed that octopus could be slain, but the free and independent voters of the city succeeded in it."

When Everett Colby, State Senator-elect from New-Jersey, arose to speak there was a general crowding forward from the rear of the dinner hall, which demonstrated a lively interest in the young independent. It was the most youthful looking man on the platform, despite a touch of baldness, on whom they looked. His face was smooth shaven, showing the firmness of his chin to the full. His address was that of a seasoned speaker, and it was not long before the diners realized that he carried a message. He said, in part:

Fighting bosses as individuals is like digging dandelions without reaching the roots—they spring up overnight again. We must not be satisfied, therefore, with political decapitations, but must remove the cause that makes it possible for any unscrupulous dictator to live in our political system, and in my judgment the method to be adopted in struggling with this evil is to fight with measures, ideas and principles instead of with men.

The average political boss is not really and truly intelligent. He is not a student of great measures, and he is, therefore, afraid of a weapon in the hands of an opponent which he cannot wield which creates a situation that appeals to public interest and puts up a deal which cannot be settled on a cash basis.

What is the result? Every man with an idea, every man with an honest desire to grapple with the great problem must be kept down because the boss doesn't know how to handle him, and if he can't be kept out of office he must be driven from the party with which he would naturally affiliate. Under these conditions therefore our parties are moving with centrifugal force, expelling and throwing off all men who think and have ideas, instead of being open and receptive to those trying to work out the problem that we are facing and must solve.

Can you imagine Murphy, of New-York, and Durham, of Philadelphia, sitting down together in some secluded corner of Tammany Hall to work out this world's problems? Can you imagine them surrounded by lawbooks and histories containing the accumulated wisdom of past centuries? Can you imagine them with minds bent solely on a cure for the leper spots, that are breaking out on our social, industrial and economic bodies?

Can you picture them with minds single to that great purpose of securing a patch of blue sky in the life of every man and equality before the law for all? Can you picture it? I think not, and yet these two men in two different States, in two different parties, have had the power to keep from their parties tickets the name of any man with an idea. Such was the condition; what is the paramount remedy?

To me it seems that it can be found in a direct primary law that will enable a person with a plan of reform to get possession of the machinery of his party to put his reform into effect. The result of such law is to bring men of ideas into the party and to make it impossible for any man to keep men of brains out of action. It drives the party boss to the wall for good and paves the way for political leaders who will make the party an instrument to advance measures in the interests of the people rather than a tool in the hands of a boss to advance the unlawful interests of corporations.

Big, hearty, whole souled Tom Johnson, radical Mayor of Cleveland, was all smiles when it came his turn. His delight at the mingling of forces, of the officials-elect of various parties and of no parties was evident. He wore the lowest collar that has been seen on a New-York platform this year and the broadest smile.

MAYOR TOM JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

Every one knew that he would soon get to his own particular hobby—city franchises—but as a prelude he declared that he saw in such a gathering a sign of citizenship rising above mere partisanship. He spoke of Governor Folk going to Philadelphia to help Mayor Weaver, and then to Ohio to assist Governor-elect Pattison, and declared that after such evidence he really believed the forces of reform were at last fighting for the same thing. He said in part:

Our city governments show the conflict between two antagonizing forces, one in the direction of socialism, the other in the direction of special privilege. Socialism would destroy individual enterprise, while privilege in its struggle to protect monopoly is destroying citizenship. Socialism would put industry and property in the hands of the government and make it the sole employer of labor. Plutocracy, or conservatism, as special privilege calls itself, would keep all city enterprises in private hands for profit. These are the two extremes, and each must lead to destruction. We, who favor municipal ownership of public service enterprises, stand as it were between these two conflicting forces.

We contend that public business only should be managed by the people. We contend that private business should always remain in private hands. These three schools of thought have been accurately described as plutocracy, which advocates the private ownership of public business; socialism, which favors the public ownership of private business, and municipal ownership, which demands the public ownership of public business.

What is it that stands mostly in the way of our cities becoming healthy, beautiful and full of public spirit? What are the forces back of the bosses and petty "grafters?" Lincoln Steffens says, "Big business," and Frederick C. Howe says, "Big privilege," but they really mean the same thing, unfair advantage of some kind. It is owing to the corrupting influence of these owners of law made privileges, in an effort to enlarge, secure or obtain new privileges, that great funds are placed in the hands of corrupt bosses, or corrupted political parties.

In this process of city making, which you are considering, what influence is it that baffles effort? It is the alliance of the keenest minds and the brightest intellects with the privileged corporations. This alliance is not, as some claim, to keep these enterprises out of politics, but it is to keep bad men in politics, that larger profits may accrue to the owners of special privileges. The stockholders and investors in such enterprises find that their interests lie in perpetuating the power of the "boss." But for the great profits that flow to them from street railway and lighting franchises these men would exercise their great influence to make our cities better, instead of, as now, to keep them bad.

The greatest loss to the city is not the value of the franchise to its private owners, nor in loss of convenience or public spirit and civic virtue among the men who naturally belong in the ranks of those seeking to make this world better for all of us.

