lation at the next session in favor of old age pensions and work for the unemployed. Mr. Shackleton, who will probably succeed Mr. Hardie in the leadership, is equally emphatic in condemning anything short of abolition as a measure for reforming the Lords. The tariff reformers are received with equal coldness when they seek to purchase labor support by vague promises that social reforms will be financed as soon as there is an ample tariff for revenue. Democracy is feared when trade unionism is behind it, whereas Chartism was despised as a turbulent mob without political authority or resources of organization. Labor has discovered how strong it is when it stands alone, and there is a cynical smile on toil-worn faces when the government warning is heard, "We will meet you and we will beat you with the Radical forces of progress!" I. N. F.

CULTURE IN AMERICA.

Professor Kuehnemann Warmly Praises System at Harvard.

Berlin, Oct. 20.—An appreciative description of American university and home life is given in "Wessermann's Monatsheften" by Professor Eugen Kuehnemann, who passed two years at Harvard as exchange professor. The arrangements for study, the close comradeship of the students, the beautiful surroundings and the general tone of culture are subjects of the professor's warmest praise. The lecture halls, the students' dormitories, the collections and libraries and the experimental laboratories he holds up as patterns to the world, while the prevailing quiet he considers eminently conducive to study.

A large share of his admiration is reserved for the home life of the American town. The comfort and beauty of the house interiors made a deep impression on him, and he tells his readers that they have much to learn in that respect. He was struck by the roominess and arrangement of the various apartments, all of which he found exactly suited to their intended use, without display.

Until he visited America it had never occurred to him how far Germany lagged behind in regard to culture. In America, as in England, and to a great extent in France, culture held first place, and then came learning. In Germany, owing to the long period of poverty which she had passed through, compelling each to struggle for himself, no upper stratum of society such as is generally recognized as forming the foundation of exterior and interior culture had developed itself. The only way a person was marked out from his neighbors was by his learning, which brought him into touch with the ruling class. Consequently, education was unduly overrated, at the expense of good breeding. The epoch of prosperity now being enjoyed by Germany is, however, the professor concludes, creating a new order of things, and, with its recognized leadership in the sciences, the empire is moving steadily toward the goal which will enable it also to take its proper place in the forefront of culture.

BRILLIANT SPEAKERS ACCEPT.

Civic Forum Will Have Foremost Men of the World on Its Platform.

The Civic Forum is the name of the new enterprise planned to give New York a public platform which is expected to exercise a national and even international influence. There are to be ten meetings this season in Carnegie Hall, at which addresses will be made by prominent men of this and other countries. At the opening of the Forum on Wednesday evening, November 20, the principal speaker will be Governor Hughes. At the following meetings, which will run into April, addresses will be made by Secretary Taft, William Jennings Bryan, Professor Paul Milukoff, of St. Petersburg, and others. Professor Milukoff is the leader of the Constitutional Democrats in Russia, and is considered by many the foremost statesman of that country.

Among the other representative foreigners who have been invited to make addresses in the near future are Bjornstjern Bjornson, the Norwegian author and social reformer; Rudyard Kipling, John Burns, Sir Robert Hart, for forty years Inspector General of Customs in China, and Frederick van Eeden, one of the foremost literary men in Holland. Among the Americans who have been asked to occupy the Forum's platform are Governor Folk, Governor Johnson, District Attorney Heney, of San Francisco, and President Alderman of the University of Virginia.

The Civic Forum will be strictly non-partisan and non-sectarian and the questions discussed will be mainly political and economical and related to social progress. The plan has been indorsed by Bishop Potter, Richard Watson Gilder and Secretary Straus. All of these men have become vice-presidents of the council, which is headed by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott. Admission to the meetings will be by card, entitling the holder to a reserved seat. The executive offices of the movement will be at No. 23 West 44th street.

BAPTISTS WANT SACRAMENTAL WINE.

Ask Extra Session of Georgia Legislature to Amend Prohibition Law.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Atlanta, Oct. 20.—There is a general movement among Georgia Baptists to urge an extra session of the Legislature to provide for sacramental wine, which is barred under the prohibition law recently adopted.

At a meeting of the Baptist Church in Harris yesterday a resolution was adopted calling upon the Governor for a ruling on sacramental wine, and, if the wine is forbidden, asking him to call an extra legislative session.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., Oct. 20.—The Vanderbilt party, including Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt and Count Szechenyi, who spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane at Lenox, is expected again at Newport to-morrow for a few days' stay before starting for the Adirondacks to join the house party of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt at Sagamore Lodge.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and a party of young people, who are also to be her guests, left here in the Vanderbilt private car Wayfarer for the camp this afternoon. The party will be in the Adirondacks for the next five weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson Spencer and their son, Willing Spencer, will close their Newport season to-morrow and go at once to their home in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Huntington closed their cottage here to-day and went to Boston, where they will remain for a short time before returning to their home in Brooklyn.

