A BERESFORD BANSHEE.

How Lord Delaval's Death Was Heralded at Curraghmore.

Lord Delaval Beresford's recent death in the Soo Railroad wreck a fortnight ago seems to have been heralded in the customary manner by the appearance of the ghost of the wife of Sir Tristram Beresford at Curraghmore, the ancestral home of the Beresfords and one of the grandest country places in the south of Ireland. This ghostly Lady Beresford, arrayed in the garb of the beginning of the eighteenth century, with fair hair and a broad black ribbon tied round the wrist of her left arm, always shows herself when any death or misfortune is about to overtake the house of Beresford. It is, perhaps, by reason of this that the Beresfords are all so intensely superstitious. Indeed, the present head of the house, Lord Waterford, gave a rather amusing illustration of this peculiarity on the occasion of the birth of his eldest son and heir, little Lord Tyrone. He owns a fine house in Cavendish Square, London, which, unfortunately, bears the number 13, and so alarmed was he lest this unlucky number should cast a blighting influence over the so-called "happy event" that he actually leased for a couple of months another furnished house in the same square, and it was there that the birth of the child took place. Young Lord Waterford, who is married to a daughter of Lord Lansdowne, has now two boys. After them, in the line of succession to the marquisate and estates, comes Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, who has no sons, and after him the ten-year-old son of the late William Beresford and of his American wife, a daughter of Commodore Cicero Price, of the United States navy, who was married in turn to Louis Hamersley, of New York, and the late Duke of Marlborough, before becoming the wife of "Bill" Beresford.

With regard to the Lady Beresford who always heralds a death in the Beresford family, there is a strange story concerning the black ribbon which her ghost is said always to wear on the wrist, and which figures also on her portrait. It seems that she had a romantic affection for the Lord Tyrone of her day, and, filled with doubts and fears as to the value of their religious opinions, they made a solemn promise to each other that whoever of the two died first should, if permitted by the Almighty, appear to the survivor, for the purpose of proving the existence of the Divinity. Fifteen years later she came down one morning to breakfast, looking very much agitated, with a black ribbon tied round her wrist. Her husband asked her if she had hurt herself, whereupon she earnestly entreated him not to inquire as to the cause of her wearing the ribbon, saying, "You will never see me again without it." She then eagerly and anxiously asked whether any letters had arrived, and, on being questioned by her husband, remarked that she expected to hear of Lord Tyrone's death, which, she declared, had taken place on the previous Tuesday. Her husband laughed. But in the afternoon a letter was brought in, stating that Lord Tyrone had died on Tuesday morning at Dublin. To the amazement of Sir Tristram Beresford, his wife, instead of manifesting grief, showed feelings of relief, and exclaimed: "I can now give you a most satisfactory piece of intelligence. I am going to become a mother. It will be a boy and an heir to your estates." The son was born within the year, who in course of time inherited not only the Beresford title and estates, but, marrying Lord Tyrone's only child and heiress of all the Le Poer property, was created Earl of Tyrone himself, his father-in-law's title being revived in his favor.

THAT BLACK RIBBON ON HER WRIST.

Many years afterward, when on her deathbed, Lady Beresford revealed to her eldest son and to Archbishop William King, of Dublin, her spiritual adviser and most intimate friend, the reason for wearing the black ribbon on her wrist. She declared that on the night preceding the arrival of the announcement of the death of the last of the Le Poer Earls of Tyrone he had appeared to her sitting by the side of her bed. On her screaming with fright he exclaimed: "Have you forgotten our promise to each other? I died on Tuesday morning at 4. I have been permitted to thus appear, to assure you that the revealed religion is the true and only one by which we can be saved. I am suffered to inform you that you will seven months hence become the mother of a son, who will marry my infant heiress, and that you will die in your sixty-eighth year." Lady Beresford continued: "I begged him for some convincing sign or proof, so that when the morning came I might be able to rely that his appearance had been real, and not merely the phantom of my imagination. He thereupon laid his hand, which was as cold as marble, on my wrist, and where the fingers touched it the sinews shrank up and the nerves withered. 'Now,' said he, 'let no mortal eye while you live ever see that wrist.'" After Lady Beresford's death, which occurred precisely as had been predicted, in her sixty-eighth year, her eldest son and the Archbishop of Dublin untied the black ribbon, and found the wrist precisely as she had described it, with the nerves withered and the sinews shrunk, the discovery being placed on written record by both men, namely, Archbishop William King of Dublin and the first of the Beresford Earls of Tyrone. Lady Beresford lies buried in the Cathedral of St. Patrick, at Dublin, but her spook has its abode at Curraghmore. This is the true story and origin of the famous banshee of the Beresfords at Curraghmore, the existence of which is known and believed in from one end of Ireland to the other.

