EX-MONARCH DYING.

Title of Grand Duke of Tuscany Will Now Disappear.

Austria's court is about to be plunged into mourning by the impending demise of one of the principal members of the imperial House of Hapsburg, Ferdinand IV, last Grand Duke of Tuscany, and whose title as such will disappear with the close of his troubled life. He is critically ill, beyond hope of recovery, and his death may be looked for at any moment. Born considerably over seventy years ago, he was a young man of twenty-three or twenty-four when his father, Grand Duke Leopold II, abdicated in his favor the throne of Tuscany in the vain hope of preserving it to his family. The Tuscans would not, however, hear of any continuation of the Hapsburg regime and were particularly averse to Ferdinand, who had excited their indignation by his excesses of every kind, and in particular by his treatment of his first wife, Princess Anna of Saxony, who was universally beloved at Florence and, indeed, throughout the grand duchy. So his subjects drove him out of his capital on the Arno to seek refuge with his father and his other relatives in Austria, voting for the annexation of his dominions to those of King Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia in 1860.

Since then Grand Duke Ferdinand has made his home altogether in Austria, maintaining a sort of miniature court at Salzburg, and treated in Austria with all the honors due to a foreign sovereign. He stands very near in the line of succession to the Austrian throne. Next to Francis Ferdinand, the heir apparent, are the latter's two young nephews, Charles Francis and Maximilian, sons of his second brother, the late Archduke Otto; then his third brother, Archduke Charles Louis, who, infatuated with the daughter of Professor Czuber, of the Vienna University, swears that he will never wed any one unless he can marry her. After that comes the only surviving brother of Emperor Francis Joseph, namely, Louis Victor; but he has long been afflicted with softening of the brain, and for several years past under restraint as an incurable paretic in one of the imperial chateaus near Salzburg. Next to him in the line of succession ranks the now dying Grand Duke of Tuscany. The grand duke, who in addition to his other maladies has also become completely blind, has had his condition greatly aggravated by the latest escapade of his erring daughter, the ex-Crown Princess of Saxony, and also by the recent divorce and remarriage of his eldest son, ex-Archduke Leopold.

ROYAL ATAVISM.

The grand duke, who has become very religious in his old age, cannot fail to see in the scandals that have overtaken his two eldest children retribution for the excesses of his own youth, and also a certain amount of atavism. The latter should be taken into consideration in connection with the cases of the ex-Crown Princess of Saxony and of her brother, the ex-Archduke Leopold. Of their father's moral shortcomings I have already spoken. Their mother, the present Grand Duchess of Tuscany, is the daughter of that infamous sovereign Duke Charles III of Parma, the scandals of whose private life were so unspeakably vile that, when murdered in 1854 while engaged in an unsavory intrigue neither his family nor his government took any trouble to bring his assassins to justice, deeming it best for the dynasty to refrain from making any attempt to raise the veil of semi-mystery enshrouding his fate. The Grand Duke of Tuscany's mother—that is to say, the grandmother of the ex-Crown Princess of Saxony, and who died only nine years ago—was the sister of King Ferdinand II of Naples, popularly known as "King Bomba" and as "King of the Lazzaroni," and renowned as the most profligate sovereign of his time, while Bomba's mother, in turn, was the dissolute Queen Caroline of Naples, the friend of Emma, Lady Hamilton, and evil genius of Lord Nelson. From this it will be seen that there is plenty in the ancestry of the ex-Crown Princess of Saxony and of her brother, now known as Leopold Wolfling, to account for their deficiency of moral sense and propriety.

It is the grand duke's second son, Archduke Joseph, who, in default of his elder brother, will succeed to the chieftainship of the so-called Tuscan branch of the House of Hapsburg and to his father's estates. The Austrian government has set its face against any assumption by Archduke Joseph of the title of Grand Duke of Tuscany, which will, therefore, at the death of its present holder become extinct.

ALSACE-LORRAINE'S NEW GOVERNOR.

General Count Charles Wedel, who has just been promoted from the rank of German Ambassador at Vienna to the post of Governor General of Alsace-Lorraine, the highest dignity of the empire, with the exception of the Chancellorship, is, through his wife, a very rich man, and is certain to spare no money in investing his office with an amount of brilliancy and of splendor which it has hitherto lacked.

The two last Governors General, namely, the late Prince Clovis Hohenlohe, afterward Chancellor, and then Prince Herman Hohenlohe, who has just resigned on the score of advanced years and consequent infirmities, accepted the post with reluctance rather than with eagerness, from a sense of patriotic duty, entailing sacrifices of tastes and inclinations. They had nothing to gain from it in the way of honors and distinctions, and while they were sufficiently wealthy to be indifferent to the question of salary and allowances, they belonged to a family which is famed for its economy rather than its extravagance. Their environment at Strasburg was not congenial. They were often required to put into execution measures that were distasteful to them, and the consequence was that in the maintenance of state and the dispensation of hospitality they did just what was necessary and no more.

