## Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Mizpah.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8—A Midsummer Night's Dream.
BELASCO—8:15—The Girl of the Golden West.
BIJOU—8—The Music Master.
BROADWAY—8—The Prince of India.
CASINO—8:15—My Lady's Maid.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:15—The Little Cherub.
DALY'S—8:15—Marrying Mary.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:15—His House in Order.
GARRICK—8:20—The Price of Money.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HARLEM—8:15—Mlle. Modiste.
HERALD SQUARE—8—About Town.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Society Circus.
HUDSON—8:15—The Hypocrites.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Red Mill.
LIBERTY—8:30—The Dear Unfair Sex.
LYCEUM—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
LYRIC—8:15—The Kreutzer Sonata.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—12 noon to 11 p. m.—National Music Show.
MAJESTIC—8—The Tourists.
MANHATTAN—8:15—Clothes.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—The Man from Now.
NEW YORK—8:15—Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.
SAVOY—8:30—The Chorus Lady.
WALLACK'S—8:20—His Honor the Mayor.
WEBER'S—8:30—John Hudson's Wife.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1906.

### *THE NEWS THIS MORNING.*

FOREIGN.—An armistice drawn up by Mr. Taft was signed by the representatives of the opposing parties in Cuba; it was rumored that the government would grant all the demands of the insurgents. ==== One hundred and seventy traders were drowned by the capsizing of a boat on the River Indus. ==== Over three hundred buildings are reported to have been destroyed by fire at Krzepica, a Polish town. ==== The German mission to Fez has caused anxiety in France in regard to the ratification of the Algeciras convention. ==== Advices from Shanghai reported the arrival there of the gunboat Helena, which it was rumored at Manila had been lost. ==== One man was killed and three were injured in a wreck on the Panama Railway. ==== The American who represented himself as a member of the Harvard Rowing Club, and is charged with swindling a number of London tradesmen, was committed for trial at the Old Bailey. ==== A Canadian cruiser is pursuing an American yacht which is believed to be attempting to smuggle Chinamen into the United States or Canada. ==== Mails from London to Hong Kong were delivered more than four hours within the thirty-day limit.

DOMESTIC.—Charles F. Murphy, at Buffalo, heading the Hearst men among the delegates to the state convention, forced the fighting and named Lewis Nixon for temporary chairman of the convention; a showdown was avoided by Murphy assuring the Hearst men that Mr. Nixon would be fair in his decisions and not prejudice any candidate in his speech; this action was considered a victory for the Hearst men. ==== Governor Higgins announced at Albany that he would not accept a renomination; as a result of the Governor's decision the Republican leaders at Saratoga held many conferences with a view to choosing a candidate for Governor who could be nominated by acclamation, Charles E. Hughes and M. Linn Bruce being most prominently mentioned. ==== A Negro mob in Pittsburg, a suburb of Atlanta, attacked the county police, killing one and probably fatally injuring another. ==== Four persons were killed and fifteen were injured in a rear-end collision at New Prague, Minn. ==== It was expected in Washington that on his return home Secretary Root would take up the question of stopping pelagic sealing, which is rapidly reducing the number of fur bearing seals. ==== The first shipload of immigrants to be landed at Charleston, to be distributed in the South, it was said in Washington, is expected to arrive soon.

CITY.—Stocks closed strong. ==== It was rumored in Wall Street that H. H. Rogers had laid plans to obtain control of the Norfolk & Western Railroad to protect his new deep water and tidewater line. ==== Paul O. Stensland, ex-president of the wrecked Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, of Chicago, arrived from Europe. ==== At the asphalt hearing it was charged that President Barber had plotted to get control of the Bermudez property. ==== Another Mutual Life manager refused to indorse the administration, and more dismissals are expected to-day. ==== Ota Benga, the pygmy at the New York Zoological Garden, attacked one of the keepers with a knife. ==== A British vessel brought in four mad Indian sailors that had been picked up on some wreckage after being afloat for two days. ==== A chauffeur employed by Isidor Wormser, jr., was sentenced to fifteen days in jail for speeding at Yonkers. ==== The train schedule in the Grand Central Station was seriously disarranged by two minor accidents.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 67 degrees; lowest, 57.

### *THE NEW JERSEY PRIMARIES.*

The result of to-day's primary elections in New Jersey will be looked for with peculiar interest, as foreshadowing not so much the partisan as the factional result of the November elections, which will be for local officers as well as for members of the Legislature, who are in turn to choose a United States Senator, and for Representatives in Congress. There is little doubt that the state will remain Republican by a handsome majority. But there is room for questioning whether the "machine" or the "New Idea" faction of the Republican party will be dominant, and, therefore, whether Mr. Dryden will be chosen by the Legislature to succeed himself in the United States Senate, or Mr. Record or some other Republican candidate of the "New Idea" faction will be elected in his place.