As for Lord Delaval Beresford, he was the youngest of the brothers of the late marquis, and had practically spent his entire life since attaining manhood in ranching in Texas, Mexico and Canada. He visited England occasionally, and formerly held a commission in the army, but had little fondness for the constraints of life in England, preferring the free and untrammelled existence of the Mexican border. His brother, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, is sailing from England next week, on leave of absence, in order to attend to the liquidation of the dead man's extensive interests on this side of the Atlantic, and incidentally to deal with the claims which have been put forward by Lord Delaval's octoroon housekeeper to his estate.

THE PRINCELY HOUSE OF GALITZYN.

From Russia comes the news of the destruction of the ancestral home of the princely house of Galitzyn, in the province of Charkoff, by insurgent peasantry, who not only plundered the chateau but consigned the latter to the flames, as well as all the extensive buildings in connection therewith, which included one of the most famous studs in Russia, sawmills, and all the agricultural machinery needed for the production of breadstuffs on a large scale. In this, as in other of their analogous outrages, the peasantry have displayed both lack of sense and of gratitude, for the vast quantities of corn which they destroyed on the Galitzyn property would have proved of inestimable value to the starving and famine stricken moujiks in the adjacent provinces; while the name of Galitzyn, like the equally historic one of Troubetzkoi, has always stood for popular rights and liberties.

The Galitzyns are descended from Guediminus, Grand Duke of Lithuania, in the fourteenth century, and founder of the Jagellon dynasty. The name Galitzyn is derived from golitsa, a gauntlet. Prince Basil Galitzyn was one of the four candidates for the throne of Russia in 1610, but gave way, like the Troubetzkoi of his day, in favor of Michael Romanoff. Whole columns would be needed to enumerate the names of all the statesmen, great generals and able administrators which the house of Galitzyn has given to Russia. It is to General Michael Galitzyn that belongs the credit of the conquest of Finland. Another, Prince Demetrius Galitzyn, was the conqueror of Livland. Another, of identically the same name, was the intimate friend and patron in Russia of Voltaire. Prince Sergius Galitzyn devoted the greater part of his immense fortune to the intellectual development of his fellow countrymen and to the endowment of all sorts of educational and scientific institutions. One died as ambassador at Vienna, and lies buried on a hill which was in his days just at the gates of the Austrian capital, and is known to this day as Galitzinberg. Several princes Galitzyn have braved the wrath of the Czar by not only becoming converts to Roman Catholicism, but also by entering holy orders of that denomination, achieving fame as Jesuit preachers and as missionaries in the Orient. Then there was that Prince Demetrius Galitzyn who behaved so splendidly as Governor General of Moscow during the great cholera epidemic, giving up his entire salary and allowances to the relief of the stricken and spending his days in visiting the various hospitals.

Finally, there was that Prince John Galitzyn who was Grand Master of the Household to the now widowed Empress, her favorite dencer, her constant attendant, and the close friend and mentor of the present Czar. He was with the latter in England throughout Nicholas's courtship of Princess Alex of Hesse, and there are few men who enjoyed a greater reputation for brilliancy and wit in London and in Paris, as in St. Petersburg, than Jean Galitzyn. His sister, Countess Oblokoff, was shot dead some years ago by her husband, the general of that name, while she was walking along the Nevsky Prospect, in St. Petersburg, with a former aide-de-camp of the general, at a moment when the promenade was thronged with all the rank and fashion of the capital. The general, besides killing his wife, mortally wounded the young officer. The late Czar, during whose reign this tragedy occurred, held that the general had been temporarily bereft of his reason by a jealousy for which there was some ground, and accordingly, instead of dealing with him as an ordinary murderer, consigned him to that terrible Solovetsk prison monastery, near Archangel, to spend the remainder of his days in prayer and fasting, shut off from all communication and intercourse with the outer world.

Another Galitzyn, Alexander by name, after being extensively entertained in New York, Chicago and Washington, came to grief owing to the discovery of a deal between himself and certain New York bric-à-brac dealers, according to the terms of which the greater part of their stock was to be sold as Galitzyn family heirlooms, nominally by his order. He had all sorts of queer adventures afterward over here, and was finally rescued from the gutter by the Salvation Army and shipped back by it to Europe as a hopeless case. Some of the princes of Galitzyn are in jail and others are in pauper institutions. There is a Prince Galitzyn who is a hack driver at Moscow, another who is a longshoreman at Odessa, a third who is a bareback rider in a fourth rate circus, while the Princess Sophia Galitzyn is said to have died of starvation in Paris as widow of the French Duc de Chaulnes, although there are some who claim that she is still living and happily married in America.

WHY LORD DELAMERE WAS ARRESTED.