Count and Countess Wedel may be relied upon to do things on a very different scale and to invest their viceregal court at Strasburg with a magnificence which has hitherto been lacking and which will go far to reconcile the people of the Reichsland to German rule. It is probable, moreover, that Count Wedel will ere long be raised to the rank of prince. He commenced his career in the Hanoverian army, distinguished himself in the battles of Langenzalza, under the order of his blind King, against the Prussians, and subsequently joined the German army, at the time of the war with France, and after serving on the staff as aide-de-camp to the late Emperor, and as military attaché to several embassies was finally appointed by the present Kaiser envoy at Stockholm. There he fell in love with the widowed Countess Stephanie von Platen, a Swede, daughter of that Count Hamilton who was for so many years Governor of Stockholm and whose ancestors came from Scotland to Scandinavia at the time of the Thirty Years' War, on the invitation of King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. Count Wedel applied for permission to marry the widow, who was not only young and good looking but also enormously wealthy, and relied upon the good will which the Emperor had always shown him for an immediate response. Instead of this, the Emperor refused his sanction, whereupon Wedel immediately tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and then married, in accordance with the dictates of his heart and purse.

Very sensibly and with a thorough knowledge of the generous character of his sovereign, the count abstained from expatriating himself, as everybody expected he would do, and instead of settling in Sweden, a course which would have been warranted by the vast landed interests of his wife in that kingdom, he took up his residence in Berlin, where the magnificence of his establishment, the splendor of his entertainments and the stately beauty of his wife soon served to render him one of the most conspicuous figures of the capital. It was not long before he was fully restored to the favor of the Emperor, who with the Empress frequently dined with the Wedels off the superb service of gold plate which is one of the ancestral possessions of the countess, and which has been owned by the Swedish Hamiltons for more than two hundred years. The count, who had retired from the army as major general, was restored to its ranks as full general, was appointed Governor of Berlin and of the metropolitan Province of Brandenburg, an office of the utmost responsibility and importance, and was afterward transferred, first to Rome and then to Vienna, as ambassador. His intimacy with the Kaiser dates back to the days when the latter as Prince William was wont to frequently come to Vienna to visit his friend, Crown Prince Rudolph, and the count was military attaché of the German Embassy there.

This intimacy has led the Emperor on some occasions to intrust him with extremely delicate missions. Thus, at the time of the late Prince Bismarck's removal from office, Count Wedel was sent to Vienna by the Kaiser with a long private letter, in which he gave his reasons to Francis Joseph for the dismissal of the old Chancellor. At the same time the count was directed by his sovereign to add any verbal explanation that the Austrian monarch might ask. Some time later, when a sort of reconciliation had been brought about between the Kaiser and the ex-Chancellor, Count Wedel was charged by William with the conveyance of his life sized portrait in oil to Friedrichsruhe by way of a birthday present to the old prince. The latter had in some way or another learned not only of the mission of the count to Vienna but also of the explanations which he had given the Austrian ruler of the causes that had led to the change in the Chancellorship, and accordingly the welcome which the count received at Friedrichsruhe was of the most chilly and unfriendly description.

KEEPER OF ENGLISH SOCIETY'S SKELETONS

Sir George Lewis, who has just been engaged in prosecuting a couple of American swindlers in London, whom he caught in the act of making use of notepaper headed with the name and address of his firm to extort money from credulous people, is by far the most distinguished criminal lawyer of the present day in Great Britain. True, he is not a member of the bar, but merely what is known in London as a solicitor. Yet it is no exaggeration to assert that there has been no sensational case brought into court within the last forty years in which Sir George has not figured, usually on the winning side, and as for the cases which this shrewd and discreet knight has kept out of court they are simply legion in number. Indeed, it may safely be taken for granted that not more than one-third, perhaps not even a quarter, of the scandals affecting prominent people in Great Britain ever reach the knowledge of the public, for, with all its faults, English society possesses an esprit de corps that is not to be found on this side of the water. When any one of its members happens to wander from the high road of honesty and honor—which is very broad and spacious in these modern times—into the byways of crime, all the members of his class, not alone in his interest, but also in their own, unite in an effort to hush the matter up, and in this they almost invariably enjoy the valuable assistance of Sir George, who is popularly believed to know enough to hang half a dozen of the biggest men in the city of London and to possess a sufficient number of dangerous secrets of people of rank to suffice, if ever they should be divulged, to shatter the entire social fabric of Great Britain.

Sir George, who numbers among his clients many a royal personage—for they all come to him when they are in a scrape—is a white haired and white whiskered little man of most kindly and genial manner, whose very appearance invites confidence and inspires trust in his discretion. His father and grandfather were lawyers, that is to say solicitors, before him, and the late Lord Chief Justice Russell, the present Lord High Chancellor, Lord Loreburn, the late Sir Frank Lockwood, and several other legal luminaries of the present day began their career as "young men" in the Lewis office, in Ely Place. One of the features of that office is the strong room, in which all the great black deed boxes are turned to the wall, so that not even their names can be seen, being distinguished from one another by numbers.

