Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—2:15—8:15—The Yankee Tourist.
BELASCO—2—8:15—The Rose of the Rancho.
BIJOU—2:15—8:15—The Master Builder.
BLANEY'S—2:15—8:15—Pinafore and Cavalleria Rusticana.
BROADWAY—2:15—8:15—The Round Up.
CARNEGIE HALL—2:30—Recital—8:15—Concert.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—The Gay White Way.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—2:15—8:15—The Dairymaids.
DALY'S—2:20—8:20—The Great Divide.
DEWEY—2—8—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—2:15—8:20—My Wife.
GARDEN—2:15—8:20—Madam Butterfly.
GARRICK—2:15—8:20—Artie.
GERMAN—2—Coulissenzauber—8:20—Der Gruene Kakadu, Letzten Masken and Literatur.
GOTHAM—2—8—Vaudeville.
HACKETT—2:20—8:30—When Knights Were Bold.
HAMMERSTEIN—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—2:15—8:15—The Girl Behind the Counter.
HIPPODROME—2—8—Neptune's Daughter and Pioneer Days.
HUDSON—2:15—8:15—Classmates.
KNICKERBOCKER—2:15—8:15—The Hoyden.
LIBERTY—2:15—8:15—Rogers Brothers in Panama.
LYCEUM—2:15—8:30—The Thief.
LYRIC—2:15—8:15—Miss Pocahontas.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8—Automobile Show.
MAJESTIC—2:15—8:15—The Top o' th' World.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2:15—8:15—The Merry Widow.
NEW CIRCLE—2:15—8:15—Two Islands.
NEW YORK—2—8:30—Advanced Vaudeville.
SAVOY—2:15—8:15—The Man of the Hour.
STUYVESANT—2—8:15—A Grand Army Man.
WALLACK'S—2:15—8:15—The Silver Girl.
WEBER'S—2:15—8:15—Hip! Hip! Hooray!
WEST END—2—8—At Yale.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	16	5-6	Instruction	12	6
Auction Sales	13	2	Lost Bankbooks	9	4
Autumn Resorts	12	5	Machinery	9	5
Automobiles	10	4-6	Marriages & Deaths	7	5-6
Bankers & Brokers	14	1	Meetings	16	4
Banks	15	5-6	Notice of Summons	12	6
Board & Rooms	13	3	Ocean Steamers	9	4-5
Books & Publicat'ns	5	5-6	Proposals	16	4
Carpet Cleaning	13	3	Public Notices	16	5
City Hotels	12	4	Railroads	9	5
Dancing Academies	12	5	Real Estate	12	4
Desks & Office Furniture	13	5	Remedies	13	4
Dom. Sits. Wanted	13	6-8	Religious Notices	12	2-4
Dressmaking	13	1	School Agencies	12	5
Drygoods	9	6-7	Special Notices	7	6
Employm't Agencies	13	4	Steamboats	9	4
Excursions	12	4	Surrogates' Notices	12	6
European Advts	11	4	The Turf	16	4
Financial	15	5-6	To Let for Business Purposes	12	5-6
For Sale	13	2	Tribune Sub'n Rates	7	6
Foreign Resorts	11	5-6	Trust Companies	15	3-4
Furnished Rooms to Let	13	2	Typewriters	9	4
Help Wanted	13	5	Unfurnished Apartm'ts to Let	12	4
Horses & Carriages	10	6	Work Wanted	13	5-6

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1907.

This newspaper is owned and published by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, New York; Ogden Mills, president; Nathaniel Tuttle, secretary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The executive committee of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants adopted a resolution to call a general strike; there seems to be little hope of a satisfactory adjustment of the trouble. ═══ French financial writers are pleased with the financial conditions of the republic, which stands ready to aid the American situation through the London market. ═══ The Legislative Council at Simla passed a bill empowering provincial authorities to prohibit seditious native meetings; Lord Minto expressed the thanks of the King to the troops for their loyalty. ═══ The Finnish Diet adopted unanimously the bill prohibiting the manufacture or importation of alcohol in Finland. ═══ The new railway bridge over the Pasig River, near Fort McKinley, fell, injuring three Americans and twenty Filipinos; the damage is estimated at $100,000. ═══ Secretary Taft will sail from Manila on November 9, urgent insular business requiring his attention until that time. ═══ Japan has turned over the control of the mails to Peking to the Chinese authorities as a result of the refusal of China to abandon postal control.

