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—8:30—The Genius.
BROADWAY—8—The Prince of India.
CASINO—2—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.
GARDEN—8:15—The Stolen Story.
GARRICK—8:20—The Price of Money.
HACKETT—2—8:15—The Walls of Jericho.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8—About Town.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Society Circus.
HUDSON—8:15—The Hypocrites.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Red Mill.
LIBERTY—8:15—Nurse Marjorie.
LYCEUM—2:15—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—1 to 11 p. m.—County Fair.
MAJESTIC—8—The Tourists.
MANHATTAN—8:15—Clothes.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—Paolo and Francesca.
NEW YORK—8:15—Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.
PRINCESS—8:15—The Great Divide.
SAVOY—8:30—The Chorus Lady.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—7:30—Pure Food Show.
WALLACK'S—8:20—Popularity.
WEBER'S—8:15—John Hudson's Wife.
WEST END—8—A Millionaire's Revenge.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1906.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Cuban insurgents began to disarm and disband without signs of opposition; sanitary measures have been started to prevent a spread of yellow fever. ==== Mr. Taft denied having given any interviews in respect to persons or issues in the Cuban situation. ==== A section of the French press continues to express doubt of the aims of the United States in regard to Cuba. ==== Violence continues in Russia despite the stern measures of repression; an attempt to rob a cashier near the St. Petersburg Bourse was frustrated by the police; rebels seized a steamer on the Black Sea and stole $6,000; there are again ugly rumors in regard to the disloyalty among the troops. ==== The Constitutional Democrats, who will hold a congress at Helsingfors on Sunday, are expected to renounce the Viborg manifesto and to adopt moderate measures to bring about reforms. ==== Many wrecks with heavy loss of life were reported as the result of a gale off the French coast. ==== It was announced at Paris that there was no ground for distrust of the German and American missions to Fez, the powers being bound by the principles of the Algeciras convention. ==== The International Law and Wireless congresses held sessions at Berlin.

DOMESTIC.—The President announced the appointment of Charles E. Magoon as Provisional Governor of Cuba. ==== General Bell was ordered to accompany Mr. Magoon to Havana to take charge of the United States troops in Cuba. ==== It was learned in Washington that Mr. Shonts had reached a tentative decision that the Panama Canal should be built by contract ==== The Democrats of Rhode Island, at Providence, nominated James H. Higgins for Governor. ==== William Randolph Hearst addressed a crowd at the Montgomery County Fair at Fonda, N. Y. ==== Justice Van Kirk, in Ballston, dismissed the demurrers of the defendants in the suit brought by Mrs. Mary S. Young against the Equitable Life Assurance Society. ==== Thieves entered a Japanese bank in San Francisco at noon, killed the manager, seriously wounded a clerk, and escaped with $5,000. ==== Five hundred Californians forced the Starbuck-Tallant Fish Cannery, at Port Kenyon, to deport twenty-seven Chinese laborers. ==== A dispatch from Chihuahua, Mexico, to "The Herald" of El Paso, Tex., said that the Mexican Supreme Court had affirmed the death sentence of Richardson, Harle and Mason, the insurance murderers. ==== Seven men were killed and nine were seriously injured by accidents in smelting plants at Baltimore and Pueblo.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular, closing weak. ==== Charles E. Hughes was notified of his nomination and accepted it with a speech in which he outlined his policy of administration. ==== William Randolph Hearst sent his letter of acceptance to the Independence League. ==== Commissioner Bingham said he had asked for an appropriation sufficint to provide him with two thousand more policemen. ==== Democrats of the 5th New Jersey Congress District in convention howled down resolutions indorsing Bryan. ==== It was said that a factional fight between the Nagle and Cowan supporters in the 21st Senate District was expected to-night. ==== The mechanician of the motor boat Goldie was thrown into the North River and was unconscious when rescued. ==== The old Brooklyn Navy Yard receiving ship Hancock, which has been prepared for the transport service between here and Cuba, will be ready for the sea to-day.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 69 degrees; lowest, 59.

THE HEARST-HUGHES ANTITHESIS.