So much mystery has been aroused by the brief cable dispatch from Mombasa, to the effect that Lord Delamere has been committed for trial at Narobi, in the East African Protectorate, "on a criminal charge brought against him under Sections 207 and 422 of the Indian Penal Code," that an explanation is absolutely necessary, as one has to be a lawyer acquainted with the legal procedure of British India in order to know what particular offences are referred to by the sections in question. The laws under which Lord Delamere has been committed for trial provide that "whoever fraudulently accepts, receives or claims any property, or any interest therein, knowing that he has no right or rightful claim to such property or interest, shall be punished with not more than two years' imprisonment."

It seems that a Mr. Charles Grant bought 500 acres in Narobi from Arthur Thomas Smart, which Lord Delamere claimed had been previously sold to him. Mr. Smart agreed to transfer the land to Lord Delamere, who gave him an indemnity covering costs and damage in case Grant should bring a suit against him. Grant then brought a civil suit for breach of agreement against Smart, and obtained judgment. Smart's lawyer lodged an appeal, and immediately afterward, before the appeal had been decided, Grant brought criminal proceedings again Lord Delamere for having accepted the transfer of land to which the title was defective.

The law under which Lord Delamere has been arrested and charged with crime has been denounced by jurists of every degree as enabling the most random and vexatious charges to be made, charges that are so seldom proved that according to Indian administrators the plaintiffs usually bolt if not bound over in heavy recognizances. In fact, Lord Delamere could not have been charged with crime under English law, and nowhere under the British flag, save in India, could a man, such as this peer, guilty at the most of a civil blunder—or what is legally described as a tort—find himself, thanks to the intricacies of the code, entangled in the meshes of criminal law.

Lord Delamere is a great landowner, both in England and in Africa. In the United Kingdom his estates extend over 10,000 acres of the finest land in Cheshire, while in British East Africa he has purchased a tract of some 200,000 acres of splendid land, near Narobi, where he is growing cotton and sugar with great success. He has a beautiful house there, and spends a portion of each year there, with his pretty wife, who was Lady Florence Cole, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Enniskillen, who, by the bye, have been spending Christmas with Lord and Lady Delamere at Narobi. Lord Delamere has done more than any one else to attract attention to British East Africa, and to interest his countrymen in this particular portion of the British Empire. Besides this, he has a splendid record as an explorer, and as a big game hunter. Indeed, he has a larger number of dead lions to his credit than any other sportsman now living. After passing unharmed through all sorts of perils in Africa he met with a very bad accident while following the hounds in Cheshire, injuring his spine, and it was while being nursed back to health that he fell in love with the most fascinating of those friends who were caring for him, namely, Lady Florence Cole. On his recovery they were married, and the union has turned out very well, as Lady Delamere is quite as passionately fond of sport, travel and adventure as her husband, who is about thirty-five years old.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

CONCERT AT MANHATTAN.

A change of programme marred Mr. Hammerstein's concert last night somewhat. Mr. Ancona was sick and Mme. Arta took his place. The audience did not seem to mind, however. Ivan Altchevsky sang the Prize Song from "Die Meistersinger," and the audience waited until the orchestral postlude was over before it burst into applause. Then it did, with a vengeance. The orchestra, under M. Tanara, won much well deserved applause in several selections. Mlle. Trentine looked more like Miss Fritzi Scheff than ever when she stood bowing to her enthusiastic audience after an aria from "I Pagliacci." Later she sang one of Micaelas' airs from "Carmen." Mme. Le Jeune, who is Mme. Gilibert, pleased the audience, as did her husband.

WAGNER CONCERT AT METROPOLITAN.

The concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was wholly Wagnerian, and lovers of that master's music applauded vigorously. The soloists were Mmes. Fleischer-Edel, Alten and Homer, and Burgstaller, Goritz, Reiss, Bars, Blass, Muhlmann, Gunther and Bayer. The entire Metropolitan Opera House orchestra assisted, Alfred Hertz being the conductor.

FULL CAST OF "SALOME."

The full cast for the performance of "Salome" at the Metropolitan has now been completed as follows:

Salome	Mme. Fremstad
Herodias	Mme. Weed
Page der Herodias	Mme. Jacoby
Page des Herodes	Mme. Matfield
Herodes	Burrian
Jochanaan	Van Rooy
Narraboth	Dippel
Erster Jude	Reiss
Zweiter Jude	Bayer
Dritter Jude	Paroli
Vierter Jude	Bars
Fünfter Jude	Dufriche
Erster Nazarener	Journet
Zweiter Nazarener	Spiner
Erster Soldat	Mühlmann
Zweiter Soldat	Blass
Ein Cappadocier	Lange

Mr. Burrian, the tenor, who will appear as Herod, created the part in the original Dresden production.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The following are the principal members of the company which will support Thomas W. Ross when he appears in Augustus Thomas's play, "The Other Girl," in Chicago on February 11: Dallas Tyler, Miss Ethel Brandon, William Redmond, William H. Tooker, George Harcourt and Frank Roberts.