It is the intention of Mrs. Woodbury Kane to remain at her cottage until the first of the coming month, when she will go to New York for a month's visit. She will spend the remainder of the winter in Aiken.

FLAUBERT MONUMENT UNVEILED.

Rouen, Oct. 20.—A monument to the memory of Gustave Flaubert, the French novelist, was unveiled in this city to-day. M. Flaubert was a native of Rouen, and died near here in 1880.

MISSIONARY DIES, AGED 102 YEARS.

Branford, Conn., Oct. 20 (Special).—Word has been received here of the death in Honolulu on September 29 of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Parker, the oldest missionary in the Hawaiian Islands. Mrs. Parker was born here on May 2, 1805. She was a member of the sixth company of missionaries sent out by the American Board, sailing on September 24, 1832, from New London. Her husband, who was Benjamin Wyman Parker, of Reading, Mass., and whom she married in Guilford, Conn., the same year, was a member of the party. At the 100th birthday anniversary of Mrs. Parker George R. Carter, Governor of the Hawaiian Islands, and Queen Liliuokalani were guests. Mrs. Parker was buried in Honolulu. She leaves four children.

H. B. PLATT GETTING WELL.

At the Roosevelt Hospital it was said last night that H. B. Platt, son of Senator Thomas C. Platt, who is suffering from typhoid fever, was greatly improved and had passed a comfortable day. Mr. Platt's wife died from the same disease a few months ago, and Frank H. Platt, his brother, had typhoid fever about two years ago.

CURZON AT OXFORD.

Startles Dons by Going Into Residence There.

Lord Curzon is taking his duties as Chancellor of the University of Oxford very seriously to heart. For I learn that he has rented for several months the stately old gray house in St. Giles's, dating from the early part of the seventeenth century, which is used by Oxford to quarter the judges when they visit the city to hold the assizes in the name of the King. It is necessary to go back into mediæval times in order to find any instance of a chancellor of the university taking up his residence at Oxford, most of the holders of the office having regarded the latter as being of a purely honorary and decorative character, and having delegated their judicial and administrative duties to the vice-chancellor, who is always the president of one or another of the colleges. It is said that Lord Curzon's object in living at Oxford is to promote the work which he has inaugurated in connection with the public appeal for funds for the university, and that he also proposes to initiate a scheme for modernizing the course of studies and bringing them more abreast of the enlightenment, progress, knowledge and science of the twentieth century.

While there is no doubt that Lord Curzon's presence at Oxford, with all that zest and energy which he displayed while Viceroy of India, will infuse some new life into the university, and rattle bones that have become almost too dry for use in these present days, it will seriously disturb the equanimity and the dignity of the vice-chancellor. For he wields his extensive authority only during the absence of the Chancellor, and it is extremely doubtful whether Lord Curzon can delegate to him any of his duties while he himself is within the city limits

AMERICAN WIFE GENERALLY WINS.

While many of the so-called international marriages result in matrimonial shipwreck, it is worthy of note that in almost every instance where recourse is had to the divorce court the decree is granted in favor of the American wife. The exceptions to this rule are so few and far between that when they occur they naturally attract some attention. That is why the dissolution of the marriage of Sir Merrik and Lady Burrell last week in London has been found worthy of being cabled to this country.

Sir Merrik is a scion of one of the oldest houses in Europe. True, his baronetcy is of relatively modern creation, dating only from 1774. But the Burrells are an historic family, who claim descent from Burrell, a Goth who flourished in Barcelona in the ninth century. John Burrell, a direct ancestor, is on record as having fitted out a ship and equipped a company of archers for his King in 1414. Ranulph Burrell, another direct ancestor of Sir Merrik, married the only daughter and heiress of Sir Walter Wodeland, who bore the Black Prince's banner at the battle of Poictiers. The baronetcy was conferred, as stated above, in 1774 upon Merrik Burrell, who was governor of the Bank of England.

The present baronet served as an officer of the 1st Dragoons. He went through the Boer campaign and almost lost his life three years ago through the burning of Knepp Castle, his grand old place in Sussex, near Horsham. Knepp Castle was one of the great feudal fortresses built by the Braosi family to defend the six "rapes" of Sussex and was filled with art treasures, including a magnificent collection of pictures, and notably eight fine Holbeins, all of which were destroyed in the flames.