Mr. Hearst seems disposed to take issue with our statement that he and Mr. Hughes stand for radically different ideas in politics. At one of his meetings on Tuesday evening he quoted this sentence from a Tribune editorial of recent date: "In Mr. Hughes we have a candidate who stands for all that Mr. Hearst opposes, and opposes all that Mr. Hearst stands for." The quotation was not absolutely accurate. Commending the decision of the anti-Hearst Democrats to put no independent Democratic ticket in the field, we said that there was no logical basis for an independent movement, inasmuch as Democrats dissatisfied with the work of the Buffalo convention had in Mr. Hughes "a candidate who stands for all that Mr. Hearst opposes, and opposes all that Mr. Hearst stands for." They had in Mr. Hughes a candidate owing his nomination to no boss and representing the forces of order, tradition and conservatism which were so rudely ridden over at Buffalo. That this observation was sound was proven by the prompt cessation of all talk about a third ticket and the announcement by thousands of Democrats that they would gladly support Mr. Hughes.

But, Mr. Hearst protests, there are some things he stands for which Mr. Hughes does not and can not oppose. Anti-bossism, for instance. We may concede that Mr. Hearst did represent last year that spirit of antagonism to boss rule which has recently been doing so much to put new blood and new energy into American politics. He polled an enormous vote for Mayor, not so much because he advocated municipal ownership of public utilities as because he appealed to the public's disgust with the old methods of machine rule, "honest graft" and franchise brokerage. He made war on the bosses as bosses and did not single out for condemnation and extinction only those who had failed to further his political ambitions. But this year, while still professing to defy and harry all the bosses, he has entered into an open alliance with the chief ornament and consummate flower of that hated species—with the man whom he described last October as "the most hungry, selfish and extortionate boss Tammany has ever known." Mr. Hearst owes his nomination at Buffalo to Mr. Murphy and to Mr. Murphy's autocratic and tyrannous methods, and so long as he continues to accept the Tammany chieftain's support he cannot claim to stand for the elimination of bossism from politics.

The editor-candidate also asserts that he "does not stand for socialism, radicalism or "extremism of any kind," and that his attitude in that respect is not at variance with the attitude of Mr. Hughes. Mr. Hearst has recently shown some signs of caution in his advocacy of radical reforms. But against the professions of his latest speeches it is only fair to put the long record of his utterances through his newspapers in favor of socialistic and semi-socialistic experiments. "The American" criticised us the other day for saying that Mr. Hearst was "the ablest and most successful disseminator in "this country of political and social unrest." We said that this was the boast of his eulogists. Yet we agree that the boast was not an empty one. It is too late for the owner of "The American" and "The Evening Journal" to draw the curtain over years of constant exploitation of the class issue and constant glorification of the political aims of socialism. If Mr. Hearst stands for anything in politics, it is for radicalism along all lines, for rash experimentation with socialistic formulas. In this as in his present alliance with the boss of Tammany Hall he clearly stands for the essential things which Mr. Hughes opposes, and opposes the essential things for which Mr. Hughes stands. The antithesis is complete, and its force will not be lost on the intelligent voter.

DEMAGOGRACY.

Charles F. Murphy is the only man prominent in New York public life to-day who is not the target for Hearst abuse!

We do not know whether most to congratulate Murphy, on the stoutness of his palate, his ability to stomach the nauseous dose which frees him from the attack of the man who plans to vituperate his way into office, or the others who have the courage to be the targets of the Slanderbund. Each position confers a sort of distinction, though Murphy's is unique. It is also more practical; has more immediate utility. It is worth something not to be called a thief and a candidate for Sing Sing. It is worth something more to stop the mouth of one who has habitually called you a thief and a criminal; to see him restricted to stammering on the hustings and faltering in the public prints: "Really, "now, you may not believe it; but I am not for "Murphy." Such a change of tone should give Murphy much keen delight. And it is worth something to the boss to have Hearst say he is "not for Murphy." If anything could drag Murphy down lower in public estimation, it would be to have Hearst for him.

But Murphy may be for Hearst. By all means let him be for Hearst; let him fasten upon the editor the odium of his support. If the boss has a drop of red blood in his veins, if he can hate through a twelvemonth unappeasably, it should be worth something to him to be in a position now where he can "be for" Hearst. Whatever happens, let him be for Hearst. In all their haggling let him give the extortionate "independent" the best of the bargain, the necessary length of rope! Let him be regular in these days of fantastic regularity, when "Independence" bludgeons regularity into subordination. Let no suspicion attach to the reality of his being for Hearst. He has sold the editor his support; let him insist on delivering it. On Election Day he should enjoy one of time's revenges. The bargain which made Murphy for Hearst strips the candidate of every vestige of his character. It dulls the thunder of his shallow pretensions. If, when the votes are counted, Murphy, by being for Hearst, shall have beaten both his enemies, McClellan and Hearst, he should go down in the annals as one of the shrewdest, most resourceful leaders Tammany has ever had.