DOMESTIC.—Controller Ridgely announced that $1,339,000 increased circulation was issued to national banks yesterday. ═══ The Treasury surplus for October amounted to only about $450,000. ═══ Governor Hughes at Albany received a letter from Police Commissioner Bingham of New York City regarding Sunday theatricals in this city. ═══ Governors Smith of Georgia, Glenn of North Carolina and Comer of Alabama, with others, including railroad representatives, held a conference at Atlanta on the general situation in the South regarding railroad passenger rates. ═══ In an official statement given out after a meeting of the directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Philadelphia, at which the usual semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent was declared, it was said that a policy of retrenchment and economy would be followed during 1908. ═══ The body of J. Hartman, a chauffeur employed by William Pierson Hamilton, was found under his automobile near Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

CITY.—Stocks were dull, with small final changes. ═══ More gold was engaged for import, despite a violent advance in foreign rates. ═══ The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will probably be examined by the Public Service Commission on Thursday, it was learned. ═══ A plot of ground at the southeast corner of Broadway and 43d street was leased for theatre purposes for 105 years at a rental for forty-two years of over $100,000 per annum. ═══ Timothy L. Woodruff brought about an agreement between the Thomases and the Philadelphia syndicate regarding the control of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Company. ═══ A subsidiary company of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit was fined $500 in the County Court, in Brooklyn, for maintaining a smoke nuisance.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Rain. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 54 degrees; lowest, 42.

THE 1908 BUDGET.

The increases in the municipal budget in the last two years have been greatly in excess of the growth of the city's population or wealth. For 1906 the municipal expenditures were $116,000,000. For 1907 they were $130,000,000. For 1908 they are to reach a total of $143,000,000. It is plain enough why the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has made determined efforts to repel demands—many of them worthy enough on theoretical grounds—for increased allowances. The city's annual interest charge has increased by $3,776,000 in a single year and is now as great as that of the national government. Clearly it is time to think of retrenchment and to set about moderating the present tendency toward overrapid and overcostly extensions of the city's activities.

It would not be fair to put on the Mayor and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment all the blame for the recent disproportionate inflation of the city's expense account. The impulse of the moment is strong toward the enlargement of municipal functions and the disbursement of public moneys with a lavish hand. The city administration cannot protect itself against pressure of that sort exerted in the state Legislature, and Mayor McClellan points out that an increase of $10,758,000 in the 1908 budget is due to mandatory provisions in the charter or to statutes passed at Albany. It may be that most of our increasing expenditure is chargeable to legislation considered necessary for the city's development. But the fact that such development must be provided for under any conditions makes it even more urgent to scrutinize the ordinary routine expenditures of the city and eliminate from them the factor of maladministration and waste.

The Mayor has sensibly endeavored to introduce some order into our local system of appropriations. He congratulates the city that he has at last succeeded in securing to some extent a segregation of department accounts. He hopes in time to compel the submission of detailed estimates in every line of administration and to abolish those blind or lump appropriations which in the past have served to cover outlays more for party or individual purposes than for the public good. A thorough reorganization of the city government is needed to do away with conflicts of jurisdiction and authority, duplication of effort and confusion of accounts. Certainly several millions could be saved annually if the standards of administration were raised, sinecures abolished, inspection instituted which would inspect, a too tender solicitude for the comfort and "reasonable profits" of contractors mitigated and the city's bookkeeping simplified and clarified so as to show just where the money goes and what it accomplishes in the way of results.

New York cannot hope to keep its expenditures at a low and practically stationary figure. The city is obliged to undertake so many great enterprises in order to insure the safety, comfort and convenience of its population that public outlay must steadily increase. We must have new bridges and subways, an enlarged water supply, more parks and more schools. Such undertakings are really wise investments. We need not begrudge money spent which will insure an ample return. But we should set our municipal house in strict business order and try to repress casual waste while making genuine betterments. Nor should we so hurry with distant improvements that our annual expenditure leaps $27,000,000, or more than 23 per cent, in two years, outdistancing our growth in that time in either wealth or population.

CURRENCY REFORM UP AGAIN.

The financial disturbance will serve to bring the question of currency reform more urgently than ever to the attention of Congress. Ex-Governor Herrick of Ohio was quoted in yesterday's Tribune as saying that the movement for an asset currency was spreading throughout the country, and there seems to us to be evidence in our newspaper exchanges that the idea of imparting some elasticity to the currency is coming to be better understood and more generally favored. The realization is growing that there are business emergencies which this country's rigid system does not meet and that other nations have currencies better adapted than ours to the needs of commerce which in actual operation have proved to be perfectly safe.

The present efforts of the Treasury authorities to increase the national bank note circulation illustrate some of the faults of our system. Bank reserves are low from the recent crisis, and the West is already calling upon the East for money to move its crops, while after a short interval will begin another flow of money in various directions to serve the needs of the holiday trade. In a country where a credit currency is issued by the banks the relief of the local needs of business is prompt and not attended by disturbance of the currency supply in other sections. The banknotes are issued promptly and retired as promptly when they have served their purpose. But when this country needs additional currency for the regular pressing demands of the fall trade and crop moving the Secretary of the Treasury must call the attention of bankers to his willingness to accept other bonds in place of the United States bonds securing the government deposits in the banks. The bankers must, if they wish to issue more currency, supply the other bonds, which must be accepted by the Secretary, and then the notes are put out. The process has been proved by past experience to be slow, the emergency often passing before the currency is issued. Now when this extra currency is put into circulation, although only for a temporary emergency, it stays there long after the emergency has passed, and if the need of money happens to be less than usual it creates a slight inflation, which tends to cause an export of gold. The life of one of our national bank notes is, we believe, about two years, so that if an excess of them is in circulation it takes many months to cure it. The life of a credit note varies with different countries, but it is at most only a few weeks—only two on the average in Scotland. Thus an inflation of credit currency under the prompt redemption provided for such notes cures itself almost instantly. We have no disposition to criticise the Treasury Department for its present efforts to increase the circulation of national bank notes. We merely wish to call attention again to the disadvantage under which this country labors as regards its currency.