When E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe appear in New York, at the Lyric Theatre, a special performance of "The Road to Yesterday," at the Herald Square, will be given for their exclusive benefit. Sothern and Marlowe expect to produce "The Road to Yesterday" as one of their many plays during the forthcoming London season at the Waldorf Theatre, Miss Marlowe appearing as Elspeth Tyrrell and Mr. Sothern as Jack Greatorex.

"The Straight Road," Clyde Fitch's new play, which Blanche Walsh is to present at the Astor Theatre to-night, has been literally tried on the dog. It happened at the Century Theatre, in St. Louis, last week, when the play was produced. The dog was a bull terrier. It was taken to the theatre by its owner, who wanted to take the dog into a box with him. The treasurer said he could not allow dogs in boxes, and decided that the animal must be checked in the cloakroom during the performance. This was done. During the first act of the play, when the voices of some of the actors were raised high, the noise excited the bull terrier. He began a howl that led some to think that the dog catcher was on his annual tour. The dog was taken out of the cloakroom and put in the cellar. Here he remained quiet until the third act, when Miss Walsh's tears and mental anguish, with sob accompaniment, won the dog's sympathy. He then proceeded to go the actress one better, and he did it beautifully, and kept on doing it until they gave him a dog biscuit. Then he quit, and the play went on.

TO SETTLE GREAT LAKES TROUBLE.

Waterways Commission Urges Free Navigation Treaty with Canada.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—The International Waterways Commission has made two unanimous reports on its recent meeting in Toronto. The first recommends that in return for 10,000 cubic feet of water which is taken from Lake Michigan every second for the Chicago Drainage Canal the United States should negotiate with Canada a treaty providing for free navigation between both countries on the Great Lakes. Canada now enjoys the navigation as a privilege and not as a right.

The commission's other recommendation is that a substitute commission be appointed to determine and mark the boundary line on Lake Erie and eliminate the disputes which arise from the poaching charges.

SPAIN'S REPRESENTATIVE HERE.

King Expected to Sign Nomination of Senor Pina To-Day.

Madrid, Jan. 6.—It is expected that King Alfonso will sign to-morrow the nomination of Ramon Piña as Spanish Minister to the United States. Señor Cologan, who was appointed Minister some time ago, but has never presented his credentials, is to be transferred to Mexico.

Señor Pina is an Under Secretary of State in the Spanish Foreign Office, and was attached to the Spanish delegation at the Algeciras conference on Moroccan reforms. He has acted as secretary of several legations in Europe.

NEW PETRIFIED FOREST FOUND.

One in Arizona Said to Surpass All Others in Size and Beauty.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Denver, Jan. 6.—H. H. Buckwalter, who has just returned from Arizona, reports that he discovered there a new and immense petrified forest which far surpasses those heretofore found, both in number of trees and beauty of petrifaction. He says that the trees in this forest are all solid agate most brilliantly colored, and one or two stumps taken to New York could be cut and polished into table tops and sold at fabulous prices.

Mr. Buckwalter brought away some large specimens of the rocks, one chunk weighing a couple of hundred pounds.

W. E. COREY'S TRIP ABROAD.

Rumors in Regard to Wedding—Miss Gilman in Paris.

Paris, Jan. 6.—Whether W. E. Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, will marry Mabelle Gilman before he returns to the United States cannot be ascertained definitely. When Mr. Corey arrived here a week ago it was understood that the wedding would not take place in the course of his present trip, and as late as last Wednesday Miss Gilman told intimate friends that the date of the ceremony had not been fixed. If these plans have been changed, the wedding will probably be in England, in order to obviate the vexatious formalities of the French law.

Beyond staying at a not conspicuous hotel in the suburbs, Mr. Corey has taken no special pains to hide his movements or to conceal the fact of his engagement to Miss Gilman. She and Mr. Corey, accompanied by Miss Gilman's mother, take daily automobile trips in the Bois de Boulogne, and Mr. Corey frequently dines with mother and daughter at some fashionable restaurant. He is usually accompanied by American friends, and sometimes after dinner they attend the theatre or opera.

After the return to the United States of Mr. and Mrs. Riggs, the latter being Miss Gilman's sister, who was with her on her tour of the Continent, Miss Gilman and her mother lived in a villa at St. Cloud, often going by motor car to Paris. Miss Gilman's sister, Cordelia, several months ago married Albert Thomas, the son of a clerk in a Paris real estate office. Mr. Corey has given Mr. Thomas employment with the United States Steel Corporation at Pittsburg.

Recently Mrs. Gilman and Miss Gilman came to Paris from St. Cloud and took an apartment at the Etoile.

DR. EDWARD P. BRYANT DYING.