Sir Merrik, who is a very good looking young fellow and universally popular, is so rich in his own right that financial considerations cannot have weighed very heavily in his suit for the hand of Miss Wilhelmina Winans, and the allowance of $15,000 a year, which was all that the couple received from her father, Walter Winans, of Baltimore, is understood to have gone entirely in Lady Burrell's pin money. The Comtesse Henri de Galord de Bearn, Princess de Chalais, formerly Miss Beatrice Winans, whose death has just taken place at St. Petersburg, where her husband was one of the secretaries of the French Embassy, was a first cousin of Lady Burrell. Sir Merrik's mother was a daughter of Sir Robert Loder, who left a fortune of some $30,000,000, of which she received a large share, which has gone to her son. The corespondent in the divorce case was one of Sir Merrik's brother officers, a Captain King of his regiment.

Sir Merrik represents the senior branch of the Burrell family. A junior line holds the peerage of Gwydyr. Lord Gwydyr, however, does not convey the idea of anything young. For he has attained the patriarchal age of ninety-seven, was five years old at the time of the battle of Waterloo, and enjoys the distinction, probably unique, of being the only person now living who was actually present at the coronation of four English monarchs. When a boy of ten years old he went from the gardens of Gwydyr House, Whitehall, to the Speaker's steps at Westminster in his grandfather's state barge, manned by liveried oarsmen, and was present in Westminster Abbey when the crown was placed on the head of King George IV, acting as page of honor to his grandfather, the first Lord Gwydyr.

He witnessed on the occasion of the coronation banquet of George IV, in Westminster Hall, the last appearance of the royal champion, who, in accordance with time honored tradition, rode into the great hall, arrayed from head to foot in steel armor, to fling his gauntlet on the floor before the table at which the King was seated, with a challenge of mortal combat to all who dared to dispute the King's right to the throne. This picturesque ceremony was omitted at the subsequent coronations of King William IV, of Queen Victoria and of King Edward, at all of which the venerable Lord Gwydyr was present.

In spite of his great age he is still able to move about, to occasionally visit the House of Lords, of which he is certainly the oldest member, while his mind and memory remain wonderfully clear.

WARNING AGAINST A NOBLE ADVENTURER.

Inasmuch as the sol-disant Count Nicholas Savine de Toulouse-Lautrec is once more at large, and has sailed for America, where he may have landed ere this letter appears in print, it may be as well to warn people that he has no right whatsoever to the name and title of "Count de Toulouse-Lautrec," that he has behind him a career of the most picturesque criminality and long prison record. I have in my possession a communication from the head of the old French noble house of De Toulouse-Lautrec, asking me to give the most widespread publicity to the repudiation by his family of the claims of relationship put forward by Savine, who is a Russian, and not a Frenchman, by birth. The head of the family in question is Count de Toulouse-Lautrec, who is a member of the French Jockey Club, and of the Societe Hippique, married to the Comtesse de Turenne, and whose town house is in the Rue de Balzac at Paris, while his country seat is the Chateau de St. Sauveur, in the Department of Tarn. His brother, Count Odon de Toulouse-Lautrec, is likewise married to a very rich woman, and divides his time between his mansion in the Rue de l'Universite at Paris and his Chateau de la Halchois, in the Department of Ille-et-Vilaine.

Savine has assumed their title on the strength of an alleged marriage between his father, "Prince" Savine, and "Fannie de Toulouse-Lautrec, daughter of Count Alexander de Toulouse-Lautrec of Warsaw," and was always ready to show every one a document bearing all sorts of stamps and seals, according to which "Count Alexander de Toulouse-Lautrec" bequeathed to his grandson, Nicholas Savine, has name and his title. This paper is a forgery. For the adventurer, who comes of an untitled family of the Russian petite noblesse, and whose portrait figures in the rogues' galleries of so many different countries, never had a mother or grandfather of the name of Toulouse-Lautrec. Indeed, the real owners of the name, which is one of the oldest and most illustrious in France, figuring repeatedly in the pages of French history since the days of the Crusades, are deserving of a good deal of sympathy, owing to the fact that during the last ten or fifteen years it has been identified in the public mind of nearly every civilized country, including the United States, with so many daring swindles and crimes that it would be difficult for any one of the authentic Counts de Toulouse-Lautrec to show themselves in America without receiving altogether unenviable attention on the part of the police.

What has helped Savine in no small degree to maintain his assumption of the French name and title is that in 1858, in April, he took out his first papers of American citizenship in the Illinois Circuit Court, before Judge Gibbon, solemnly renouncing his allegiance to the Czar and surrendering the title of count, which had never belonged to him, the documents being made out in the name of "Toulouse-Lautrec," and it is on the strength of this confirmation by the United States government of his name of Toulouse-Lautrec that he travels. This, however, did not prevent the French courts, in July, 1902, from annulling his marriage to the unfortunate Mlle. Clemence Vervoort, daughter of respectable and well-to-do parents in France, on the ground that in wedding her he had intentionally deceived her by falsely representing himself to be Count de Toulouse-Lautrec and a scion of that well known house of the French nobility, with which the tribunals established that he has never had even the remotest relationship. At the same time the courts pronounced the child born to the union to be legitimate. This is occasionally done by the courts of the Old World where marriages are annulled, a notable case being that of the present Crown Prince of Monaco, who was specially declared legitimate when the marriage of his parents, the reigning Prince of Monaco, with the latter's first wife, Lady Mary Hamilton, was pronounced void.