All are willing to help in an attack on the petty grafter, but how few are willing to look the economic condition of our cities in the face and attack the big grafter? How few men will look back of the corrupt bosses for the force that is really producing corruption, of which the boss is only the agent. No lasting advance on solid ground will be made until we face this economic problem of the city and attack the privileged interests which are responsible for the evils we are combating.

A free city will give us a free people, and a free people will engage in city making; they will test all questions by the benefit to the community as a whole, instead of by their profit to the privileged few. The good work of our distinguished guest, Mr. Jerome; his courage in fighting for the plain people; the work of Mr. Steffens and Mr. Howe in their careful study, present to my mind the hope of the future, which is nothing less than a government representative of all the people.

MRS. F. B. HARRISON'S FUNERAL.

Body Will Be Taken in Private Car to Mateo, Cal., for Burial.

The funeral of Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, wife of the ex-Congressman, who was killed last Saturday in an automobile accident in Long Island City, was held yesterday at the Harrison home, No. 876 5th-ave. The Rev. Dr. William Grosvenor, of the Church of the Incarnation, officiated.

At the services, besides representatives of the older New-York families, were three persons who were in the car when Mrs. Harrison was killed—C. T. Crocker, her brother, who escaped almost uninjured, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence I. Scott, of San Francisco. Mrs. Scott was severely injured, and yesterday was the first day she had been outdoors since the accident. The body will be taken in a private car to Mateo, Cal., for burial. In another car Mr. Harrison and members of his family will travel for the last services.

J. G. PEENE DEAD.

Ex-Mayor of Yonkers Stricken with Apoplexy.

Ex-Mayor John G. Peene of Yonkers died suddenly yesterday. He had gone to business at his usual hour, 7 a. m., and made no complaint of illness. For three hours he was standing on Peene Wharf, supervising the unloading of barges and the distribution of freight.

At 10 o'clock he gave his last order to one of the teamsters, then his knees bent and he fell to the wharf, out on the landing pier. Several of the employes and William Peene, his nephew, carried him to the main office, 200 feet east, and the stricken man's wife and Dr. William H. Sherman were summoned by telephone.

DANIEL M'LEAN SHAW.

Daniel McLean Shaw, a member of the law firm of Shaw, Fisk & Shaw, died at his home, No. 144 West 86th-st., after a short illness yesterday. Mr. Shaw was born at Freehold, N. J., sixty-nine years ago. Having been graduated from Princeton University with the class of 1860, he came to New-York and studied law in the office of Scudder & Carter.

Mr. Shaw was admitted to the bar in 1862. For many years he was interested in all medico-legal cases. He was treasurer of the Medical Jurisprudence Society for twenty years, and was also treasurer of St. Mark's Hospital for a number of years.

He leaves a widow, three sons, Raymond Shaw, president of the Chelsea Exchange Bank; Charles Westervelt Shaw, William West Shaw, and a daughter, Mrs. Percival J. Whittaker. The funeral will be at Woodlawn on Thursday.

MRS. NATHANIEL G. HERRESHOFF.

Bristol, R. I., Nov. 28.—Mrs. Clara De Wolf Herreshoff, wife of Nathaniel G. Herreshoff, the yacht designer, died at her home to-day, after an illness of about two years. She was fifty-two years old.

JOSEPH SWIFT WHISTLER.

Lenox, Mass., Nov. 28.—Joseph Swift Whistler, a well known art critic and a resident of this town for the past six years, died to-day from a hemorrhage. Mr. Whistler, who was a nephew of the late James MacNeill Whistler, the artist, was born in Baltimore, where most of his relatives reside. He was a graduate of Harvard University and studied several years abroad, but was obliged to come here for his health. He was forty-five years old, and leaves a widow, who was formerly Miss Florence Fuller, of New-York.

ALFRED W. PRATT.

Alfred W. Pratt, head of the Pratt & Lambert Varnish Company, died yesterday morning at his home, No. 242 Amity-st., Flushing. He was seventy-three years old. Mr. Pratt was afflicted with heart disease for some years prior to his demise. He leaves two sons and two daughters.

JAMES B. OLIVER.

Pittsburg, Nov. 28.—James B. Oliver, president of the Oliver Iron and Steel Company, died to-night after a four days' illness from pneumonia. Mr. Oliver, who was sixty-one years old, had been a prominent figure in the development of the iron and steel industry of the country, and for years has been a leading figure in Pittsburg business circles.

MESSAGE FROM EMPEROR.

Baron Von Sternburg Reads It at Dinner Given by Dr. Butler.

A dinner in honor of the exchange of professors between German and American universities was given last night at the Metropolitan Club for Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador to the United States, by Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University. Emperor William sent a cable dispatch to be read at the dinner by Baron von Sternburg, thanking James Speyer, of New-York, for his gift of $50,000 to establish the Theodore Roosevelt professorship of American history and institutions at the University of Berlin, and declaring that the exchange of men of science made possible by this professorship was the best means for enabling the two nations to understand each other.