Dr. Edward P. Bryant, of No. 208 West 145th street, who has been in Bellevue Hospital for five days suffering with chronic nephritis, at a late hour last night was said to have been unconscious for nearly thirty-six hours. His death was momentarily expected.

Dr. Bryant was formerly house physician at the Willis Parker Hospital and later resident physician on North Brother Island. Late in December he became a raving maniac and was taken to Harlem Hospital, later being transferred to Bellevue.

COLONEL C. W. WOOLSEY DEAD.

Asheville, N. C., Jan. 6.—Colonel Charles W. Woolsey, of New York, died to-day at Witchwood, his home near here. He was seventy-two years old. Colonel Woolsey had been in failing health for several months. He was a well known philanthropist, and had been a member of General Grant's staff, and a vestryman in the Vanderbilt Church at Biltmore. One daughter, Mrs. Copley Hewitt, of England, survives him.

OPERATION ON QUEEN OF HANOVER.

Vienna, Jan 6.—The Queen Dowager of Hanover was taken ill on Saturday night at Gmunden with inguinal hernia. An operation was successfully performed to-day.

MR. HARRIMAN MENDING STEADILY.

At the home of E. H. Harriman, No. 11 East 62d street, it was said last night that Mr. Harriman, who underwent an operation about a week ago, was getting along all right, in the opinion of his doctors, who say that he needs absolute rest for perhaps a week or ten days more. Mr. Harriman went down to dinner yesterday.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

ALBEMARLE—R. F. Bevan, Spain. ASTOR—Dr. M. Wallbocht, Hanover, Germany. FIFTH AVENUE—H. A. Nelson, Huddersfield, England. GRAND—H. Kurz, Monte Carlo. HOLLAND—Julius C. Prince, London. IMPERIAL—Charles H. Town, San Francisco, and Mark L. Hubbell, Buffalo. NETHERLAND—Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, San Francisco. ST. REGIS—John Mackay, Toronto.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Lecture by Professor Heinrich Kraeger before the Germanistic Society of America, Horace Mann Auditorium, Broadway and 120th street, 4:30 p. m.
Entertainment of United Harbor No. 1, American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots, Grand Central Palace, 8 p. m.
Dinner for Justice Peter A. Hendrick, Knickerbocker Hall, evening.
Meeting of the West End Association, Hotel St. Andrew, 8:30 p. m.
Entertainment of the Nameski Club of the 17th Assembly District, Lexington Opera House, Third avenue and 58th street, evening.
People's Institute lecture by Professor Henry R. Mussey on "The Iron Industry: Exploitation and Development," Cooper Union, 8 p. m.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Jan. 6.—Pressure continues low west of the Rocky Mountains with snow in Utah and the mountain districts. There was no other precipitation of consequence, except light rains in the Ohio Valley and local showers in the Gulf states.

It is much warmer from the Gulf states northwest and northeastward, except in New England, with temperature ranging from 10 to 30 degrees above the seasonal average. In the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys it is considerably colder, and in the Northwest the temperatures are still from 10 to 40 degrees below the seasonal average.

There will be local rains or snows Monday in the middle Mississippi and lower Ohio valleys, and possibly rain in Arkansas; local rains or snows in the lower lake region, Northern New York and Northwest New England, and snow in the central Rocky Mountain region, the middle plateau and Northern Arizona. On Tuesday the weather will be generally fair, except in the central Rocky Mountain region, where snow will probably continue. It will be colder Monday in the lake region, the Arkansas, the upper Mississippi, the lower Missouri and lower Ohio valleys and the extreme Southwest, and colder Tuesday in the upper Ohio Valley, the middle Atlantic and west Gulf states. In the Northwest temperatures will continue low.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For the District of Columbia, partly cloudy to-day and Tuesday; colder Tuesday; light southwest winds, becoming variable.

For New Jersey, partly cloudy to-day; warmer in southeast portion; Tuesday, partly cloudy and colder; light to fresh southwest winds, becoming variable.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, cloudy to-day; probably local rains; Tuesday, partly cloudy and colder; variable winds.

For Eastern New York, partly cloudy Monday; probably local rains in southern and rains or snow in northern portion; Tuesday, fair and colder; variable 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 last year:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 a. m.	34	40	6 p. m.	32	43
6 a. m.	32	38	9 p. m.	31	45
9 a. m.	36	39	11 p. m.	30	45
12 m.	39	43	12 p. m.	30	—
4 p. m.	36	46			

Highest temperature yesterday, 46 degrees; lowest, 38 degrees; average, 42 degrees; average for corresponding date last year, 34 degrees; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 32 degrees.

Local Forecast.—To-day partly cloudy, probably local rain; Tuesday fair, colder; variable winds.

HERE AND THERE.

FRESHMEN CLEAN STREETS.

Johns Hopkins Juniors Give an Exhibition of Hazing.

From The Baltimore Sun.