All that is proposed by the advocates of an asset currency is to provide for emergencies and give the banks all over the country the right to make a part of their credit promptly available for the needs of business. It would prevent such tension as exists in the bigger financial centres when the crops are being moved and in similar exigencies. Probably the attention which Congress will give to the renewed efforts at currency reform will depend to some extent on the progress of events. If the effects of the present disturbance seem to have passed away before the session ends Congress may again postpone earnest consideration of the question, but it is gratifying to see evidence that the subject is receiving more general attention and that intelligent public opinion is forming upon it.

THE BRITISH RAILROAD STRIKE.

The general railroad strike in Great Britain and Ireland which was ordered yesterday, and which may prove to be the most formidable and costly strike in the history of British labor troubles, cannot be regarded as a hastily undertaken project. Opinions as to its wisdom may differ, but there can be only one opinion as to the deliberation with which it has been organized and ordered. For many weeks it has been debated by the labor unions, by the railroad directors and by the general public. Innumerable conferences have been held and innumerable speeches and newspaper articles have been put forth. There is no phase of the whole case, of the conditions which have led to the strike or of the possible results of it which has not been deliberately considered and exhaustively discussed. That fact may be satisfactory from one point of view, indicating that neither side is acting rashly or on the impulse of passion. From another it is ominous of the stubborn determination with which the strike is likely to be fought out to the bitter end.

This deliberation has made it possible to declare without a trace of uncertainty the object of the strike. It is purely and simply to gain from the railroad companies official recognition of the labor unions, so that the companies will deal with their employes through the accredited heads or representatives of the unions. All else—increase of wages, shortening of the day's work, and what not—is to come later. The primary object is to get the unions recognized, as labor unions are in many, but not all, other industries, so that Mr. Richard Bell, the chief organizer and leader of the strike, will be able to enter the board rooms of railroad directors and deal with them in behalf of scores of thousands of employes. That issue was adopted, indeed, nearly a year ago, when in December of last year the executive committee of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants—of which society Mr. Bell is general secretary—approved a resolution which had been passed by a national convention, "that the time has arrived "when the members of the society insist upon "the recognition of Mr. Bell and the other head "officials by the railway companies to negoti"ate on their behalf."

There is reason to fear that the strike will prove very widespread. The companies some time ago expressed confidence that the Associated Society of Engine Drivers and Firemen would not join the Amalgamated Society in striking, since the two organizations were not on friendly terms. But a fortnight ago the two apparently settled their differences, and there is now reason to expect that they will act together. The companies will appeal for public sympathy and support on the ground that the strike is of socialistic inspiration and is a manifestation of that "menace of socialism" which the British public has been discussing so voluminously; and that ground will be not devoid of truth. On the other hand, the unions have shrewdly delayed the strike until after the legislative annulment of the Taff Vale decision, so that no matter how much mischief is wrought or how much damage is done to property by turbulent strikers the funds of the unions will be exempt from all danger of being levied upon for indemnity. In any case a general or widespread paralysis of railroad traffic in the country which has by far the largest railroad passenger traffic in the world would be a serious thing. With the added possibilities of violence and of the implication of other industries in the strike, and with the close relationship which exists between labor agitations and politics, the winter's outlook in the United Kingdom was made by yesterday's decree decidedly disquieting.

RUSSIAN PARTIES.

The latest reports of elections of actual delegates to the Russian Douma are sufficiently full to indicate pretty clearly the general composition of that body. There will apparently be a strong plurality, and possibly a bare majority, of those who are somewhat vaguely termed Conservatives, a word which covers a multitude of shades and grades, while less than one-third will be ranged under the Moderate label—another word of elastic application. With the Moderates are grouped, in current dispatches, the Octobrists, a conjunction which we cannot regard as altogether fitting. Indeed, the whole classification of parties leaves much to be desired for the sake of perspicuity and accuracy.

There were made recently some strenuous and probably well meant efforts to form a compromise and a coalition between the Octobrists and the Constitutional Democrats, who are included under the general head of Moderates, but they came to nothing, chiefly, it would appear, because of the unwillingness of the Octobrists to enter into such an arrangement. At the present time, therefore, those two parties, instead of being grouped together, are separate and to a large extent antagonistic. Indeed, the Octobrists are much more likely to incline toward the Conservative side and to co-operate with the various reactionary elements of the Conservative plurality in support of the bureaucratic government. In that case the Conservative plurality will probably be swelled to a decided majority.