There were twenty-five guests present at the dinner, including Mr. Speyer. In introducing Emperor William's message Baron von Sternburg said, addressing President Butler:

I heartily thank you for doing me the honor of inviting me to be your guest to-night, and to celebrate with these distinguished gentlemen an event in which both our nations have all reason to heartily rejoice. I think we all agree that the happy, ultimate effects of the newly established Theodore Roosevelt professorship in the University of Berlin can hardly be exaggerated. Mr. Speyer has presented to us a gift which twenty years ago George Bancroft described to me as the most effective means of tightening the bonds between two nations, namely, a careful, systematic and scientific presentation of the culture of one people to the students of the other in the language that the students most fully understand.

But, besides the vast educational advantages of the gift of our honored guest, which you, President Butler, have so powerfully characterized as both striking in its originality and splendid in its possibilities, I want to emphasize its other advantages, equally far reaching and important. The plan is bound to promote that good feeling between peoples which all men of conscience and education must desire. It is not only light which we need, but a light radiating vitalizing warmth, which without human intercourse is impossible. The greatest enemies of our civilization which daily obstruct its blessings are envy, conceit, uncharitableness, and, above all, distrust, to which, alas! so many nations are still prone. I feel sure that nothing has done more to stay these evils than your visit to Wilhelmshohe in August last, where, with your advice and co-operation, the German Emperor laid the cornerstone of that magnificent temple, the erection of which, through the munificence of Mr. Speyer, has now been made possible. It is now my pleasing duty to read a telegram which I have just received from the German Emperor:

"Express my fullest sympathy with the movement regarding the exchange of professors. We are highly pleased with Professor Peabody and grateful to have him. He is in close touch with me and is an honored and gladly welcomed guest in my house. Express to Mr. Speyer my hearty thanks for his magnificent gift for the establishment of a professorship in Berlin. The exchange of men of science is the best means for enabling two nations to closely understand each other, and this is the source of mutual respect and love which guarantee for peace."

The other guests were Andrew Carnegie, President Hadley of Yale, George L. Rives, John S. Kennedy, D. O. Mills, Sir C. Purdon Clarke, General Horace Porter, Seth Low, George J. Gould, George Westinghouse, Adolph Lewisohn, William Barclay Parsons, Jacob H. Schiff, Edward Mitchell, Gustav H. Schwab, General T. H. Hubbard, Consul General Buenz, Silas McBee, Isaac N. Seligman, Professor John W. Burgess, George von Skal, Professor William H. Carpenter, Dr. Albert Shaw, Melville E. Stone, George A. Plimpton, Dean J. Howard Van Amringe and Cornelius N. Bliss.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who will sail for Liverpool to-day on the Oceanic are:

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Brag.	P. F. Collier.
Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Hartford.	Lewis B. Hasbrouck.
D. H. Parkhurst.	Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hunter.
Cecil Ward.	Miss Muriel St. Quinten.
	Mrs. Charles Ezra White.

Travellers who will sail to-morrow for Naples on the Republic are:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson and family.	Mr. and Mrs. John W. Brookman.
Lady Chapleau.	Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Davis.
Mrs. John T. Davis.	Miss Hallie Elkins Davis.
Mr. and Mrs. William W. Hyde.	Judge and Mrs. Hugh MacMahon.
Mrs. Gouverneur Morris.	Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Parsons.
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Sang.	Miss Augusta P. Slade.
Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Townsend.	Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Todd.
Miss S. J. Wentworth.	Mrs. George A. Trowbridge.

The cabin list of the Noordam, which will sail today for Rotterdam, includes:

Frederick C. Cruger.	Mrs. W. de Forest Day.
Mr. and Mrs. R. Van Rees.	Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Edwards.

MRS. M'KINLEY'S GIFT TO CALVE.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Cleveland, Nov. 28.—As Emma Calvé was passing through Canton, Ohio, this morning, she received a pair of blue knit slippers from Mrs. Ida McKinley's maid, who explained that her mistress had made them herself to show her appreciation for the prima donna's work.

Married.

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

ESCHER—HUTCHINSON—On Tuesday, November 28, 1905, at Englewood, N. J., by the Rev. S. M. Hamilton, D. D., Harriet Louise, daughter of Mrs. Louise J. Hutchinson, to G. Edward Escher.

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.

Black, A. Stewart.	Marsh, Florence I.
Bishop, Jennie L. S.	Moriarity, Richard B.
Cornwell, Charles H.	Odell, Julia F.
Dederer, Margaret A.	Peene, John G.
Freifeld, Bertha.	Rodgers, Mary E.
Freeman, Anne.	Royall, Edson D.
Gould, William M.	Scholes, James F.
Guerin, Henri.	Van Horson, Nathan.
Hargous, R. L.	Van Rensselaer, Killaen.
Haven, Isabella C.	Zozzino, Joseph A.
Hull, Elizabeth.	

BLACK—On Monday, November 27, 1905, A. Stewart Black, in the 91st year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 520 West 140th-st., on Wednesday evening, November