One of the most amusing hazing "bees" of the season at the Hopkins came off yesterday afternoon, when two of the innocent class known as freshmen were attracted from the region of the university at the close of the morning lectures, taken to the cage and there arrayed in fantastic costumes by the cruel juniors.

One of these particular freshmen who lives within the shadow of the monument took his new attire in no jovial mood, but the upper class men were too numerous for him to give any more than a remonstrating vent of words to the strange stunts that the juniors had so provokingly devised for him.

Arrayed in a pair of pajamas, with a street cleaning brush in his hands and accompanied by the other persecuted member of his class trundling a wheelbarrow, he left the university premises shortly after noon, under a large convoy of juniors and many of the small boys of the neighborhood. Upon reaching Howard street the two were put to the pleasant task of sweeping the street and shovelling the dirt into the wheelbarrow. The task lasted for about ten minutes, when the upper class men decided that the two victims should be exhibited further downtown.

Accordingly, the couple, accompanied by the ever present juniors and the increasing crowd of spectators, proceeded down Howard street to Franklin, stopping every few minutes to give practical demonstrations of the most improved methods of street cleaning. It was at this point that the humiliation of the freshmen reached its greatest height, for just as a demonstration was being given, to the great admiration of the crowd, several young lady friends of the demonstrators passed by and showed by their smiles that they recognized the young men.

In recognition of their excellent work, the freshmen were released after about an hour's submission to the will of their captors. It was a crestfallen looking couple that slunk back to the cage.

CHEAP OXYGEN.

From The Baltimore American.

Cheap oxygen is the one important product thus far obtained from liquid air for which such extravagant prophecies have been made. As the nitrogen and oxygen of the liquid air return to the gaseous state at different temperatures, it has proved to be possible to separate them by fractional distillation, and as the evaporation of the gases cools the air entering to be compressed in the apparatus, the process is very economical. An idea of this efficiency has lately been given by M. Georges Claude. His plant produces 1,000 cubic metres of oxygen, with a purity of 96 to 98 per cent, in twenty-four hours, and the cost in France is only one-twentieth of that of oxygen from the electrolytic decomposition of water.

IRELAND'S TRADE.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Ireland is a very good buyer, thanks to the comparative prosperity of the country at the present time. The imports in 1904 were worth $268,378,738 and the exports $226,810,195. The figures suggest that Ireland is a creditor country, having income from investments abroad—income paid in commodities imported. No doubt, part of the excess of imports over exports is due to the habit of her patriotic sons abroad of sending their earnings back to the old country. Last year Ireland exported $15,000,000 worth of butter. Her total exports of livestock, meat and fish were worth $114,000,000; whiskey, etc., $20,500,000; crops, fruit, flour, etc., $8,378,000. Her exports of manufactures were worth $48,344,000, but her imports of such goods were worth $83,000,000.

AN UNEQUALLED INDUSTRY.

From The Kansas City Journal.

The rapid growth of the industries which manufacture electrical apparatus is one of the surprising features of the modern industrial world. The total value of the output of these enterprises in the United States in 1905 amounted to the enormous sum of $217,000,000, a gain of $41,500,000, or 23 per cent over the figures of the preceding year, when the amount was $175,000,000. The largest single item was for electric motors, $42,000,000; next came the item of insulated wires and cables, $40,000,000; the third was for telephone apparatus, $37,000,000. The last named represents an increase of more than 25 per cent. This tallies with the statistics of the Bell companies of the United States, which are doubling the number of their subscribers every three years. Naturally the factories which manufacture telephone apparatus are having to work overtime to keep up with the demand.

THE RISE OF THE HUMBLE YAM.

From The Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

At length the humble yam, hitherto unrecognized except in certain syncopated classics sung by the dusky denizens at the South, has risen to the dignity of a national problem. Erstwhile the persimmon was thrust into the limelight through a decree which knocked the pucker out, though nature made the pucker first, as a sort of basic principle, and built the persimmon around it, just as the Italian builds his macaroni and the Dutchman his pretzel around a hole in the air. The persimmon is pertinent in any discussion of the yam, for the persimmon and the yam are perpetual where the 'possum blooms.

Which reflection is suggested by a remark in President Roosevelt's recent message on Panama. While discussing isthmian food problems, he said "there was much complaint, especially among the bachelors, as to the food they got on the isthmus, especially as regards yams," and he added "the married men and women, and the more advanced bachelors" expressed some dissatisfaction because they "generally could not get yams."