The preliminary campaign has been fought with almost unprecedented energy on both sides. In fact, it is difficult to recall a year in which so thorough and earnest an appeal has been made to the people on merely local and state issues. Meetings in exposition of the "New Idea" and meetings in defence of the established order of things have been held in every town and village, and in remote hamlets farmers have left their fields and barns in harvest time to flock to the crossroads to hear political speeches. Nor is this altogether strange when we consider the issues of the contest. The supreme issue is, no doubt, the United States Senatorship, and in that Mr. Dryden and Mr. Record have not found it difficult to arouse much interest. But there are other themes of controversy, perhaps used more or less as stalking horses for the Senatorship, one of which, that of taxation, seems to address itself very directly to every citizen, while another, that of the so-called "Bishops' bill" for the regulation of the liquor trade, appeals no less strongly to many rural and many more urban citizens.

As a matter of fact, however, neither of these issues is valid, as between these two factions of the Republican party. Neither faction is alone responsible for them, and any effort to make it appear that one of them is must be regarded as disingenuous. Indeed, the ardor of feeling, or of utterance, which they have excited seems somewhat extravagant. The liquor law is not nearly so stringent as are those of some other states, and there is reason to think that the chief objections to it are made by outsiders, who travel on the splendid roads of New Jersey in their automobiles or who flock into that state on Sunday for the sake of getting drinks there more easily than in New York or Pennsylvania. As for the tax changes, there has been a great increase in assessment values, so that property is now assessed for nearly as much as it is worth, and much which formerly escaped taxation is now made to bear its just share of the public financial burden. But, on the other hand, there has been a marked lowering of the tax rate, at least in a large part of the state, so that now the actual amount of taxation on the average farm is less than it was.

### *THE ATLANTA RIOTS.*

Reason and justice are both abused by outbreaks of race persecution and mob violence such as have just disgraced the city of Atlanta and the State of Georgia. It is easy to understand the fury, though impossible to approve the action, of a body of citizens who have taken redhanded a degraded brute and made him pay without resort to legal forms the penalty of an abhorrent crime. Allowance for mistaken motives may be made when a mob lynches a bestial malefactor on capture and identification. But no excuse can be invented for making the crimes or alleged crimes of a few individuals a pretext for declaring a vendetta against an entire race. Maiming and murdering the innocent are the worst possible substitute for punishing the guilty, and race aversions have reached the point of hysteria and obsession when they can blind a community seeking to avenge wrong to all distinctions between guiltlessness and culpability. To run amuck and shoot Negroes just because they are Negroes is the acme of blindness and unreason, and no state or city subject to such attacks of popular passion can boast a firm and enlightened self-control or a widespread sentiment of respect for justice and public order.

It would be idle to assert that as a people we have conquered or are making any creditable progress toward conquering the prejudices which so frequently array black against white in blind and irrational antagonism. The South cannot be censured as an especial offender in this respect, for the recent race riots in Springfield, Ohio, and the race troubles we have intermittently in this city prove that the same spirit exists at the North, and, in fact, still underlies the attitude of a large part of our white population toward the Negro. We are not yet altogether disposed to treat the individual black man according to his own deserts and to separate in our judgments the industrious, the deserving and the highminded from the depraved, the shiftless and the degenerate. It might be argued that the Negroes themselves do not give us the aid they might in sifting the sheep from the goats, that they do not themselves make active enough war on their own vicious and worthless fellows. In respect to crimes committed against white women, the help of Negroes in stamping them out and making them odious would go further than any other one influence in suppressing them. The Negro race owes it to itself to remove this greatest bar to friendlier association and more even justice. Yet when the best Negro sentiment is already beginning to work toward this end, what a blow to progress and what a denial of reason is the indiscriminate vengeance enforced by the Atlanta mob—a vengeance which made every Negro in sight, no matter what his character or record, responsible for the offences committed by three or four brutes of his own color!

It is a melancholy commentary on our power of self-government that we must go on settling our interracial troubles outside the regular and orderly path of justice. Whiskey is responsible for most of the serious crimes of the Negro. Yet Atlanta and every other Southern city will keep on tolerating the sale of poisonous intoxicants in low "doggeries." State monopoly of the liquor traffic, as in South Carolina, would probably do some good in restricting the crime which most infuriates white sentiment. The needed change in the attitude of the races toward each other may come in time, but it will come slowly. How sadly needed it is and how slowly it is coming may be judged from the savage and inexcusable exhibition of race antipathies which has just reddened the streets of Atlanta.