As for the other mud-bespattered victims of the Slanderbund, they may extract their consolation from the sense of their own virtue and await the lane's turning. This strange medley of sansculottism and bossism which masquerades as the Democratic party is not the party of such members of Hearst's rogues' gallery as were wont to call themselves Democrats. "Tom" Grady, the spokesman of the buccaneers who seized the Democratic ship at Buffalo, said: "We shall say who are Democrats, and you are "no Democrats because we say so. Walk the "plank!" Such urbanity invited a tu quoque, and everywhere throughout the state angry Democrats arose and retorted: "You are no Democrats!" What is this medley crew of pirates which turns its mud batteries on Cleveland, twice President by grace of the Democracy; on Bryan, twice the Democracy's candidate for President and likely to be again; on Parker, the Democracy's latest national standard bearer? There seems some virtue in the tu quoque to a party which has no place within it for such men, and for Herrick, the last candidate for Governor; for Stanchfield, a recent candidate; for Sheehan, chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, and for others too many to name. These mud marks seem entitled, by their history and achievements, to say something about what is Democracy. Is the name to be forever a proprietary institution of the Slanderbund? Or is this year's indorsement of Independence by Regularity a venal outbreak of emotional insanity, produced by overstrain in a prolonged effort to be safe and sane? If the latter, we suggest a temporary name to carry us through this year's political mock heroics. Why not call the party of "Charlie" and "Willie" and "Fingey" the Demagogracy?

INSURANCE INTEGRITY.

We must strongly sympathize with the German-American League of California—despite its hyphenated name—in the resolution which it has just adopted concerning the repudiation by certain German fire insurance companies of liabilities for losses in the conflagration which followed the recent earthquake in San Francisco. The league appeals to the imperial government and to the local state governments of Germany to use all possible influence with the delinquent companies to induce them to pay their losses. The reception of this appeal by the governments concerned and its ultimate effect upon the companies may be matters of doubt. Concerning the equities of the case and the urgent desirability of settlement by the companies, for their own sake, perhaps, even more than for that of their San Francisco clients, there can be no doubt.

There are few creatures more generally regarded by right thinking men with detestation and contempt than the one that is known in sporting parlance as a "welcher." That opprobrious epithet is applied to a bookmaker or other bettor who absconds with the money which has been deposited in wagers, instead of standing his ground and paying the bets which he has lost. It would be most unpleasant and unwelcome to institute a parallel between such a fellow and a hitherto reputable and respected business corporation. But it must be evident to insurance companies which refuse to make good their losses that their aggrieved clients will be strongly moved to do so. There is, of course, a difference. The "welcher" takes to his heels and vanishes from the betting ring, while the insurance company places—but not conceals—itself behind a screen of technicalities with which it strives to excuse, but which in fact serve chiefly to throw into stronger relief, its moral delinquencies.

If an American insurance company had acted thus toward European clients, it is probable that some European critics would have described its conduct, though with glaring injustice, as a "characteristic trick of Yankee 'cuteness'." Americans will make no such reflections upon Germany. They will prefer to believe that the German nation, like these Americans of German origin in California, regards the recreancy of these companies with regret, with humiliation and with indignation. We have said that the companies ought to settle their accounts equitably for their own sake, more than for that of their clients. There is not an impoverished fire sufferer in San Francisco who cannot afford to lose his insurance better than any of these companies can afford to withhold it from him.

CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

The appeal issued by the Republican State Committee for campaign contributions is one which should receive the sympathetic attention of all citizens who are anxious to save this state from the domination of Hearst. The Tribune has taken strong ground against the levying of contributions from public servants and the use, which has until recently been universal in both parties, of corporation moneys to advance what corporation managers regarded as the interests of their stockholders. We have also condemned the tendency to spend excessive sums on campaigns, holding that lavish habits merely provoked the demands of hangers-on in political organizations and served no good purpose.