Savine started out in life with the most brilliant prospects. He was educated at the Imperial College of Pages at St. Petersburg, often figured as page of honor at court ceremonies, and received a commission in one of the cavalry regiments of the Guards on graduating. He took part in the war with Turkey, distinguished himself at Plevna, where he was decorated for bravery, but on his return to St. Petersburg at the conclusion of the conflict became involved, through extravagance, in all sorts of unsavory scrapes in connection with cards (which led to his dismissal in disgrace from the army), counterfeit money, arson, after he had engaged in the fire insurance agency business, and heaven only knows what all besides. Repeatedly arrested, convicted and consigned to prison in Russia and abroad, he became celebrated as a jail breaker, some of his escapes being of the most daring description, while his impudence may be gauged from the fact that, although an ex-convict and known to the police all over Europe, he actually induced Dictator Stambuloff to consider quite seriously for the space of six weeks his candidature to the throne of Bulgaria before being accidentally unmasked. He is a man about fifty-five or fifty-eight years old, a most agreeable conversationalist, with perfect manners, and possessed of an air of breeding that is very misleading. But he is one of the most dangerous adventurers in existence.

FOUNDER OF THE HOUSE OF COVENTRY.

The Hon. Henry Coventry, who, according to the cable dispatches, has just become engaged to Mrs. E. Kip McCreery, daughter of the late Colonel and Mrs. Lawrence Kip, of New York, niece of the late Pierre Lorillard and divorced wife of Richard McCreery, of San Francisco, is the third son of Lord Coventry, and his principal claim to distinction thus far is the fact that at the age of twenty-four or thereabouts he took part in the Jameson raid into the Transvaal, added to which he has achieved fame as a cricketer, as a master of the hounds and as a tennis champion. Moreover, two of his brothers, Lord Deerhurst and the Hon. Charles Coventry, have married Americans, Lady Deerhurst being the daughter of Mrs. Charles W. Bonynge, of San Francisco, and niece of Governor Stephens of Missouri, while Charles Coventry has as wife the daughter of Fitzhugh Whitehouse, of Newport and New York.

The founder of the Coventry family was Lord Mayor of London and one of the executors of the will of Sir Richard Whittington, who left him his celebrated cat for his trouble—that cat which alone of its race has a full-fledged statue erected in its honor in one of the oldest churches of the British metropolis.

What is known in the English statute book as the Coventry act, and which provides for the punishment of "false assertions affecting the personal honor of the sovereign," owes its origin to one of the ancestors of the present Lord Coventry, who uttered some home truths about the disreputable Charles II from his place in the House of Lords. When remonstrated with by some of the court party "for casting reflections upon the conduct of his majesty," Lord Coventry aggravated his offence by declaring that "the King's conduct was so dark that it was impossible to cast reflections upon it." King Charles, on being informed of this addition of insult to injury, suborned a few bravos to assault and mutilate the outspoken legislator, and, when his nose had been duly sliced off, observed, with brutal jocularity, that for the future "Lord Coventry would not be able to poke it into his (King Charles's) affairs."

The sixth Earl of Coventry is known to fame as the husband of the eldest of those celebrated beauties of the eighteenth century, the Gunning sisters, the youngest of whom is famous in art history as the Gainsborough Duchess of Devonshire. It is to this Gunning Countess of Coventry that the Coventrys are to-day indebted in all probability for their undeniable comeliness.

Mrs. E. Kip McCreery will have an Indian brother-in-law, for her future husband's sister, Lady Anne, is married to the Indian Prince Dhuleep Singh, who claims to be a descendant of the former kings of the Punjaub, in India.

The home of Lord Coventry, who is an old and close friend of the King, is Croome Court, in Worcestershire, and it owes the beauty of its gardens and park mainly to the skill of the famous landscape gardener, "Capability" Brown, of the eighteenth century. The Coventry peerage dates from 1628, and the present Earl married a daughter of the late Lord Craven, and is therefore the uncle of Lady Craven, who was Miss Bradley Martin, of New York. MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

CARDINAL ON "RACE SUICIDE."

Famous Baltimore Prelate Approves President Roosevelt's Ideas.

In a letter to "The Baltimore Sun," Cardinal Gibbons speaks strongly in favor of President Roosevelt's well known ideas on "race suicide." The Cardinal says:

Loyal Catholics everywhere welcomed the courageous pronouncements of President Roosevelt upon race suicide. I say courageous because unfortunately they run counter to ideas only too readily welcomed by large numbers of the well-to-do and self-indulgent and worldly minded, whose hostility they could but provoke.