That majority, or indeed the plurality already assured, must not, however, be regarded as coherent and homogeneous and as forming a party which may safely be depended upon. It consists, in fact, of a number of factions, among which there are some centripetal but also some centrifugal forces. Their chief bond of union is their common dislike of the constitutional system. Whether that will prove sufficiently strong to hold them together for any considerable time and for any important work is decidedly problematic. If not, the absence of either a Conservative or a Liberal *bloc* will leave the Douma at the mercy of a multiplicity of jarring factions and will send toward the vanishing point the chances of its achieving any legislation of first class importance. Such experiences may be necessary features of the political education of the nation, but it is difficult to avoid wondering through how many more Doumas the process will have to be prolonged before it is sufficiently complete to permit the election of a truly representative and practically efficient body.

QUEER VIEWS OF INDEPENDENCE.

The eccentric comedy element is supplied to the New Jersey campaign by a Newark clergyman who furiously assails, arraigns and condemns Senator Colby and reads a committal service over what he regards as the defunct remains of the New Idea movement, and all because, apparently, Mr. Colby joined his fellow Republicans in supporting the so-called Bishops' bill—one of the most rational, equitable and righteous measures ever enacted in any state of this Union. Considering the very name of the act in question, and the known facts of its origin, and the otherwise practically unanimous support which is given to it by the clergy of the state, it is both surprising and amusing to hear this one solitary cleric inveigh so shrilly against it. Surely it is enough to titillate the midriff of the god of misrule to have a dominie posing as the champion and advocate of ginmill back rooms, of liquor selling to infants of tender years and of lawbreaking behind screens—the three things which the Bishops' law prohibits. The proper sequel to it would be for Bacchus to be incarnated as a Prohibitionist! And as a comic pendant to the scene it is further to be observed that this ministerial ululation over the death of the New Idea was uttered when the ink was scarcely dry on the Governor's signature to several important laws enacted at the urging of the New Idea people and embodying some of the chief principles for which they have been contending and for which their movement was organized.

There is reason for suspecting, however, that this *odium ecclesiasticum* against Mr. Colby arose not merely or chiefly because of the Bishops' law but rather because the Essex County Senator voted the same way that other Republicans did, and because—this is the crux of the matter—on matters concerning which public opinion was divided he had the temerity and effrontery to act according to his own conscience and his own judgment. "He supposed," says his clerical critic, "that he was sent to Trenton to "do what his judgment and conscience prompted "him to do for his constituency and the state." Monstrous indeed! What a loathsome conception of public duty that was, that a man should follow the dictates of his judgment and his conscience! No wonder the Newark ecclesiastic excommunicates him with bell, book and candle for it. Because, you see, the infatuated egotist was not sent to Trenton for any such purpose. He was instead sent thither to put his conscience in cold storage and to forget that he ever had such a thing as a judgment, and mechanically, puppetlike, to say and do whatever he was bidden by his constituents. Practically he was to convert himself into an animated phonograph, merely repeating the records which had been talked into his mechanism by this sacred sage of Newark.

"If," demands the preacher, "a man accepts "employment under me, is he justified in declin"ing to carry out my orders because his con"science will not let him do as I tell him to do? "Never!" Of course not. Conscience be hanged! But does it never dawn upon the ministerial mind that a representative lawmaker is the servant of not one man but of thousands of men? That among his multitudinous employers—all of equal authority—there are wide differences of opinion and desire? What, then, is the poor hired man to do? He cannot obey all, for that would involve voting on both sides of every question, and a man cannot do that any more than he can be in two places at once, and the latter, according to Sir Boyle Roche, is quite impossible "unless he is a bird." For example, in Senator Colby's own case, there was a great difference of opinion concerning the Bishops' bill. All the divekeepers and apparently one minister wanted it defeated, so that the back room dens could be kept open, grog be sold to infants and the laws be broken behind screens. Others, probably the majority, wanted it enacted, so as to break up those vicious practices. What on earth was the Senator to do but to choose between the opposing orders of his masters and "do what his judgment and conscience prompted him to do"? That is precisely what he did, and that is what his clerical censor condemns him for doing.

Perhaps the queerest thing about it all is that this supine subservience is demanded in the name of independence. To be truly independent, according to this philosophy, a man must be absolutely dependent upon and servile to some of his "employers"—presumably those who are shrillest in their commands—and is to show his "independence" only by being just as cantankerous and irreconcilable as possible toward all the rest, and especially toward his friends and those with whom his conscience and judgment incline him to co-operate. He must not agree with these latter, not even when they are in the right. It is better to be independent and alone than to be right and in the company of one's friends. Such is the genial gospel of civic sweetness and light which a funny little clique of natural born Mugwumps in East Orange have been proclaiming for some years and which now seems to have been transplanted to the adjoining city of Newark. It is amusing enough to laugh at, in the absence of Josephus Miller's compendium of sidesplitters, but we must doubt if its subtle humor greatly captivates the political common sense of New Jersey.