Political campaigns, however, cannot be carried on without money. Halls must be rented, speakers must be paid, travelling expenses must be incurred, large postage and printing bills must be faced, and finally the polls must be thoroughly manned to prevent fraud. Even with the greatest economy and with such business ability as the new state chairman undoubtedly has, an energetic campaign can be conducted only with the aid of ample resources. The corporations will not be contributors this year, neither will there be any levying on officeholders. Every cent that goes into the treasury will come from the voluntary offerings of persons anxious to promote the party's success. The financial condition of the Republicans differs greatly from that of the Democrats. Mr. Hearst, having spent largely of his millions to secure the nomination, will, of course, not stint his outlay to win the election, and the Democrats have already let it be understood that they are not financially dependent upon the rank and file of their supporters. Mr. Hearst will benevolently finance his own campaign. Mr. Hughes is not a man of wealth, nor has he any wealthy special interest behind him. He is in the campaign at the call of the rank and file of Republican voters, and it is for them and for Democrats who sympathize with them in this fight for good government to give his campaign the necessary financial support. No contribution is too small to be of practical use or to testify to genuine interest in the campaign.

A SILLY CHARGE.

The reply of Mr. Hughes to Mr. Hearst's attack upon him as a corporation lawyer will probably not close the mouth of a reckless agitator who hopes for success by appeals to ignorance, but it is convincing to every intelligent man. No lawyer who is worth his salt fails to have corporations for clients. Lincoln and Webster were corporation lawyers. Corporations naturally pick out men of ability and high character to transact their business, and some of them, wise in their day and generation, have from time to time turned to Mr. Hughes. Some murderers turned to Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate to protect their legal rights, and it is not only the privilege but the duty of members of the bar to render such service. But, while Mr. Hughes has thus done honorable work for corporations, he has never had an annual retainer from a corporation, and he has never been recognized as the agent of a corporation or the general representative of its interests. On the contrary, when corporation and public interests have clashed he has always been found with the public.

It is nothing less than sheer impudence for Mr. Hearst now to attack Mr. Hughes. Less than a year ago he was bestowing upon him the most lavish praise as the faithful servant of the people in the war on corporation abuses. For Mr. Hearst, after accepting a nomination from Charles F. Murphy, who, he says, should be in state prison, and after allowing his nomination to be seconded in the convention by Bourke Cockran, whom he describes as a blackmailer—for him to pretend to pass on the moral qualifications of Mr. Hughes reaches the acme of the grotesque.

THE SEPTEMBER SURPLUS.

The Treasury statement for September reflects the marked change for the better which has come with economy in Congress and a more intelligent adjustment of the government's expenditures to its income. The surplus for the month was $11,215,190—the largest September surplus in years. It exceeded by $2,500,000 the surplus for September, 1905, and left the Treasury at the end of the first quarter with a favorable balance of $5,859,469. No first quarter since the remaining war taxes were swept away in 1902 has made so satisfactory a showing. Compared with last year the Treasury has gained $15,500,000 on the operations of July, August and September, a deficit of $9,623,565 having been converted into a surplus of $5,859,469. From present appearances the surplus for the year will exceed $50,000,000.

It is notable that expenditures are being reduced, while receipts continue to rise. For the quarter the government's income has been $159,803,000—a gain of $12,800,000—while expenditures have fallen from $156,638,000 to $153,944,000. Nearly $10,000,000 was saved in military expenses, $6,000,000 on the navy and $4,000,000 on the army, and the drain of Panama Canal expenditure has now been cut off. Frugality in appropriations and care in administration have again put the Treasury on a solid footing, and it will easily be kept there unless the next session of Congress develops an unexpected and unjustifiable tendency toward extravagance.

THE CONQUEST OF MOUNT M'KINLEY.

The latest report about Dr. Cook has given the country a pleasant surprise. When some of the members of his expedition left him in Alaska a few weeks ago, it was supposed that he remained behind only to complete his preliminary work there. Mount McKinley having been carefully surveyed from every other side without encouragement, it was desirable to examine it from the north. If that investigation afforded the slightest promise of success he would then know exactly how to direct his efforts most wisely in case he made another attempt, but it seemed probable that he would be obliged to defer his final campaign until next summer. Hence the telegraphic announcement to his fellow townsman, Mr. Herbert L. Bridgman, that he has already reached the top by a newly discovered route is dramatic in its unexpectedness. So startling is the statement, in fact, that cautious persons may well feel curiosity concerning its authenticity. Dr. Herschel C. Parker, who was associated with him for a large part of the summer, scouts the suggestion that the Brooklyn explorer is capable of misrepresentation. Unless some one else has played a trick on Mr. Bridgman, therefore, it is evident that Dr. Cook did not take the public fully into his confidence regarding his intentions.