To comprehend the doctrine upon this matter constantly upheld by Christian teaching one must be possessed by the sense of the overmastering importance, ever insisted upon by our Divine Master and Teacher, of the things of the heavenly kingdom over those of this world. 'Be not anxious (divided, according to the forcible expression of the Greek text, divided from justice and the kingdom of God), therefore, saying: What shall we eat, or what shall we drink, or wherewith shall we be clothed? For after all these things do the heathen seek. For your Father knoweth that you have need of all these things. Seek ye, therefore, first the kingdom of God and his justice, and all these things shall be added unto you."

Marriage, according to the Christian dispensation, is not instituted for self-indulgence, but for the rearing of children in the knowledge and fear of God, who will fulfil their every obligation as individuals and as members of the social body, and prepare themselves for the eternal society of their Divine Master and His faithful servants. Its duties properly fulfilled develop in the highest degree self-denying, unfailing, courageous devotedness in the individual, and consequently in the family the strong and tender bonds that hold its members in undying fidelity and love.

It was never intended that marriage should be divorced from religion. It is only with the aids that religion gives that its high duties can be fulfilled; and it is only they who strive to fulfill them, the fathers and mothers whose lives are in their families, that taste the deepest and truest joys of family life. To those who have mind and heart intent upon enjoyments outside the family circle, the humble duties of spouse and parent become irksome, and there is a desire to shun them.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the two or three children of the small family, who receive all the advantages and all the indulgences that their parents can bestow, are going to become the best men and women. There is a discipline and a training in the large family, where the feelings and rights of others have constantly to be reckoned with, which are much more effective in preparing the right sort of men and women to meet the conditions of real life. Those thus reared will not so easily be found among the hordes of lazy, self-centred do-nothings, who are of no good to church, or to society, or to themselves. The race has not improved, but has suffered disaster, in both nations and communities, where the procreation of children has not been looked upon as a matter far too sacred and momentous to be left to the control of individual appreciation of its manifold and perplexing problems.

The accidentally occurring case of exceptional hardship for the mother, where physical health is gravely compromised, has been made far too much of. All important general laws bear hard at times upon the individual.

KANSAS CITY THEATRES DEFY JUDGE.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 20.—All theatres in Kansas City were open to-day, in violation of the Sunday closing order of Judge Wallace, of the Criminal Court. All the actors and actresses who participated in the performances will be indicted by Tuesday if Judge Wallace's instructions are obeyed by the grand jury. The persons indicted will be released on bond. Judge Wallace believes this method, if adopted every Sunday, will prove so inconvenient to travelling actors that the theatres will be compelled to close.

Nearly all merchants, except cigar dealers, obeyed the closing order.

FRANCIS JOSEPH WORSE

A Restless Night Followed by Increased Weakness.

Vienna, Oct. 20.—Emperor Francis Joseph passed a rather unsatisfactory night. He was disturbed frequently by fits of coughing, which were followed by restlessness. The body physician was called frequently to his majesty's room during the night. Late yesterday afternoon there were symptoms of weakness and apathy.

This morning the patient arose at his usual hour, but he was not able to attend the divine service which had been arranged for to-day.

In spite of the doctors' advice the Emperor insisted upon receiving the heads of his civil and military cabinets. General Bolfras, his aide-de-camp, was with him for an hour. At the end of this interview his majesty was somewhat fatigued.

The doctors found this morning that the catarrh was slightly better, but the patient still has fits of violent coughing.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the throne, visited Schönbrunn Castle to-day, and remained for an hour. He inquired regarding the Emperor's condition, but did not see him.

Thousands of the inhabitants of Vienna gathered early in the forenoon in the park surrounding the castle to get news of their monarch's condition.

A semi-official report issued to-night says that the Emperor is much better, and even on the road to recovery. This optimistic statement, however, is seriously doubted in well informed private circles.

According to to-night's information the condition of his majesty is stationary. He is still without fever. He fell asleep several times in his armchair during the day. Symptoms of asthma showed themselves this afternoon.

SITE FOR NATIONAL WOODMEN'S HOME.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Colorado Springs, Col., Oct. 19.—The executive committee of the Modern Woodmen of the World of America has bought the Ambler ranch, near here, as a site for a national home and sanatorium. The action was taken in executive session at Rock Island, Ill., to-day. The ranch consists of one thousand acres, and the price is $15,000. The home will cost $500,000.

"THE SILVER GIRL" TO LEAVE WALLACK'S

Edward Peple's play, "The Silver Girl," now running under the management of Frank McKee at Wallack's Theatre, will close its engagement there on November 4, to be succeeded by "The Right of Way." Mr. McKee hopes to announce the new home of the production this week.