Delicate diplomacy, "The Houston Post" tells us, prevented a possibly fatal meeting between two distinguished Texan statesmen who had been exchanging "fighting epithets." The Five Million Club should introduce schools of diplomacy generally as adjuncts to its campaign for a denser and busier population in Texas.

Among the effects with which a new type of electric lamp which is now having a trial at the Skin and Cancer Hospital in this city is credited is the suppression of pain caused by a disease that is not clearly of bacterial origin. Possibly light has other beneficent properties than its germicidal influence.

The West has cornered the small bills. The farmer is determined to be paid for his wheat and corn even if the East has to worry along with nothing but "yellowbacks" to pay its carfare and buy its beer.

Knoxville and Bristol, Tenn., have become "dry towns." The Southern city man is becoming as active as the Southern country man in the movement to put the once popular John Barleycorn on the list of poor relations.

Are we to welcome a new word in the English language—"con-con"? In Cleveland it means the street railway company, a merger of the big Consolidated with the little Consolidated traction companies. In Detroit it means the Constitutional Convention being held in Michigan.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Military critics, both at home and abroad, have expressed the opinion that one of the causes of desertion from the United States army was the lack of regimental spirit and pride in serving with some particular corps or regiment. The American system of clothing every organization alike and regarding the army as the unit to which the soldier should become attached has been criticised, by British officers particularly. The first official attempt to create "the spirit of the regiment" is contained in a paragraph in a recent order issued by Major General Grant from his headquarters on Governor's Island. The order contains general instruction as to the establishment of schools for officers and enlisted men, and contains the following: "Care will be taken to instruct non-commissioned officers in the history and achievements in war of the organizations to which they belong."

Mifkins—It is said that aggressive, impulsive people usually have black eyes.
Biffkins—That's right. If they haven't got them at first they get them later.—Chicago News.

Among the busts at the Pincio, says Paolo Picca, in the "Vita," is one of the poet Vincenzo Monti, which has a curious history. The portrait bust was originally that of Vittorio Alfieri, a contemporary of Monti's, and his sworn enemy. Alfieri had gained fame as a writer of tragedies. Shortly after the Alfieri bust had been placed in position the writer gave offence to the Vatican by one of his works, and the bust was taken down and thrown into a cellar. In its place came a bust of the poet Alessandro Berri. But Pincio honors were not lasting, and it was only a short time before the composer Bellini replaced Berri. The bust in the cellar had not been forgotten, and when Vincenzo Monti was named for the honor the old marble was brought forth, and with file and chisel it was made over. The normal nose was converted into a most peculiar organ, which still shows the scars of the operation, the hair was cropped, the bushy eyebrows were shorn, and the cheeks were rounded. And so Alfieri became and still is Monti—a proof that monumental marble and bronze are not always truthful.

"I've just taken offices in a New York skyscraper."
"What stratum?"—Judge.

"The Manchester Guardian," in describing the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield and telling its history, says: "Very often a member of the Cabinet is the chief guest; this year it is the Earl of Crewe who will sit on the Master Cutler's right hand. On his left almost every year is the Duke of Norfolk, who owns all the land on which Sheffield stands. A Duke of Norfolk was present at the feast of 1682. It is quite possible that the Cutlers' Feast had an earlier origin than the Cutlers' Company, which was incorporated in 1624. Before that the Court Leet of the Manor had the regulation of the trade, the lord of the manor being the Earl of Shrewsbury. Sheffield Park was about eight miles in circumference, and contained large herds of deer. Once a year a holiday was given by the lord to the "apron men." A number of bucks were turned into a meadow near the town, and the apron men were allowed to kill and carry away as many as they were able. Money for wine was furnished by the lord, and the affair was a great carnival among the apron men. Possibly the Cutlers' Feast really originated from this custom. Nowadays the company confines its attention chiefly to the registering of trademarks and the distribution of several small charities."

"The poor you have with you always," the preacher quoted.
"Thar's whar you're mistaken," said the old man. "Fer the last six months my oldest boy has been drawin' on me from Texas!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Writing to a London paper, a medical man tells this story: "A remarkable incident happened recently at a London dental hospital. A young woman went there to have five teeth extracted. The anæsthetic decided upon by the dental surgeon was ethyl chloride, and this was administered by the usual form of apparatus. An india rubber cap is placed over the patient's mouth and nostrils, and connected with it is a bag into which a sealed capsule of ethyl chloride is introduced. By the turning of a screw from the outside the capsule is broken and the anæsthetic liberated. The screw was turned, the patient went off gradually into the usual condition of insensibility, five teeth were extracted, and the patient awakened without feeling any part of the operation. The whole case appeared perfectly normal. Only when the young woman had left the room and the apparatus was being made ready for another patient was it discovered that the capsule of ethyl chloride had by some mischance not been broken at all. The whole condition of insensibility had been brought about by the self-hypnotism of the patient. The idea that an anæsthetic was being administered was so strong in her mind that she had passed into insensibility entirely by hypnotic suggestion."