### *FRANCE, SPAIN AND ROME.*

The policy of passive resistance which the Roman Catholic hierarchy of France has adopted toward the law for civil supremacy over ecclesiastical corporations is probably the wisest one that could have been chosen, if there was to be any resistance at all. The violence which was exercised a few months ago proved vain and profitless, and its continuation would surely have been disastrous. In passive resistance the Church will suffer great pecuniary losses, but it will not come into conflict with the police, and its appeal on sentimental grounds for the support of its faithful members will be materially strengthened. The policy of resistance, or of non-acquiescence in the law, will, however, be widely regarded as ill advised. It is based upon two grounds. One is that the republic had no right to abrogate the Concordat, which is surely not tenable, since the power to enter into treaty relations implies the corresponding power to withdraw therefrom. The other is that the republic had no right to require the incorporation of boards of trustees for church properties, which is similarly untenable, since it is a denial of the right of France to establish precisely such a system as has long prevailed, with entire satisfaction, in the United States, in Germany and elsewhere.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux is quoted as remarking that other nations, notably Spain, are watching to see the outcome of the contest. Spain may be watching, but she is certainly not waiting. Several years ago the Madrid government began to enforce this same policy of civil supremacy, and it has recently, as we have noted, taken a step scarcely less advanced than that of France. Unfortunately, the answering policy of the Church in the Peninsula threatens to be less temperate than in France. Our exceptionally informed contributor, the "Marquise de Fontenoy," set forth in Sunday's Tribune the really grave aspects of the Spanish situation, in which the Roman Catholic Church seems disposed to throw its influence on the side of the Carlist pretender, thus threatening King Alfonso with one of the most formidable anti-dynastic revolts in the long story of Carlist plots and wars. It must be hoped, however, that the popular young King will be able to hold his ground against even that combination. For a whole generation the drift—or, rather, the intelligent progress—of Spain has been away from clericalism and absolutism, toward religious freedom and political liberalism, and, indeed, actual republicanism. It is not to be believed that she will retrace her steps or permit herself to be driven back.

The positions of both France and Spain are, of course, greatly strengthened by the circumstance of their similarity. Republican France and monarchical Spain alike insist that the Church shall no longer form an *imperium in imperio*. That country which was called the eldest daughter of the Church and that one which was the most zealous champion and propagandist of the Church simultaneously agree in rendering unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's and unto God the things which are God's—in brief, civil authority and allegiance to the State, and spiritual authority and allegiance to the Church. The logic of such a policy, both theoretical and experimental, is impregnable. The three countries of all the world in which the Roman Catholic Church is most prosperous are the United States, the United Kingdom and the German Empire, and those are also the three countries in which there is most thorough application of those very principles which France and Spain are now beginning to enforce, and against which, through inexplicable misguidance, the Church in the latter countries is protesting.

### *RESPECT FOR NAVAL CLOTH.*

President Roosevelt's manly and patriotic letter to Rear Admiral Thomas, conveying a handsome subscription to aid the suit of a yeoman of the navy against the Newport Amusement Company for excluding him from a public ball on account of his uniform, gives additional point to Rear Admiral Evans's indignant denunciation of a similar incident at Portland, Me., which we cited the other day, and to the strictures of Rear Admiral Goodrich upon a like insult to the navy at the other side of the continent. The last named case, which is typical of all three, occurred some weeks ago at Tacoma, Wash. The United States warship Chicago visited that port, and by invitation of the city government shared in the local celebration of Independence Day. A few days later a petty officer of the ship was refused admission to a public ball. He was a man of excellent character and conduct. He was perfectly sober and well behaved. But he was dressed in the uniform of the American navy. For that reason, and for that alone, he was denied admission to a public festival. The letter of Rear Admiral Goodrich to the Mayor of Tacoma concerning the matter has been widely published, and its denunciation of that "piece of unwarranted snobbishness" and its suggestion that the Mayor and other broad-minded citizens should "bring the offenders to a sharp and public account" must strike a responsive chord in the heart of every right thinking American citizen.

It may be—we hope it is—that these cases are novel in American history. There have doubtless been precedents for them in England, according to Mr. Kipling's trenchant ballad of "Tommy":

> I went into a theatre as sober as could be,
> They gave a drunk civilian room, but 'adn't none for me;
> They sent me to the gallery, or round the music 'alls,
> But when it comes to fightin', Lord! they'll shove me in the stalls!
> While it's Tommy this, an' Tommy that, an' "Tommy, fall be'ind,"
> But it's "Please to walk in front, sir," when there's trouble in the wind.

American readers of Mr. Kipling have hitherto congratulated themselves on the supposed fact that "makin' mock o' uniforms that guard you while you sleep" was impossible in this country. They now know differently, but they will not welcome the knowledge, or the incidents to which it pertains. It is not agreeable to think that in any public gathering in any place in the United States the uniform of the associates of John Paul Jones, of Hull and Decatur, of Farragut and Winslow, is regarded with aversion or as a badge of disgrace. It matters little whether these three incidents arose from lack of patriotism, from the snobbishness to which Rear Admiral Goodrich attributes one of them or from the almost incredibly mean and contemptible feeling—which has been mentioned by some would-be apologists—that a man in uniform is more attractive and wins more attention than a mere civilian. The occurrences were discreditable to every one responsible for them, and it would not be creditable to the places in which they occurred to let them pass without rebuke. It ought to be made plain that—to adapt Mr. Kipling again—the naval uniform is not the sailorman's disgrace.