"The Silver Girl" is at Wallack's Theatre under an indefinite arrangement. It was understood that its term at that playhouse was to have expired on December 4, but the management discovered a few days ago that "The Right of Way" had contracted for the theatre beginning November 4, one month earlier, and Mr. McKee has had to seek other quarters. The play has had a successful run since the season opened.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

BUCKINGHAM—Major General G. L. Gillespie, Washington. BELMONT—C. E. Benson, Chicago. EMPIRE—E. P. Stirling, Washington. HOLLAND—R. S. Kampmann, San Antonio, Tex. IMPERIAL—A. C. Watson, Indianapolis. MANHATTAN—J. G. Wray, Chicago. WALDORF-ASTORIA—Howard Heinze and George Carnegie, Pittsburg.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

American Museum of Natural History, free, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

William J. Bryan speaks at De Witt Clinton High School, Tenth avenue, 58th and 59th streets, 11 a. m.

William J. Bryan talks to striking telegraphers, afternoon.

Notification of John T. McDonough and Reuben R. Lyon, Independence League candidates for Court of Appeals, Hotel Manhattan, 5 p. m.

William J. Bryan at Cooper Union, 8 p. m.

Congressman W. E. Bennet at Republican mass meeting, No. 1324 Franklin avenue, The Bronx, 8 p. m.

Reception to Herbert Parsons at East Side Republican Club, No. 234 East 31st street, 8 p. m.

Ratification meeting, Republican organization of the 13th Assembly District, No. 104 West 63d street, 8 p. m.

Ratification meeting, Republican Club of the 30th Assembly District, No. 112 East 125th street, 8 p. m.

Monthly meeting Republican Club, No. 54 West 40th street, 8 p. m.

Fifteenth annual entertainment of Boys' and Girls' Union of the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Lexington Opera House, 8 p. m.

Herbert L. Bridgman on "The Press and the Public," Bedford Branch of Young Men's Christian Association, Bedford avenue and Monroe street, Brooklyn, 8 p. m.

Free lectures of the Board of Education, 8 p. m.—De Witt Clinton High School, 59th street and Tenth avenue, George W. Hunter, "The Adirondacks" (illustrated); Public School 5, 141st street and Edgecombe avenue, Frank L. Mead, "With Paddle and Pack" (illustrated); Public School 14, No. 225 East 27th street, Masujiro Honda, "Japanese Life and Customs" (illustrated); Public School 33, No. 418 West 28th street, Ernest K. Coulter, "The Children's Court"; Public School 46, 156th street and St. Nicholas avenue, Edwin E. Slosson, "The Panama Canal" (illustrated); Public School 51, No. 523 West 44th street, Azel Hull Fish, "A Chapter from the Book of Golden Deeds" (illustrated); Public School 62, Hester, Essex and Norfolk streets, W. Wallace Ker, "Generation of Electricity" (illustrated); Public School 82, 70th street and First avenue, Raymond L. Ditmars, "Snakes"; Public School 119, 133d street, near Eighth avenue, Frank Stephens, "Production and Distribution"; Public School 135, First avenue and 51st street, Albert L. Mershon, "Distinguished Names in Mediæval History"; Public School 158, Avenue A, between 77th and 78th streets, Henry Collins Walsh, "The Land of the Moon" (illustrated); Public School 159, No. 241 East 119th street, J. Wilder Fairbank, "Ramona and the Land of Sunshine" (illustrated); Public School 188, Lewis and East Houston streets, Alvah D. James, "Across South America" (illustrated); New York Public Library, No. 112 East 96th street, Mrs. Grace A. Burt Bonnell, "Hans Christian Andersen"; St. Luke's Hall, No. 483 Hudson street, De Witt C. Snyder, "How the People Live in Congo Land" (illustrated); St. Peter's Hall, 20th street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, Elwood G. Tewksbury, "The 'Boxer' Uprising" (illustrated); Public School 23, 165th street and Union avenue, Professor Ernest R. Von Nardroff, "Color Photography" (illustrated); Public School 5, No. 2436 Webster avenue, Alfred W. Martin, "Seattle and the Pacific Northwest"; Public School 7, Church street, Kingsbridge, Miss Minna Eliot Tenney, "The Land of the Shamrock" (illustrated); Public School 16, Matilda street, Wakefield, Professor Henry Zick, "Berlin and Military Life in Germany" (illustrated); Public School 26, Andrews and Burnside avenues, Professor Georges Castegnier, "West Point" (illustrated); Public School 27, St. Ann's avenue, between 147th and 148th streets, Frank L. Blanchard, "The Making of a Newspaper" (illustrated); Lafayette Hall, Alexander avenue and 137th street, Sidney Herbert Cox, "The New Australian Commonwealth" (illustrated); Realty Hall, Ogden and Merriam avenues, Highbridge, John Jay Lewis, "The History and Beauty of Old New England" (illustrated).