First Tippler—There is a lot of rot in this local option business.
Second Ditto (mournfully)—Yes, but it's dry rot.—Baltimore American.

'POSSUM.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Preferably 'possum should be cooked over a wood fire in a log cabin and seasoned with the odorous blue smoke of hickory and ash as the lid of the oven is lifted now and again to give a glimpse of the promised viand to those who wait with whetted appetite for the coming feast. With the 'possum and taters there should be served either the ordinary Kentucky corn pone—if such an adjective may be not improperly applied to anything so rare—or the Olympian crackiin' bread of the hog killing season. In justice to the 'possum it must be said that neither corn pone nor crackling bread is necessary, but it serves well not only to mop up the gravy but also to prevent the 'possum and the yams from melting in the mouth too rapidly for the flavor to be enjoyed in the fullest.

The finest 'possums on earth are found in the woodlands of the Pennyrile district of Kentucky, and they reach perfection about the time the perfumed pawpaw becomes so ripe that it falls from the parent stem and reposes in all of its golden beauty in the orange tinted leaves that the earth has first claimed as tribute from the trees for her enrichment.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 1.—The President held two conferences to-day with Paul Morton, former Secretary of the Navy, and now head of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Mr. Morton called in the forenoon and met the Cabinet members, and later returned to the White House for luncheon.

Visitors from Oklahoma continue to monopolize a great deal of the President's time. Delegate McGuire, of the territory, who will be the only Republican Congressman in the Oklahoma delegation, called with a number of constituents.

William McAdoo, formerly Police Commissioner of New York, visited the White House this afternoon. Other callers included Senators Long and Warner, Admiral Brownson and Captain Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian Arctic explorer, who was introduced by Mr. Hauge, the Norwegian Minister.

The Cabinet was in session from 11 a. m. until 1 p. m.

Mrs. Roosevelt occupied a box at the Columbia Theatre to-night to see Frank Daniels in "The Tattooed Man." With her were Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Richardson, of New York, who are guests at the White House; Assistant Attorney General and Mrs. Alford Cooley and Captain McCoy.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 1.—The Ambassador from Great Britain and Mrs. Bryce arrived in Washington this afternoon from Princeton, where they went to visit President and Mrs. Wilson and were much entertained. All the secretaries and attachés of the embassy staff were here to greet them, and the embassy was notably attractive in its new decorations and furnishings and the quantities of flowers sent by friends of the Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce.

Mrs. Herbert Grant Watson, wife of the attaché of the British Embassy, will come to Washington to join her husband on Tuesday. She will bring with her her infant daughter, born on October 3. Mr. Watson is already established at the Shoreham for the winter.

Mme. Chermont and her little son have joined M. Chermont, second secretary of the Brazilian Embassy, at their home, recently leased, at 18th and P streets.

The retiring minister from Turkey, Chekib Bey, is confined to the legation with a heavy cold. His successor was presented to Secretary Root at the State Department yesterday, and arrangements will soon be made for his presentation to the President, the delay being caused by the indisposition of Chekib Bey and some other circumstances.

William Kennard, recently appointed an additional attaché for the British Embassy, will reach New York to-morrow and come at once to Washington.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 1.—Mrs. L. Z. Leiter came to her house in Dupont Circle this afternoon, and though fatigued by her ocean voyage is in excellent health.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague, who arrived in New York yesterday, will come to their Washington home to-morrow.

Mrs. J. Franklin Bell entertained a party of women at bridge whist this afternoon in honor of her house guest, Miss Field, of Chicago, and will entertain another party of women to-morrow afternoon.

Senator and Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins and their family left Washington this afternoon for their home, Hallihurst, in West Virginia, where they will remain until December 1, when they will formally open their house in K street. If good weather prevails Mrs. Elkins will entertain several house parties this month. Mrs. Elkins denied the truth of the rumor of Miss Elkins's engagement to the Duke of the Abruzzi, who visited Washington last May. Mrs. Elkins and her daughter entertained the duke a number of times while he was at the Italian Embassy here, and saw him several times while travelling in Italy, but there was really no ground for the rumor of the engagement.

The engagement of Miss Kate Brewer, daughter of the late Dr. J. W. Brewer, U. S. A., to Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Watts, 9th Cavalry, is announced, the wedding to take place in this city the middle of November.

Colonel and Mrs. Henry May returned to their K street house from New York last evening, and will probably go back to New York to-morrow. Miss May is still with friends at Newport.

Mrs. Converse and the Misses Converse, wife and daughters of Rear Admiral Converse, returned to Washington to-day from their summer home in Vermont.