If the story shall be confirmed when Dr. Cook gets back to civilization, there will be many reasons for congratulating him upon his achievement. Mountain climbing is too strenuous a variety of sport to tempt more than a few, but it involves both wholesome exercise and a wholesome ambition, and it will undoubtedly receive a fresh stimulus from the example set in Alaska. Again, work like that performed by Dr. Cook ranks with polar research in its value to geography. The detailed information which his maps will exclusively supply must prove of almost inestimable value. The determination of the height of the loftiest mountain in North America would alone be an important service to science. Finally, there would be widespread satisfaction in this country over the fact that an American was the first to perform this feat, and that the American who succeeded had established something like a prior claim to this field of activity. Dr. Cook has undoubtedly studied the approaches to Mount McKinley and its summit more thoroughly in the last three years than any other man. He deserved a handsome reward.

The successful accomplishment of the undertaking which Dr. Cook has so long had at heart would be more creditable than either of the similar achievements of the Duke of the Abruzzi. Mount McKinley is not only higher than Mount St. Elias and the loftiest peak of the Ruwenzori range, but is probably more nearly impregnable. Moreover, the Italian prince had the assistance of trained Alpine guides, both in Alaska and Equatorial Africa. It is not believed that Dr. Cook had such assistance this year. If in spite of these disadvantages he has really stood on the top of Mount McKinley, the achievement will be practically unique in the annals of mountain climbing.

"Whether or not we shall transfer C. F. Murphy from Delmonico's to Sing Sing we don't "know yet," said Mr. Hearst in his "Evening Journal" on November 10, 1905. Of course he didn't know. For one thing, he hadn't then ascertained whether or not he could make a deal with Murphy for Tammany's support, and so capture the Democratic nomination for Governor.

A glance at Tammany's slate for Congressmen shows that the supply of Tammany statesmen who wear 6¾ hats is still unexhausted.

Mount McKinley, the monarch of North American mountains, has been conquered at last. It simply had to yield when an explorer trained in the bridge crush attacked it.

England anticipates the United States by only a few months in the enjoyment of untaxed alcohol for industrial use. The concession made in that country went into effect on the first day of the current month. Americans must wait until January 1. It will be interesting to observe where the new privileges are most largely utilized a few years hence.

Mr. Hughes may have all the respectability that it is possible for a corporation attorney to possess, but he assuredly has the most disreputable following of any man who ever was a candidate for the Governorship of New York.—The New York American.

What more disreputable, Mr. Hearst, than your following led by Charles F. Murphy, whom you yourself called "the chief criminal of them all"?

Americans occasionally like to go after strange gods in politics, but we have never observed that they like to be buncoed. Yet Mr. Hearst seems to suppose that he can sell out his reputable followers in the sight of everybody and still command their support.

Even under the new rules football requires the ambulance and the hearse as part of the game's outfit.

The Hon. Charles A. Towne was lost in the new shuffle for Congress seats. Maybe he is only resting so as to run the harder two years hence on the Presidential ticket with Mr. Bryan.

Brooklyn wouldn't have felt that it was having a real campaign without another try for office by "Anti-Pass" Baker.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

An editorial in "The Denver Post," which makes an effort on its editorial page to cause the public to sit up and take notice, is headed, "The Ululations of Snaky Officeseekers and the Din of Self-Stamped Judicial Purists Wanting Jobs at Any Cost, Cause an Editorial Hiatus." Then follows the "hiatus," if that's what they call it out in Denver, to the extent of three very wide columns.

Old Croakybo—I think we'd better have the passage and staircase repapered while I'm laid up, Mrs. Grimage.

Mrs. G. (his housekeeper)—Lor', sir; 'adn't yer better wait and see 'ow ye goes on fust? Them coffins do make such work with staircase wall papers.—Smiles.