### *THE PASSING OF THE CABLE ROAD.*

The substitution of electricity for the cable in the operation of surface railways recently begun in Chicago recalls attention to a device which once enjoyed great popularity for traction purposes, but in this country is rapidly disappearing. The cable was first used in San Francisco in 1873, and its great recommendation was its suitability to steep grades. It would take a car where it was impossible for animals to haul one, and was immensely superior to horseflesh. According to "Engineering News," electricity is beginning to replace the cable in the city which gave it the earliest extensive trial, but at one time no less than one hundred miles of road there were operated by the old system. The usefulness of the cable was not limited, however, to hill climbing. Chicago, whose streets are as level as the prairie, soon discovered its virtues and began introducing it in 1882, but at no time, apparently, had it in service on more than eighty-five miles of road.

New York, Philadelphia and Washington were not long in following the example of Chicago. The City of Brotherly Love made its first venture with the cable in 1883, but abandoned it twelve years later. In the metropolis the system was tried on the 125th street crosstown line in 1884, and within eleven years had been applied to most of the roads running north and south in Manhattan. The movement for its abandonment set in soon afterward, but was not entirely successful until 1901. Without doubt, the cable would have been replaced here by electricity much sooner had it not been for the attitude wisely taken by the authorities in the older city of New York in regard to the overhead wire. That form of electric conductor was in vogue in Brooklyn and practically everywhere else. The conduit system was far more expensive, and the Metropolitan and old Third Avenue companies did not want to spend the money which the installation of it required. They finally surrendered, however, and found that the change was a profitable investment.

With both cable and electric traction, the power is supplied from a central station, and is practically unlimited. For this reason an electric car will climb a steep grade almost as easily as a cable car. Even on level streets, either of them is vastly preferable to horse power, because they can move almost unlimited loads and they leave no litter on the pavements. In many particulars, however, electricity serves the public and the traction companies better than does the cable. All of the cars which are moved by a cable travel at a uniform speed—eight, ten or twelve miles, as the case may be. They can never make up lost time after a blockade. The trolley car can and does. Where circumstances favor such a course it can be driven at the rate of twenty or thirty miles an hour. It is thus able to earn a larger revenue for its owners, besides giving greater satisfaction to its patrons. Trolley cars, moreover, are lighted, and may be heated, by electricity. As the cable car has no compensating advantages, it seems doomed to disappear almost completely in a few years.

### *PAN-HELLENISM.*

The doctrine of nationalities, which Louis Napoleon affected to advocate and then ruthlessly violated, has in late years been much to the fore in the "Italia Irredenta," "Pan-Teutonic," "Pan-Slavic" and other movements having for their aim the making of political and racial lines identical—a practically impossible task. Some of these movements may have been of greater international importance and may have filled a larger place in the public attention than the campaign promoted by the Greeks, but none has been more interesting from the picturesque or the sentimental point of view, and none has more strikingly illustrated the insuperable difficulties which lie in the way of any complete fulfilment of the nationalist ideal.

This Pan-Hellenist movement is brought to mind by a recent number of "Ho Megas Alexandros," or "Alexander the Great," the illustrated paper printed in Greek and French, published by the Central Macedonian Association at Athens and circulated among diplomats, journalists and all men throughout the world who may be supposed to be able to exert some influence in behalf of "the cause." The association named is the great antagonist of the notorious "Macedonian Committee" of Bulgaria, and it devotes its attention in its organ largely to exploiting and denouncing the alleged atrocities of its rival at Sophia. Indeed, the campaign for the "redemption" of Macedonia is waged not against the Turks, who are the actual sovereigns of that much vexed country, but by Greek against Bulgar and by Bulgar against Greek.

Nor is the fight over Macedonia only. Eastern Rumelia is included as well. The latest number of "Ho Megas Alexandros" at hand is filled with accounts of the "Bulgarian savageries" at Bourgas and Anchialos, and with appeals to the powers for intervention under the Berlin Treaty. It will be recalled that Eastern Rumelia was made autonomous under Turkish suzerainty in 1878, and that in 1885 Bulgaria "rushed" and annexed it by force, the Porte protesting, but finally acquiescing under pressure of the powers, which decreed that thereafter the Prince of Bulgaria should be Governor General of Eastern Rumelia. As a matter of fact the province has since then been treated as an integral part of Bulgaria. Against this accomplished fact the Greek "Central Macedonian Association" protests vehemently. It regards Eastern Rumelia, together with all Macedonia, as Greek territory, and declares that "so long as the world exists no profane foot "of the Bulgarian assassin shall defile the sa-"cred soil of the glorious country of Alexander "the Great and Aristotle."