Mr. and Mrs. James Pinchot will return to Washington to-morrow and join their son, Gifford Pinchot, at their home in Rhode Island avenue.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver W. Bird, who are at their place at Hempstead, Long Island, have decided to pass the winter there.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne will not return to town permanently from Bernardsville, N. J., until after Thanksgiving. They are here for a few days, staying at the St. Regis.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup have opened their house on Madison avenue for the season. They were at Lenox most of the autumn, and spent the summer at Bar Harbor, Me.

Miss Marion Lyman's marriage to Rowland Stebbins will take place this afternoon in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue and 10th street. The ceremony will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hart Lyman, in East 54th street.

Miss Louise W. Taft, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Taft, will be one of the winter's debutantes. Her mother will introduce her at a reception on December 7 at their home, No. 36 West 48th street. Miss Taft is a niece of Secretary Taft.

E. Yale-Smith has arranged to give his farewell bachelor dinner at old Martin's to-night. His marriage to Miss Annie Livingston Best, daughter of Mrs. Clermont L. Best, will take place in Grace Church on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong will not start building their new home, on Fifth avenue and 76th street, until next spring. They will remain for at least another year at their old residence, on Madison avenue and 34th street.

Miss Frances Ogden Jones has returned from New London and opened her house, on Park avenue, in anticipation of the marriage of her niece, Miss Maka de T. Ogden Jones, to Waldo Cory Johnston, of Cooperstown, N. Y., which will take place on Monday in St. Bartholomew's Church. The ceremony will be followed by a reception in the Ogden Jones residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Blakeman Quintard Meyer are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Meyer, before her marriage, was Miss May Cooke, of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes and the Misses Barnes have returned from Lenox and are occupying their town house for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie will not return from Newport until the middle of November, when they will open their house here for the season.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., Nov. 1.—Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks returned from New York to-day.

Major and Mrs. J. C. Mallery have gone to New York for a few days.

Hamilton Fish Webster returned from a brief visit to New York to-day.

MRS. MACKAY'S CHURCH FAIR HONEST.

Full Value To Be Given Visitor for All He Spends.

"I do not believe in holding up visitors to church fairs," Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay is quoted as saying, when plans were being made for the fair to be held to-day for the benefit of Trinity Episcopal Church of Roslyn, Long Island. "Every one who comes to this fair must get a dollar's worth for each dollar he spends."

Mrs. Mackay had many warm supporters among Trinity's workers, and it was settled that no one should leave the parish house, in which the fair is to be held, with the belief that he or she had paid fancy prices for goods.

The Duchess of Marlborough is to assist at the candy table, where prices are to range from 1 cent to $1. Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan and Mrs. E. R. Thomas are also to assist Mrs. Mackay at the candy table. Miss Elsie Willets is to tell the fortunes of the credulous, or of any one else who will pay the price. Mrs. Lewis Stanton and Mrs. Charles Steele will sell furbelows for the head. Mrs. George Rose will preside at the book table. Mrs. White and Miss Hutton will assume charge of the refreshment and tea tables. They will have a corps of assistants dressed as waitresses.

Mrs. Thomas Clapham will sell homemade preserves. The fancy table will be under the care of Miss Dorothy Whitney and Miss Priscilla Stanton. The toys will be sold by Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold, formerly Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, and her assistants. Admission to the fair will be only by tickets procured from Mrs. Mackay, Miss Whitney and the Rev. Mr. Hutton, rector of Trinity Church.

Mrs. Mackay gave a dinner last night at Harbor Hill to about one hundred of her friends, including the Duchess of Marlborough.

PRESIDENT COMPLIMENTS MR. TOWER.

Berlin, Nov. 1.—President Roosevelt has written a cordial complimentary letter to Charlemagne Tower, the American Ambassador here, in reply to Mr. Tower's note giving notice of his intention of resigning his post and retiring from the service next spring. The President writes in part as follows:

> I sincerely regret your leaving Berlin. I cannot, at the moment, think of any one else who can take your place as well. You will have given nearly twelve years of honorable service to your country. It is a fine record, and one of which you should be exceedingly proud when you hand it as a memory to your children.

DROPS DEAD ON BUSINESS MISSION.

Detroit, Nov. 1.—John S. Klein, of St. Louis, connected with the chemical trade in that city, dropped dead from heart disease to-day in the office of G. W. House, in the Union Trust Building. He arrived here a few hours before his death, in connection with a business enterprise, which he had been discussing for only half an hour when he was stricken.

TO HONOR EDWARD MACDOWELL.

Urbana, Ill., Nov. 1.—The new $100,000 auditorium of the University of Illinois will be dedicated November 4 and 5 with a musical festival in honor of Edward MacDowell, the American composer. The concerts, which will be given by the Theodore Thomas Orchestra, of Chicago, assisted by William H. Sherwood, will be devoted entirely to MacDowell's compositions. A tablet designed by Lorado Taft will be placed in honor of MacDowell, who was recently voted by the University of Illinois to be America's greatest composer.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY'S NEW WEEKLY.