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Oct. 20.—The eastward movement of a shallow depression which developed Saturday in the upper lake regions has carried light rain in the upper Ohio Valley and thence eastward to the Atlantic. No rain, however, fell south of the District of Columbia and fair weather prevailed elsewhere, except in the west Gulf states and the south Rocky Mountain region. It is somewhat colder in the northern part of the country east of the Rocky Mountains. Rain is probable Monday in the south Atlantic states and along the west Gulf coast, elsewhere fair weather is indicated for Monday and Tuesday. It will be colder Monday in Atlantic coast districts and warmer in the Northwest.

The winds for St. Louis Monday will be northeasterly with a probability of shifting to the southeast in the afternoon. The velocity will not be great. The winds along the New England coast will be fresh northwest; middle Atlantic and south Atlantic coasts, fresh north; Gulf coast, light to fresh northeast; on the lower lakes, fresh north to northeast; upper lakes, light and variable, becoming southerly.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have fresh northwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For New England, Eastern New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, fair, slightly colder to-day; Tuesday fair, diminishing northwest winds.

For District of Columbia, fair and colder to-day; Tuesday, fair, light to fresh northwest winds.

For Maryland, fair to-day, except rain in extreme southeast portions; colder; Tuesday, fair; fresh north winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair to-day and Tuesday; fresh north winds, becoming south.

Official Record and Forecast.—The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 a. m.	67	45	6 p. m.	59	45
6 a. m.	65	45	9 p. m.	60	43
9 a. m.	65	46	11 p. m.	60	42
12 m.	63	52	12 p. m.	60	—
4 p. m.	61	48			

Highest temperature yesterday, 52 degrees; lowest, 42; average, 48; average for corresponding date last year, 63; average for corresponding date last thirty-three years, 54.

Local forecast: Fair and slightly colder to-day; Tuesday, fair; diminishing northwest winds.

SENATOR BOURNE'S PLAN.

Testing Sentiment on the Presidency.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 20.—Senator Bourne, of Oregon, has taken a unique step to test the sentiment of the country on the Presidential situation. He has offered a cash prize of $1,000, open to all comers, for the strongest and best written argument in support of the following propositions:

First—That the sovereign people, and not Theodore Roosevelt, the individual and public servant, will decide who shall be his successor.

Second—That Theodore Roosevelt cannot decline a second elective term or attempt to name his successor without making his own personal desires or egotistical opinions paramount to the combined wishes and intelligence of the Republican party and the electorate of the nation.

Third—That Roosevelt's honesty, courage, initiative, imagination, versatility and tremendous capacity for work, with heart and brain constantly attuned to the people's rights and commands, and his insistence upon the enforcement rather than avoidance of laws, and the protection of the rights of men and property, have to an unparalleled degree gained the confidence of all people; that, in the popular mind, Roosevelt, during his executiveship, has demonstrated his ability and determination to make good as the people's chief public servant and not their dictator; that this confidence, being a brain deduction and not a heart emotion, is impossible of destruction except by his betrayal; that by the selection of any other man business contraction and restriction must exist during the period necessary for him to demonstrate to the people's satisfaction his ability and determination to make good, and, therefore, that, barring death or serious illness, President Roosevelt must and will be selected and elected for a second elective term.

The prize will be awarded on March 15, 1908, the contest closing one month earlier, and three judges, men of high standing, will be named shortly to pass upon the arguments submitted.

Senator Bourne, speaking of this offer, said to-night: "Frankly, my purpose is to secure discussion and agitation resulting in conviction and crystallization of opinion. Confident that the overwhelming sentiment of the country, regardless of party, favors the renomination and re-election of Roosevelt, I take this method of inviting an expression on the subject. The propositions set forth speak for themselves, and the responses thereto will, at least, tend to disclose the popular feeling existing to-day. If the views which I hold—and which are shared fully, I may add, by men from every section with whom I am brought into contact—are the views of the American people generally, then it is well to establish that fact and establish it at once. The earlier the demonstration the better for the country.

"Nothing more conducive to business success and public tranquillity could possibly occur at this time, in my opinion, than the substitution of certainty for uncertainty regarding the Presidency. It would be worth hundreds of millions of dollars to our material interests. The business world would profit incalculably by the assurance or reassurance such a certainty would bring. The administration's policies are accepted and approved. Only the knowledge that Roosevelt will continue at the helm is needed to inaugurate anew an era of prosperity on a safer and sounder basis than ever before. Call it a third term or a second elective term, as you like; the exigencies of the times demand that he serve four years more. It is a patriotic duty which he owes to his country. He cannot shirk it, if he would, without making self greater than country and forfeiting the respect and public confidence he now holds. He will not shirk it once the people make their wishes known. Now is the time for them to be heard."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Sunday Night Concerts the Fad at This Old Playhouse.