It is not to be supposed that the powers will listen to this protest or to the appeal that Eastern Rumelia shall be restored to the status of 1878-'85. It is quite possible that theoretically such action would be just. That province and the three vilayets of Macedonia are certainly historically and probably racially more Greek than Bulgarian. Yet there are many Bulgars in them, and Bulgarian interests there are very great. An ethnological map of that corner of Europe in colors looks like a glimpse through a kaleidoscope. Political division of it on ethnographic lines would be impossible. Either Greek or Bulgar must therefore endure being governed by the other, or else both must endure being governed by some greater third power.

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Will the Tammany Tiger come back from Buffalo with Mr. Hearst inside or outside?

In the form of her propeller blades the Mauretania, launched last week, will differ slightly from her sister ship, the Lusitania. If, as is possible, an improvement in speed results from the change, no doubt the other vessel will eventually profit by the discovery. A substitution of one set of propellers for another is a comparatively short and inexpensive job.

The sun "crossed the line" just in time to take a look at things in Buffalo and Saratoga.

A year ago the public was anxiously demanding from Mayor McClellan a pledge that he would not run as a Democratic candidate for Governor in 1906. That was long ago.

"The Sun" is crying for a "full grown adult man" at Buffalo. Are Jerome and Sulzer still among the adolescents?

Atlanta, sad to say, takes its place by the side of Siedlce in the calendar of retrogression.

There seems to be a lively competition between the West Indies and the Orient in the matter of hurricane development just now. Up to date the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico have taken the lead in the number of storms observed, but much the most damage has been done on the coast of Asia.

At latest accounts no protests had been received at Washington from the Russian government against the barbarity and contempt of law and justice displayed by citizens of Atlanta.

So far Mr. Bryan has not charged any one with stealing his government ownership clothes.

### *THE TALK OF THE DAY.*

A country paper lays down this rule of etiquette: "When a lady and gentleman are walking in the street the lady should walk inside of the gentleman."

"What," asked the sweet girl graduate, "was the happiest moment of your life?"
"The happiest moment of my life," answered the old bachelor, "was when the jeweller took back the engagement ring and gave me collar studs in exchange."—London Tribune.

Professor Ledna, of the Nantes Medical School, asserts that he is able to produce elementary life cells. He styles them "living cells," because, when placed in suitable conditions, they increase and multiply. The professor's researches began with the lowest forms of inorganic matter contained in fluids, and, after observing their maternal powers of reproducing their own tissues, set himself to work to try to reproduce the process. This he says he has succeeded in doing. A professor of botany, to whom the process was exhibited, is said to have taken the artificially produced cells for those of real vegetation. Professor Ledna has not attempted to bring his cells into tissue or to give them roots.

THE DREAMERS.

> You count them as an idle class,
> You call them of the lesser breed,
> Who 'mid your roaring interests pass
> With none to give them hint or heed.
> But dreamers, dreaming as they go,
> They are the first, the pioneers;
> They plant the seeds that swell and grow
> Into the grandeur of the years.
> They are the salt of earth, in fact.
> The dream is father of the act!
>
> Utility, with giant hand,
> Lays hold of substance with its might—
> A new force trembles through the land,
> A new creation springs to light.
> But back of it the dreamer dreams,
> And what utility hath wrought
> Through all the tides of time but streams
> From out the dreamer's busy thought.
> The builder builds, the dreamer lays
> The broad foundations of the days.
>
> The grand achievements of the years,
> The march of commerce, swift and true;
> The message that fulfilment hears,
> The marvels that the times imbue—
> Oh, mock the dreamer not! he sleeps
> Upon the roaring rim of things,
> But it is through his dream that sweeps
> The thought from which the deed upsprings.
> He deals in fancy's pliant clay,
> He dreams the darkness into day.
>
> He dreams, and men catch up the fire;
> He dreams, and down the grooves of time
> To broader beauty worlds aspire,
> To higher uses nations climb.
> He dreams, and something of his hope,
> Some light that flashes from his star,
> Throws the iron engine's lever ope,
> Bids the world builders build afar.
> The dreamers' dreaming faith makes fact;
> They are the fathers of the act!
>
> —Baltimore Sun.

Some humor was interjected into a case in a magistrate's court in Germantown, according to "The Philadelphia Record." Two local lawyers were representing plaintiff and defendant, and became excited and somewhat personal in their argument. Matters proceeded to such a pitch that the lawyers began to call each other names. "You're an ass!" said one to the other. "You're a liar!" was the quick retort of the opposing attorney. Then the magistrate, in a very dignified manner, said: "Now that the counsel have identified each other kindly proceed to the disputed points."