The Australian emus are being destroyed wholesale by the wire fences erected against the rabbits. The emu makes a yearly journey from east to west and returns at the beginning of the dry season. The march of death begins in the westward journey, when the birds, striking the fences, find further progress barred and die in hundreds from thirst. A boundary rider in a journey of six miles found no fewer than fifty dead birds, while in a stretch of about sixty miles it was estimated that no fewer than three hundred had perished.

OCTOBER.

Cease to call him sad or sober,
Merriest of months, October!

Patron of the bursting bins,
Reveller in wayside inns—
I can nowhere find a trace
Of the pensive in his face;
There is mingled wit and folly,
But the madcap lacks the grace
Of a thoughtful melancholy.
Spendthrift of the season's gold,
How he loves to fling about
Treasure filched from summertime!
Never ruffling squire of old
Better loved a tavern bout
When Prince Hal was in his prime.

Doublet slashed with gold and green;
Cloak of crimson, changeful sheen,
Opulently opaline,
Of the dews that gem his breast;
Frosty lace about his throat;
Scarlet plumes that flirt and float
Backward in a gay unrest—
Where's another gallant dressed
With such tricksy gayety,
Such unlessoned vanity?

With his amber afternoons
And his pendant poets' moons—
With his twilights dashed with rose
From the red-lipped afterglows—
With his vocal airs at dawn
Breathing hints of Helicon—
With the winding of the horn
Where his huntsmen meet the morn—
Bacchanalian bees that sip
Where his cider presses drip—
With his every piping breeze
Shaking from familiar trees
Apples of Hesperides—
With the chuckle, chirp and trill
Of his jolly brooks that spill
Mirth in tangled madrigals
Down pebble-dappled waterfalls;
Brooks that laugh and make escape
Through wild arbors where the grape
Purples with a promise of
Racy vintage rare as love—
With his merry wanton air,
Mirth and vanity and folly,
Why should he be made to bear
Burden of some melancholy
Song that swoons and sinks with care?

O cease to sing him sad or sober—
He's a jolly dog, October!
—Putnam's Monthly.

Several headmasters of schools in Rotherham, England, have adopted newspapers instead of reading books for use by their pupils. The scholars, they say, gain more general knowledge from the newspapers than from the books.

Some greet the autumn bird with glee
And some with joy the oyster view,
And some of us content must be
With breakfast food the whole year through.
—Washington Star.

The Chinese are said to have found a way to make the mussel produce pearls to order. Five or six small beads of mother of pearl strung on a string are dropped at the proper season in the open mouth of the mussel. Two years later the mussel, when recovered, is made to disgorge the beads, now covered with a pearly crust indistinguishable from the naturally made pearl.

A Slander Nailed.—We air lookin' fer a certain flossy guy that has been circulating a lie about us. He has been telling it around that we was drunk on wood alcohol on last Monday. It's a despicable slander. We was drunk on wood alcohol, but it was on Chewsday.—Hardeman Free Press.

For a sporting life try the post of station master on a railway in Central Africa. Lions are abundant. One such agent telegraphed recently to his division headquarters: "Please send further police protection. Men very brave, but less so when roaring begins."

NATURAL.

Did I not love my neighbor
As myself I'd be a churl;
Because, you see, my neighbor
Is a very pretty girl.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

About People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 3.—President Roosevelt received a large number of visitors to-day, in addition to transacting even more than his usual amount of routine work. Congressman John Wesley Gaines, of Tennessee, introduced two hundred young women from Radnor College, at Nashville; Superintendent Drake of the District Insurance Bureau presented the state insurance commissioners who are attending a convention in Washington, and fifty members of the Eagle Volunteer Fire Hose Company, of Pittston, Penn., made a visit to the White House.

Official announcement was made at the White House during the afternoon of the President's decision to send Mr. Magoon and General Bell to Cuba. Mr. Magoon called in the morning to talk over the situation with the President, and General Bell was a caller in the afternoon.

The President issued an executive order to-day granting to members of the United Spanish War Veterans' Association in the government service a holiday on October 9, to take part in a parade which is to be given as a feature of their annual convention.

Among the President's callers to-day were Secretaries Root and Metcalf, Representatives Payne and Cocks, Interstate Commerce Commissioner Franklin Lane, and representatives of the International Reform Bureau, who called to ask the President to send a message to the Brussels international conference, which is to meet on October 16 to revise the rules for the regulation of the liquor traffic in Africa.