COST OF DISCOVERING AMERICA.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A Chicago antiquary has discovered that Columbus received a salary of $320. He estimates that the whole cost of the expedition that found America was about $7,000. John Knox received a salary of $520, and a leading lawyer in the time of Edward IV was content with a fee which amounted to $1 in our money. A sumptuous Christmas dinner could be bought then for 17 cents. A dollar went a long way in those days, but the salaries of professional men and the wages of laborers seem absurdly meagre when compared with the best paid ability and skill in these modern days. The good old times would present no attractions to those who imagine there was a time when labor was much better rewarded than it is to-day. Despite the monopolies and the trusts, a moderate fortune can be acquired now more readily than it could in former times. In 1820 a man who had $20,000 was accounted rich, and such men were very scarce.

PAINT AND OCEAN TRAVEL.

From The Philadelphia Record.

"The worst feature of ocean travel is never mentioned in steamship company prospectuses or in books of travel," said a returned tourist. "It is not seasickness, for only a few are taken that way in the new ocean greyhounds that neither rock nor pitch. It is not the narrow quarters or the inferior cooking or the tipping habit. It is paint. There is always wet paint on an ocean steamer, and there is never a sign on it to warn passengers. The modern sailor is a painter, constantly wielding the brush, always painting some part of the ship or other. There is hardly a passenger on an ocean liner that does not land from a voyage with some article of apparel damaged by paint. A sailor told me once that every ship is entirely repainted inside and out at least three times a year. The work goes on constantly in port and on the sea, and the passenger never can escape."

QUEEN RECEIVES MR. AND MRS. WHITE.

Rome, Jan. 6.—Queen Helena to-day received in private audience Mr. White, the American Ambassador, and Mrs. White. Her Majesty greeted them most cordially and expressed sorrow at their coming departure for France.

M'CLELLAN TO ADDRESS ALUMNI.

Orange, Jan. 6 (Special).—Mayor George B. McClellan of New York will be one of the speakers at the annual dinner of the Princeton Alumni Association of the Oranges, to be held in English's Hall, East Orange, on Thursday evening, February 7. Other speakers will be Dr. Francis L. Patton, former president; Job E. Hedges, Justice Mahlon Pitney and Professor Stockton Axson, of the university.

MISS NILLSON LOSES HOMING PIGEONS.

Miss Carlotta Nillson is lamenting the loss of two gray homing pigeons and has offered a reward for their return to her at the Madison Square Theatre. One of the birds has a black circle around its neck and the other a white one. She received the birds last Wednesday evening during the performance of "The Three of Us." They were given her by a man who on the night before at a New Year's party had heard her express a liking for birds of that kind. She had a cote built on the roof of the house where she lives, but when she let them out yesterday they rose and took wing toward the southwest.

EX-MAYOR'S SONS IN ACCIDENT.

Two young sons of ex-Mayor Edward W. Fiske of Mount Vernon, fourteen and twelve years old respectively, were thrown out of a carriage belonging to Dr. H. Eugene Smith, in which they were driving along Mount Vernon avenue yesterday afternoon, as a result of the carriage being run into by a trolley car. Neither boy was seriously hurt. One of the horse's legs was cut off and he had to be killed.

C. M. SCHWAB'S SISTER TO MARRY.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Johnstown, Penn., Jan. 6.—The engagement of David Barry, cashier of the First National Bank of Johnstown, and Miss Gertrude Schwab, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Schwab, of Loretto, and sister of Charles M. Schwab, was announced to-day. The wedding will take place shortly after Easter.

TWO KILLED IN C. P. WRECK.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 6.—Six cars of a Canadian Pacific transcontinental train which left Winnipeg on Saturday afternoon were derailed this afternoon twenty-five miles west of Fort William by a broken rail. H. Smith and K. Campbell, waiters, both of Montreal, were killed. Six persons were slightly injured.

AUTO CAR HITS BRIDGE.

Two Hurt Near Camden Where Two Were Killed Last Year.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Atlantic City, Jan. 6.—Edward Rankin Abernethy, of New York, and his chauffeur, Pierre Le Bonne, narrowly escaped death at the bridge across the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks at Atco to-day, where Neal Wolff and Miss Marie Hamill, of Philadelphia, were killed last summer. One of Abernethy's ears was nearly torn off and he received severe scalp wounds. The end of his nose was almost scraped off. The chauffeur's nose was broken, and he received two or three scalp wounds. Miss Edith Watson and Horace Binney, of New York, who accompanied Mr. Abernethy, escaped uninjured. The machine was so badly wrecked that it had to be towed to Camden.

Mr. Abernethy was at Lakewood, and this morning started out with his party for a day's spin. They went over as far as Trenton, down the Delaware on the New Jersey side to Camden, and then decided to run over to Atlantic City. They were whizzing along at high speed and failed to see the bad curve near the Atco bridge. Neither did they see a bad slough of mud. The machine struck it, skidded, and Mr. Abernethy and the chauffeur were pitched into the railing of the bridge as the front of the machine struck it. Both were rendered unconscious, but Mr. Abernethy was first to recover. He was trying to revive the chauffeur, when Dr. Edward L. Engle, of Philadelphia, came up in his machine. He assisted in the work of reviving the wounded man. The injured were taken to Camden. They said they would hire another machine and go back to Lakewood.