New York University will publish the first issue of its new weekly paper, "The New Yorker," on November 14. Twenty issues will be printed in the course of the college year. The paper is in no way connected with the old "Triangle," which was discontinued the early part of last year owing to lack of funds. "The New Yorker" has been placed on a sound financial basis. It is expected to have an illustrated paper by next autumn. The board in control is as follows: Editor in chief, H. E. Mowen, '08; managing editor, J. C. Brodsky, '09; local editor, G. P. Heale, '08; editors of athletics, C. Young and F. F. Bliven, '09; exchange editor, C. MacDonald, '08; manager, A. H. Sherin, '08; assistant manager, A. G. Biddle, '09.

TRENOR L. PARK'S ESTATE TO FAMILY.

Leaves the Bulk of $1,000,000 to His Wife and Daughter.

The will of Trenor L. Park, a member of the wholesale drygoods firm of Catlin & Co., of No. 345 Broadway, who died in the New York Hospital on October 23, was filed for probate yesterday by the attorneys for John G. McCullough and Frederic B. Jennings, the executors and trustees. Julia Hunt Park, the widow, and a daughter, Frances Hall Park, receive the bulk of the estate, which is estimated at $1,000,000.

To Mrs. Park $100,000 is left absolutely, and a like sum to the daughter. A trust fund is created of $650,000, of which the income is to go to the widow, the daughter to receive the principal on the death of Mrs. Park.

To his sister Eliza H. McCullough he leaves the painting "A Harem Scene," by Boschi, and to his sister Laura H. Jennings the painting known as "Wreck on a Lee Shore," by De Haas. To Percy Hall Jennings, a nephew of the testator, is left the property known as the Park block, Bennington, Vt., and a half interest in the Stone Mill property in North Bennington. Mr. Park created a further trust fund of $400,000, the income to go to his daughter and the principal on her death to her children.

A bequest of $25,000 is made to his trustees to erect a memorial to his father in Bennington, and a similar bequest is made to Harvard College. All the residue of the estate goes to his daughter.

THE PRESIDENT'S GOOD EXAMPLE.

From The Washington Star.

The President will go home Tuesday to vote. No office of great importance is to be filled that day in New York, but it is Election Day, and there are no off years on Mr. Roosevelt's calendar. He exercises the right of suffrage whenever occasion presents itself. He sets no better example. There is much hurt in your off-year citizen. If there is a gale blowing, and it looks like a wreck, he can be induced to take a hand and help save the ship. But no sooner is the immediate danger over than he abandons all interest in the voyage and seems indifferent as to what the course is or who is in charge. As a member of the crew he should be alert and about at all times. The figure must stop here. Unfortunately, he cannot be commanded and controlled, sailor fashion. It is with him whether he serves or no, even in a storm. The off-year habit is one of the worst and most expensive features of our politics.

AN EMPEROR WHO MUST DIE STANDING.

From Tit-Bits.

The Emperor of Austria during his illness has insisted on transacting state business as usual. As soon as he left the nursery he began a course of training to fit himself for the high position he was to fill. At sixteen he was an accomplished linguist and a scientific expert of no mean degree. He could ride and hunt with the tireless energy of a hardy sportsman, and his studies in literature and jurisprudence were conducted under the most celebrated scholars of Continental Europe. That such a course of training did not react upon his health is doubtless due to his remarkable memory, which even now is said to enable him to recall the face of the humblest of his subjects, no matter how long the lapse of time. It is a tradition of the Austrian royal house that no Emperor must die lying down. He must stand up to receive the last dread messenger.

TRAMP DOG AN EQUESTRIAN.

From The Chicago Daily News.

Residents in the neighborhood of Lincoln and Belden avenues have recently had their curiosity excited by the spectacle of a dog riding on horseback and apparently enjoying the ride with as much gusto as the most experienced cavalryman. They call him Butch.

Recently there appeared at a well known butcher shop on Lincoln avenue a stray dog, whose emaciated frame and unprepossessing appearance did not give much promise of intelligence. The butcher took pity on the distressed canine and threw him a scrap of meat. In a jesting way the delivery boy asked the dog to sit up and "speak" before rewarding him with any more scraps, and was surprised to have the animal comply with the request. It was shortly discovered that the animal would roll over, walk upon his hind legs, hurdle and perform other amusing gymnastics at command. The erstwhile homeless wanderer was promptly adopted, and on the very next trip the delivery boy took the dog out on the wagon—that is, he attempted to take the dog out on the wagon—but to his boundless astonishment the newly adopted pet calmly walked out on the shafts and proceeded to stand on the horse, and has subsequently refused to be dislodged from his position and has made all of the different trips of delivery accompanying the boy in this manner. The canine equestrian can be seen daily taking his novel ride with the gravity of a brigadier general, and countless offers to buy the animal from the butcher have been refused.