Mrs. Roosevelt has spent all of her time indoors since returning to the White House and has received only a few of her most intimate friends. Archibald Roosevelt returned to the Friends' private school to-day, and Quentin resumed his studies in the fifth grade of the Force Public School.

Secretary and Mrs. Root and ex-Governor Magoon dined at the White House to-night and spent the evening with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 3.—L. F. Carbo, Minister from Ecuador; Mme. Carbo, and their four daughters have returned to Washington from New York and are at the Legation, in Connecticut avenue.

Eduardo Pere Triana, chargé d'affaires for Colombia, and Señora Triana are preparing to leave Washington in the near future, so that Señor Triana may assume his duties with the Colombian Legation in London.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 3.—St. John's Episcopal Church, in Lafayette Square, was well filled with army people and members of society who attended at 4 o'clock this afternoon the wedding of Miss Carolyn Postlethwaite, daughter of Mrs. Postlethwaite and the late Captain William Postlethwaite, and Henry Ives Cobb, jr., son of Henry Ives Cobb, of New York and Lakewood. The Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of St. John's, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Endicott Peabody, of Groton, Mass. The decoration of white flowers about the altar had a setting of green, and the same colors were used in the costume of the bridesmaids. The bride wore a gown of heavy white satin and point lace and a tulle veil. Her bouquet of white flowers had long streamers of pale green gauze ribbon. Miss Leonore Cobb, sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Janet Fish, of New York; Miss Grace Bell, Miss Carolyn Huff and Miss Edith Sanger, of Washington; Miss Ingall, of Cincinnati, and Miss Constance Bacon, of Boston. Mr. Cobb's brother, Cleveland Cobb, was his best man, and the ushers were Chandler Cobb, Blair Fairchild, Wendell P. Blagden, Julian L. Peabody, Franklin Abbott and Marmaduke Tilden, of New York; W. P. Walcott, of Boston, and Daniel W. D. Fray, of St. Louis. A reception at the home of Mrs. Postlethwaite followed the church ceremony, after which Mr. and Mrs. Cobb left the city. The couple will sail for Europe next Thursday, and will make their future home in Paris, where Mr. Cobb is a student of art and architecture.

Mme. Jerome N. Bonaparte and her son, Jerome Bonaparte, returned to Washington to-day from New York. They landed yesterday from Europe, where they spent the summer.

Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, also reached Washington, and others who have returned are Rear Admiral Harmony, U. S. N.; Mr. and Mrs. Hannis Taylor and their daughters; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Truman H. Aldrich and Captain and Mrs. Stockton Heth.

Mrs. Clifford Richardson, of New York, who came to Washington in company with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt on Monday, is the guest of Miss Hagner, and attended the Cobb-Postlethwaite wedding with her to-day.

David Jayne Hill, the American Minister to The Hague, and Mrs. Hill are staying at the Arlington, on their first visit here since Dr. Hill was Assistant Secretary of State.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Morristown's horse show opens to-day, and will attract many people from town, as many house parties are being given in connection therewith, while the Whippany River Club will be the scene of much hospitality while the show is in progress. There will, however, be several notable absentees, among them Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Miss Twombly, who are still in deep mourning.

Mr. and Mrs. William S. P. Prentice, of No. 13 East 55th street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine de Forest Prentice, to Reeve Schley, son of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Schley, of No. 17 West 72d street, who was graduated from Yale three years ago.

Miss Marian Curtis was married yesterday afternoon to Roger B. Whitman at the home of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Edward Curtis, of No. 33 West 69th street. The bride was dressed in ivory satin and wore a lace veil. She had no attendants. Dr. Ralph J. Wright was the best man, and the ushers were Carl L. Schurz, George De C. Curtis, Brigham Curtis and Alfred Whitman. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Mesier, of Christ Church, Broadway and 71st street.

Mrs. George Ogilvy Haig, who was to have sailed for Europe yesterday, has changed her plans and will not leave until next week.

Mrs. John T. Hall and the Misses Hall, who are at Bernardsville, N. J., will open their town house, No. 106 East 13th street, toward the end of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson will return to town from Newport to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hall McCormick are staying with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris at their house in West 43d street.