Because there appears to be a demand for Sunday night entertainments, many of the older playhouses of the city are gradually being converted into music halls on the first day of the week. The latest recruit is the Academy of Music, at which there was inaugurated last night a series of Sunday vaudeville performances under the auspices of the "advanced" idea.

"It is an experiment," Mr. Van Dusen, the popular manager of the Academy, said last night. "If these concerts are encouraged they will be continued throughout the season."

There was a large audience at the first performance, and an entertainment was offered that appeared to please. The bill was headed by a company of players in the uproarious farce of "The Governor's Son," one of George M. Cohan's novelties. Then came the Messrs. Carroll and Cooke, the Walthour family, Sydney Grant, Al. Shean and company, Stuart Barnes and the Mowatts, all of whom contributed to the hilarity. It is the purpose of the management to give these Sunday night concerts at reasonable prices. A thousand seats are to be reserved at the rate of 50 cents each. There will be a change of bill every Sunday.

DOOM OF THE NAVAL STOKER.

From The London Express.

The days of the naval stoker are numbered. Within a few years the picture of men in the stokehold, stripped to the waist, "stoking, shovelling madly, keeping a head of steam," will be a thing of the past, and the only men in the boiler rooms of ships of the royal navy will be those whose duty it is to superintend the working of machinery which will perform the work of the present day stoker much more economically and efficiently.

One of the chief causes of this is, of course, the introduction of oil fuel, which is now supplied to all new ships as an auxiliary to coal, and which is burned exclusively in the latest torpedo craft. In the latter ships it has been possible to reduce the usual stokehold complement by about two-thirds.

But oil is not the only force making for the elimination of the stoker. The Admiralty is now experimenting with a mechanical apparatus which will largely dispense with manual labor in feeding coal into the furnaces.

The torpedo gunboat Sharpshooter, attached to the Naval Engineering College at Devonport, has been placed at the disposal of Messrs. Hodgkinson & Co., the manufacturers of the apparatus. So far the trials have been very successful.

The coal is fed through shoots above the furnace doors. The fire bars, controlled by a small engine, move backward and forward, taking in with each movement a supply of coal, which is evenly distributed over the area of the grate, while the return movement ejects the ashes. The degree of heat in the furnaces and the consequent head of steam can be perfectly controlled by increasing or diminishing the speed of the engine.

BABIES AS BAIT.

From The Los Angeles Times.

"Wot do ye think," said the sailor, "of usin' live babies for bait? We done it in Ceylon."

"Babies for bait? Fishing for shark?"

"No; crocodile. Baby bait is the only thing for crocodile, and everybody uses it. Ye rent a baby down there for half a dollar a day.

"Of course," the sailor went on, "the thing ain't as cruel as it sounds. No harm ever comes to the babies, or else, o' course, their mothers wouldn't rent 'em. The kids is simply sot on the soft mud bank of a crocodile stream, and the hunter lays hid near them, a sure perfection.

"The crocodile is lazy. He basks in the sun in midstream. Nothing' will draw him in to shore, where ye can pot him. But set a little fat, naked baby on the bank, and the crocodile soon rouses up. In he comes, a greedy look in his dull eyes, and then ye open fire.

"I have got as many as four crocodiles with one baby in a morning's fishin'. Some Cingalese women wot lives near good crocodile streams make as much as $2 a week reg'lar out o' rentin' their babies for crocodile bait."

VARIETY IN ALASKA'S GOLD.

From The Boston Alaskan.

One of the most interesting exhibits at the great Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition to be held at Seattle in 1909 will be the gold exhibit of the north. To those who know nothing of a mining country the information that gold runs in value all the way from $14 to $19 an ounce may come as a surprise. Gold varying in color from the yellow of butter to the cream of a cheese, gold in dust as fine as flour and gold in lumps as large as the rocks that are thrown on a road to make its foundation, gold of all different values, colors and kinds from various parts of the Northland will be exhibited.

The finest and most valuable Alaskan gold is said to come from Anvil Creek, in the Nome district. It is said to be as powdery as fine flour and to run $19 25 to the ounce. On the other hand, the gold of Eldorado Creek, Klondike, often was found in five and ten ounce nuggets, whose value, owing to impurities in the nuggets, ran only $14 50 to the ounce. At one point on Eldorado, opposite Nugget Gulch, all the gold taken out was in the form of nuggets that ran from the size of a walnut to the size of a dinner plate. The larger nuggets were all water ground and flattened by thousands of years of grinding.

"Burnett's Vanilla Is Pure Food."

Married.

**Marriage notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in the Tri-Weekly Tribune without