Wine grower and wine fancier, President Fallières is also a Bacchic poet. An "Ode to the Vine" by him has just been recovered from among the recorded foibles of his youth, of which the last two stanzas may, with abject apologies to the author, be thus translated:

> Of all the leaves that grow,
> There are none with more beauty of line,
> With a fairer, merrier flow,
> Than the leaves that grow on the vine.
>
> Of all drinks under the sun,
> More inspiring, soulful, divine,
> More cordial or nobler is none,
> Than the juice of the fruit of the vine.

—Paris correspondence of The London Telegraph.

#### THE BEST THING HE SAID.

From The Christian Register.

An entertainer and humorist one afternoon recently had just made his bow and was about to begin, when a cat walked in and sat down on the stage. With quick wit he said severely, "You get out; this is a monologue, not a catalogue," which was unanimously voted the best hit of his entertainment.

## *About People and Social Incidents.*

#### NEW YORK SOCIETY.

November 3 has been set as the date of the wedding in London of John Ford, first secretary of the British Legation at Copenhagen, and Miss May Cavendish Bentinck, daughter of Mrs. George Cavendish Bentinck, who was Miss Elizabeth Livingston, of New York, the twin sister of Mrs. Ogden Mills. John Ford is the son of the late Sir Francis Clare Ford, who died while British Ambassador at Rome. Mrs. Maturin Livingston, the mother of Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck and of Mrs. Ogden Mills, returned from Europe on Saturday.

Others who have arrived from Europe are Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, with Miss Olivia Cutting and Bronson M. Cutting, and George Barclay Rives, secretary of the American Embassy at Vienna.

At St. Mary's Church, Tuxedo, the marriage of Miss Sibyl Kane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, to Stewart Walker will take place on October 27. Miss Kane will have her sisters, Miss Edith and Miss Dorothy Kane, as her only bridal attendants.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rogers Winthrop are at Fruitledge, their country place, near Jericho, Long Island, for the fall.

The Hon. Hugo and Lady Evelyn Baring are booked to sail from England to-day for New York, arriving here next week.

Cora, Countess of Stafford, and her daughter, Miss Colgate, who have been staying with the former's mother at Ballston Spa, are about to start for California.

Mrs. E. Kip McCreery has arrived from England for a short stay, but will spend the winter in London, where she has taken a house for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will end their stay at Newport on Saturday and will come to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor will return to New York from Newport this week for the season.

Mrs. Charles T. Barney, on her return from the Adirondacks in a few days, will go to Roslyn, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander will go to Atlantic City to-day.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney was in town yesterday, having come up from her home in the Wheatley Hills for the day.

#### SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., Sept. 24.—Miss Maxine Elliott appeared here this evening in "Her Great Match." In the afternoon she was entertained at a luncheon by Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt at Sandy Point Farm, and in the evening a dinner was given in her honor by Mrs. May Brady Hall.

Colonel John Jacob Astor is expected at Newport to-morrow, or the next day, when it will be decided what are to be the plans of his mother, Mrs. William Astor, whether she shall remain at Newport or go to New York. She is slowly regaining her strength. She is able to drive out daily, but she is still far from well.

Among those who left Newport to-day were Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. J. R. Livermore, who has been the guest of Mrs. Brooks all summer, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pell and Miss M. G. Chapin. Miss Chapin will sail for Europe on Thursday, but will return to Newport next season.

Luncheons were given this afternoon by Mrs. R. C. Knight, jr., Mrs. J. Russell Soley and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, and dinners this evening by Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

Robert Sedgwick is spending a few days in New York.

Colonel and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson left Newport to-day for New York, and will sail in a day or two for England, to begin their trip around the world. They are to be accompanied by Miss Edith Wetmore and Arthur T. Kemp.

Mrs. Charles H. Berryman closed her Newport season to-day and departed for New York for the winter.

#### IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Mass., Sept. 24.—Several large automobile parties have been arranged for the county fair in Great Barrington to-morrow. In connection with it will be held the annual horse show, and there are many interesting entries from the stables of Miss Sophia Curtiss, Miss Elizabeth Hoyt, the Misses Gladys and Vera Bloodgood, Hildreth K. Bloodgood, Harold S. Sidway and Mrs. I. C. B. Dana. Curtis Guild, Governor of Massachusetts, will be at the fair.

This afternoon Mrs. George Westinghouse gave another of her Monday afternoons at home. Nearly all of the cottagers went down to Erskine Park for the affair.

James J. Hill and his son, James N. Hill, who have been with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hill at Shaughlin for a few days, returned to St. Paul to-day.

The engagement of Burr Chamberlain, of New York, captain of the Yale football team of 1898, and Miss Grace Knowlton, of Brooklyn, was announced to-day.

Mrs. John Kean, of Washington, has closed the Smith villa and gone to New Jersey for the late autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes, who have been at Osceola cottage since June, will depart this week for Tuxedo.

Mrs. William D. Sloane has recalled her invitations for a series of dinners and afternoon entertainments because of the death of James A. Burden.

Mrs. Samuel Frothingham gave a large dinner to-night at Overlea.