CRASHES INTO FIRE CHIEF'S AUTO.

Policeman, Chasing Supposed Speeder, Unable to Stop His Motorcycle.

Bicycle Policeman James Haggerty, of the High Bridge station, was knocked unconscious last night when his motorcycle ran into Chief Croker's automobile while going at the rate of forty miles an hour. He was taken to Fordham Hospital in the automobile, where he recovered sufficiently to be taken home.

Haggerty was standing at 181st street and Jerome avenue at 10 o'clock, when he saw a big red automobile going south at a high rate of speed. He shouted to the chauffeur to slow down, but no attention was paid to him, so he gave chase.

At 161st street the automobile came to a sudden stop to avoid running into a trolley car. Haggerty was going so fast he could not stop and crashed into the rear left wheel of the automobile. He was thrown twenty feet, lighted on his head and lay motionless.

Captain John Rush, who was running the car, jumped out and went to the aid of the policeman, who appeared to be badly injured. Chief Croker ordered him placed in the auto and rushed him to Fordham Hospital, where it was found he had a severe scalp wound.

THE RELIGIOUS DRAMA DISCUSSED.

National Arts Club Hold Twelfth Night Celebration in New Home.

"If I were Archbishop of New York I would lay a foundation for a religious press, and then build a theatre in which all the Catholics and many of the Protestants could witness forty modern religious plays that the best writers could provide," said the Rev. John Talbot Smith last night at the National Arts Club at its celebration of Twelfth Night, in the new clubhouse, on the south side of Gramercy Park.

The speaker was chairman of the committee on discussion, and he was summing up after the other speakers had addressed those present on the subject "The Religious Drama. Should It Be?" Mrs. Emma Beckwith had told them that the New York public liked the four Cohans better than "Everyman."

Charles De Kay said that the religious drama always had been and always will be with us. "It touches human beings of both sexes," said he. "You may pretend that you are not a religious animal, but you are, and you might as well acknowledge it."

Charles Henry Meltzer said in part:

When we say that we are opposed to such an uplifting, beautiful drama as "Everyman" it is not entirely to our credit. There are scoffers—clever people who are smart, who have no souls. They sit in the first rows of the orchestra stalls, the overfed, the overprosperous people, who, after a heavy dinner, are harassing their souls with the work they have done in Wall Street, that is of no benefit to any one but themselves and their families. How can they judge or criticise a religious drama? It is essential that people who go to see such a play have hearts, or, if not, at least intelligence. Those two things are the hardest to find in combination. The time is coming when the play with religious effects will be popular here.

Charles Lamb, who followed Mr. Meltzer, said in part:

It is art that has made the miracle play possible. They are building a church in London, according to the terms of a dead man's will, in which no sermons are to be preached, for, after directing that the church be decorated with the best in religious art, the will says: "I believe that religious art will carry its own conviction and preach its own sermon." The artist can preach with his brush or his chisel as well as any priest or prelate. It is not necessary to criticise the theatre. Don't criticise the bad—put up the good.

By permission of Mr. Conried, Mrs. Henrietta Wakefield sang a contralto aria from "Samson and Delilah," "Amour voens aider," and Mrs. Beatrice Bowman sang two soprano solos. The second part of the entertainment was the Twelfth Night "Show" at King Benedict's court, with a foreword by John De Witt Warner. There were forty-four singing and speaking parts in the piece, which was gorgeously costumed, and set on a stage at the end of the art gallery.

FALSE TEETH SAVE MAN'S LIFE.

Plate Deflects Bullet and Prevents Severing of Spinal Cord—Assailant Escapes.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

South Norwalk, Conn., Jan. 6.—On a crowded railroad platform, Edmund Kotowski, a New York baker, last night shot Julius Setowsky, of Norwalk. He fired only one shot. The bullet entered Setowsky's mouth, tore his cheek open and came out of the back of the head. His life was probably saved by his false teeth. The bullet hit the plate, and was deflected from its course, which would probably have carried it through the spinal cord. Kotowski escaped. He lives at No. 63 East 12th street, New York.

RIOT OF 1,400 LABORERS.

Greeks in San Francisco Attack Foreman Because One Was Discharged.

San Francisco, Jan. 6.—In a riot of 1,400 Greek laborers employed on the United (street) Railways to-day Markos Rouhatos was struck on the head with a brick and killed. The men were working on the streetcar tracks at 16th and Valencia streets under Maurice Buckley.

Shortly before noon Buckley discharged William Christ, an interpreter, and Rouhatos, a laborer. This, it is said, angered the Greeks, who threw stones, bricks and other missiles at the foreman. One of these accidentally struck Rouhatos, killing