Among those who have just arrived from Europe are the Hon. Hugo and Lady Evelyn Baring, the Hon. Norah McGarel-Hogg, Mrs. James A. Burden, jr., Miss Nora Iselin and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonaparte.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, who are at their place in East Hampton, Long Island, will return to the city at the end of next week.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., Oct. 3.—Mrs. Bell, who has been the guest of Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, returned to New York to-day, as did also Miss Ruth Wellington, who has been the guest of Mrs. J. Berre King.

Miss Natica Rives, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, went to New York to-day, where she will spend a short time visiting.

Mahlon Sands returned to New York to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Rockefeller have gone to New York.

Mrs. Elwood Davis has closed her house here and returned to her home, in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock will close her Newport season to-morrow, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard on Monday.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Mass., Oct. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed will entertain the farmers of Pittsfield, Lenox, Richmond, Lee and Stockbridge, over whose farms the Berkshire Hunt has held its runs, at their Lakeside cottage to-morrow.

Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. William D. Sloane and Mrs. Robert Winthrop.

Malcolm D. Sloane has returned to Yale University.

Arthur de Pury, secretary of the Swiss Legation, will return to Washington to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hill have closed their Shaughlin villa on Lake Mahkeenac and have gone to Washington for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane and Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn have arrived at the Schermerhorn cottage for October.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop have arrived at Interlaken Cottage and will remain in the Berkshires until well into the winter.

Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards, of Washington, entertained at luncheon at a hotel to-day in honor of Mrs. W. Murray Crane.

Mrs. Fordham Morris will start to-morrow for New York after spending the season in Lenox.

Mrs. William Pollock has issued cards for whist and luncheon at Holmesdale to-morrow.

T. Clay Dugan will entertain at bridge Saturday afternoon.

Miss Helen Alexandre, who has been a guest of Mrs. Paul Tuckerman in Tuxedo, will arrive at Spring Lawn to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster gave a large dinner entertainment to-night at Bellefontaine.

Gould H. Redmond, of New York, has arrived in Lenox.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill, of New York, is a guest of Mrs. William D. Sloane at Elm Court.

APPROVE TRIBUNE EDITORIAL.

Officials Likely to Move to Make Army and Navy Discharges Easier.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 3.—The suggestion made in an editorial published in The Tribune on Monday that something should be done to make honorable discharge from enlisted service in the naval and military branches of the United States service less difficult has greatly impressed the authorities. It is already proposed to restore to the enlisted men of the navy and marine corps the right to purchase their discharge, a privilege withdrawn from them some time ago on the advice of some one in the Navy Department, whose identity is not established. The law authorizes such a privilege, but no marine or bluejacket has been able to get out of the service except by way of favor, requiring Presidential action. In the army the soldier may buy his discharge, according to a set table of rates which takes into account previous service. This privilege may be denied whenever it is deemed necessary to do so, and, of course, is not granted in times of warlike emergency. At such times, however, there are no applications for discharge and the percentage of desertions drops to almost nothing. Naval and military officials, almost without exception, believe that enlisted men should have a chance to get out of the service in a regular way, and that this would help enlistments, as well as encourage re-enlistments and reduce the number of desertions. They are also in favor of adding to the attractions of service, and the suggestion in The Tribune that a board representing the navy, marine corps and army be detailed to devise better conditions for the soldier and sailor is received with marked favor in the Army and Navy departments, and will probably be carried out in the near future.

A TRIBUTE TO GOVERNOR WINTHROP.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The good judgment, power of perception and ability in selection which Secretary Taft is displaying in the various phases of the Cuban crisis are threatening Porto Rico with the almost irreparable loss of Beekman Winthrop, the most popular Governor. The unwelcome news for Porto Ricans of the appointment of the able young ruler of that island to the provisional governorship of Cuba would cause as much consternation among his numerous Porto Rican friends as the earthquake recently reported. The islanders will look on his supersedure at this moment as the end of the moral equilibrium restored in his tactful régime. The people of the United States are so deeply absorbed in their own problems that they have no time to examine the official labors performed by citizens in the non-contiguous territories. But the especial qualities of the man reported to be Secretary Taft's preference for the post of Cuba's provisional Governor should be made known by those familiar with his Porto Rican work. Governor Winthrop's record in Porto Rico is one of which many an older man could well be proud. We do not believe that in the entire service of the Washington government there is a man better fitted for the work of harmony and conciliation expected from a public official compelled to play in Cuba the dual