Mrs. Joshua W. Davis entertained at luncheon this afternoon. Mrs. John S. Barnes, Mrs. Thomas Garner, Mrs. John C. Peters, Mrs. Swann, Miss Goodman and others were her guests. Later there was bridge whist arranged.

Hunters are to follow a live fox to-morrow in the Tyringham Valley, and the horses and dogs were taken to the place of the meet, at Robb De P. Tytus's Ashintully farm to-day. The riders will go to the meet in automobiles. Considerable speculation is being indulged in regarding the outcome of the hunt, as this will be the first experience of the riders with a live fox in the Berkshires.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Glen Collins and Harry S. Lehr started this morning by automobile for Garrisons-on-the-Hudson.

## DR. DELANY SUCCEEDS FATHER DALY.

### Appointed Pastor of St. Malachi's Church—Former Incumbent Very Ill.

Archbishop Farley has appointed the Rev. Dr. Joseph Delany, formerly professor of philosophy in old Troy Seminary, pastor of St. Malachi's Church, in West 49th street, in place of Father Daly, the chaplain of the 69th Regiment, who is seriously ill.

Although it was not generally known, Father Daly has been on sick leave for several months. He went abroad for his health, but returned little improved. He is now staying with friends in Brooklyn, but no information could be had yesterday concerning him.

The appointment of a new pastor caused some surprise in St. Malachi's, for it was not believed that Father Daly was so ill as to cause his retirement.

Dr. Delany, who succeeds him, is a graduate of the College of the Propaganda at Rome. He began his new work Sunday. If Father Daly recovers he will be sent elsewhere. Father Daly, before going to St. Malachi's, was a curate for nearly fifteen years at St. Patrick's Cathedral. It is understood that he will not resign his office of chaplain of the 69th, at least, not for some time.

## MORE PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS.

### Comfort of Pupils Advocated, as Against More Schoolhouses.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: While nobody will object to the demands of the Board of Education for an unusually heavy appropriation for new schoolhouses, our municipal authorities must not forget the health and comfort of the half million students of our present educational institutions. An unusually hot season has come and gone, and during the long summer vacation just passed a majority of the pupils were unprovided with playgrounds.

With few exceptions, the only recreation places for these little wards of the public are the shadeless, furnacelike pavements of our dangerous streets and avenues.

More than this, during the hot, sweltering nights of July and August last in the overpopulated tenement districts of greater New York whole families, driven from the stifling and suffocating atmosphere within doors, were compelled to sleep on the roofs, fire escapes and stoops of their homes.

For their health and comfort, as well as for that of the pupils of our public schools, our city authorities should provide enough small parks and recreation piers in convenient and accessible locations wherein all, both young and old, can enjoy, amid inviting surroundings, heaven's pure air and cooling breezes.

To bring the country to them is what we all would like to do. As we cannot give them the reality, let us strive to furnish them with as near an approach to it as possible.

The Health Department of New York must look to it that the pupil of to-day is not the invalid of the future. What with Carnegie libraries, truant laws, compulsory education statutes and little or no opportunity given to students for healthful out-of-doors exercise, in a decade hence there will be far greater need for additional hospitals than for new schoolhouses. SIDWELL S. RANDALL.

New York, Sept. 23, 1906.

#### TRUTHFUL POLITICAL REPORTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It is with pleased surprise that day by day I read your articles on political movements and the present fight for the Governorship. Your articles are so impartial that not even the most ardent Republican, be he for Higgins or Hughes, or the most enthusiastic Hearstite can read your reports and say, "Another sheet whose editors think only of personality, and not of the principles of the candidates!"

To the many who have spoken to me on the subject of a really well written series of reports on the bewildering political situation, I have recommended The Tribune as a paper which not only prints unbiassed political news, but political news that may be relied on. Faithfully yours,

DAVID G. GODWIN.

No. 169 East 110th street, New York, Sept. 24, 1906.

#### THE ROBERT FULTON MONUMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Robert Fulton Monument Association Cornelius Vanderbilt, our president, instructed the secretary to write and thank you for the support of your influential paper in behalf of the committee's efforts to raise the fund in honor of Robert Fulton.

The press throughout the United States has been most generous in its space, and particularly the metropolitan dailies, all of which we look upon as our most valuable assistance. It is with such help as this that we can acquaint the public with our object. We appreciate that The Tribune has a tremendous circulation and that it reaches a great mass of people who have been benefited by Robert Fulton's application of steam to navigation. We desire especially to make our subscription popular, permitting all classes to subscribe a small amount, as Robert Fulton belongs to the world and not to a few. W. H. FLETCHER, Secretary.

New York, Sept. 24, 1906.

#### ADMIRAL DEWEY AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Admiral George Dewey has returned to Washington from Richfield Springs, N. Y., where he was with Mrs. Dewey for the summer, and resumed his work at the Navy Department. Because of the great activity of the American navy in Cuban waters, the naval officers at the department in Washington are especially busy, and Admiral Dewey took up the added work to-day with interest.

## EMIL JACKOBSON, A. B., A CITIZEN.

### Veteran Salt, Who Cut Spanish Cables Under Morro Castle, Tells His Adventures.

Emil Jackobson, able seaman, became an American citizen yesterday, and in so doing spun a yarn of adventure which would make one of James Fenimore Cooper's heroes turn green with envy.

Jackobson was in command of the longboat of the St. Louis which cut the Spanish cables under the guns of Morro Castle on May 17, 1898. For this deed he received a medal from Congress which he says no price would buy.

The sailor left Sweden when only seventeen years old, and came to America. He was "shanghaied" aboard a Chesapeake Bay oyster dredge, and suffered many hardships. Finally he was stabbed by the Negro mate and left on the beach to die. He was found by a policeman and sent to a Baltimore hospital.

On recovering he started for New York, but landed in Providence, with ears, nose and hands frozen. He knocked around the country, having many adventures, and at last enlisted in the navy.

The new citizen says his brother is Dr. W. I. Jundell Jackobson, physician to King Oscar of Sweden and one of Europe's well known specialists.

## ARCHBISHOP'S NEPHEW, HE SAID.

### Now Storekeeper Wants Some One to Pay for Some Collars.

A dapper young fellow, who said he was a nephew of Archbishop Farley, went into a haberdasher's at No. 1,436 Broadway, yesterday, tried on a fancy waistcoat, ordered several boxes of collars, ties and handkerchiefs, then affected to be annoyed because he did not have the cash with him. Would the manager send a clerk with him to his grace? Of course, the obliging manager accommodated the young man.

He led the clerk a merry chase, and when they were trotting up the steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral tripped him. The clerk went sprawling down the steps, and the Prelate's alleged nephew vanished.

The Archbishop has a nephew studying law. At the rectory, last night, it was said that they hoped he was still studying. The police are looking for the fake nephew.

#### REAR ADMIRAL ENDICOTT TO RETIRE.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Although having three and a half years yet to serve under his present commission, if he cares to do so, Rear Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, will retire from that office upon reaching the statutory age, sixty-two years, on November 26 of this year. Admiral Endicott has decided to devote his entire services thereafter to the Isthmian Canal Commission, of which he is a member. His first four years' term as chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks expired last April, and if he cared to do so he would without doubt be allowed by the President to serve the remainder of his second four years' term.

#### BONAPARTE TO SPEAK IN BALTIMORE.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Secretary Bonaparte was at his office a few hours to-day, transacting some routine business. He went to Baltimore early in the afternoon. He will deliver an important political address to-morrow in Baltimore before the Maryland Editors' Association.

#### THE PIKE CENTENNIAL OPENS.

Colorado Springs, Col., Sept. 24.—The Pike centennial, commemorating the discovery of Pike's Peak by the man whose name it bears, opened here to-day. The feature of the day was the parade of infantry, cavalry and artillery, followed by members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Colorado National Guard, Spanish War veterans, high school cadets and other local military organizations, which was reviewed by Vice-President Fairbanks.

#### HIS WINTER SUPPLIES.

From The Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette.

J. A. Stambaugh, living out on the Mount Vernon Road, brought ye editor a squash to-day weighing nearly one hundred pounds, and visions of pumpkin pies flit before our eyes. If some other kindhearted and benevolent subscribers will bring in a barrel of flour, a cord of wood and a pail of lard we will make an effort to get enough salt, pepper, cinnamon and water to make up such a batch of pies that they will keep the wolf away until spring.

#### KANSAS IN SCULPTURE.

From The Kansas City Journal.

L. A. Bigger, of Hutchinson, found many familiar Kansas faces in the exhumed marble statues at Carthage. He writes:

"They are all either Greek or Roman, none being Phoenician. The Greek statues almost invariably have curling hair and beard, while the Roman sculptures show clean shaven faces like those of American and English statesmen of to-day. In fact, the resemblance in features is striking and almost tempts one to share the belief of ancient Egypt and India in reincarnation. In passing through this ancient labyrinth of ancient treasures I asked our intelligent courier where they got the statue of Ingalls. He said, 'That's Cicero.' 'Well, that must be Ingersoll.' 'No, Demosthenes.' They are as like as two peas. Tiberias looked like Governor Hoch. Vespasian was Elkins, of Virginia, while the mother of Caracalla in the Bey's old palace at Constantine looked more like Carrie Nation than Carrie does herself. In the Vatican and other great depositories of Greek and Roman sculpture you will find the faces of Peck, Ware, Rossington, Plumb, William Allen White and other Kansans we all know, but you will be told that one is Seneca, another Brutus, another Cato, and so on. We have seen none resembling Grant, Napoleon or Cromwell."