Startling and extraordinary as are the contents of these boxes, it is probable that secrets of an even more dramatic character are locked up in the archives of Sir George's memory, and to what extent he depends upon the latter may be gathered from the fact that, contrary to the practice of the majority of lawyers, he keeps no diary. He declares that when, thirty-five years ago, he found his business becoming so confidential, he made up his mind that not even for the sake of reference would he ever chronicle another thing, so that when he died the confidences of English society might die with him. Under the circumstances there are many people of the highest rank who will breathe more freely when Sir George passes over to the majority and is succeeded in his turn by his eldest son and namesake, representing the fourth generation of the famous lawyers of English society.

One curious drawback of the celebrity of this extraordinary little Jew is the fact that his presence in court on behalf of a client is in nine cases out of ten regarded as an admission of the latter's guilt, for Sir George enjoys so much credit for his ability to get his clients out of the most critical situations that he is certain to be applied to for assistance whenever a man of any prominence finds himself in the mire. The worse the case and the higher the rank of the persons incriminated the more certain is it that application will be made to Ely Place for professional assistance. However terrible the straits in which his client may have involved himself, Sir George can usually find a means of issue. If his client's guilt is sufficiently assured to admit of no defence or excuse, Sir George generally possesses the knowledge of some skeleton in the cupboard of the other side of the case, and so brings about an abandonment of the prosecution.

There are few people in society or in business who are not cursed with some skeleton, the existence of which they are eager at all costs to keep from ever becoming known. Sometimes it affects their own honor and reputation, sometimes the fair name of those nearest and dearest to them. Sir George may be said, without any exaggeration, to possess a more or less extensive acquaintance with all these grisly relics, and, although he has never been known to make any of them public, yet the mere fact that he is aware of them and that he may disclose the secrets is in most cases sufficient to weaken the backbone of even the most stiffnecked enemies of his clients.

CREATOR OF THE ASHBURTON COLLECTION.

The famous Ashburton collection of paintings, which has just been purchased by the Agnews in London for the sum of $3,000,000 with a view to its disposal in this country and comprising some fourscore magnificent examples of Correggio, Rembrandt, Velasquez, Murillo, Cuyp, Hobbema, etc., was formed, not by the present Lord Ashburton (married to the young American "Florodora" chorus girl Frances Belmont), but by Alexander Baring, first Lord Ashburton the great-grandfather of the present peer. This first Lord Ashburton may be said to have been the real founder of the fortunes of the great house of Baring, and certainly was the first Englishman of note to wed an American heiress, namely, the eldest daughter of United States Senator William Bingham, of Philadelphia, whose dowry, estimated at $5,000,000, was invested in the house of Baring, in Bishopsgate street, London, and enabled it to branch out on a huge scale. In fact, it was thanks to this that the house of Baring was able fifteen or sixteen years later to loan 40,000,000 francs to the French government for war payments, at the time when France was occupied by the allied armies in 1815, and with reference to this enterprise one of Napoleon's marshals is said to have remarked that there were "six great powers in Europe, namely, England, France, Russia, Austria, Prussia and the Baring Brothers."

Alexander Baring was, by reason of his American affiliations, frequently selected by the English government to represent it in negotiations with the United States, and concluded at Washington in 1842, during the Presidency of John Tyler, the famous Ashburton treaty, which may be regarded as the basis of all subsequent agreements and understandings between this country and Great Britain. It is hardly necessary to add that this first Lord Ashburton, besides being a great financier, a statesman of international fame and a diplomat of rare skill, was a wonderful art connoisseur. The character of the collection just purchased by the Messrs. Agnew constitutes the most striking and eloquent evidence of his wonderful taste and acumen in all matters of art. MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

NEW PASTOR WARNED ABOUT AUTOS.

The Rev. Dr. Edgar Whitaker Work was installed as pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End avenue and 91st street, last night. Dr. Work comes from Colorado Springs, where he was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church Previous to that he was professor of Biblical literature in the University of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio.

The Rev. Dr. Anso. P. Atterbury, pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church, who delivered one of the addresses of welcome to the new pastor, told him he would meet with many discouraging things in his work. "We people of this neighborhood own too many automobiles. I'm afraid,' he said, "and those horrible machines have to be kept going, even if it means absence from Sunday service or defaults in pew rents. We must work together, all of us, and we are sure then to be successful."

DR. LONG'S SIGHT NOT ENDANGERED.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Stamford, Conn., Nov. 7.—Dr. William J. Long, the nature writer, is recovering from an affection of the eyes similar to that which threatened to render him blind in December, 1904. He has had a slight hemorrhage of the right eye, but his condition is not now serious. He is out of the dark room and will be back at his literary work in the course of a few weeks.

MUSIC.

THE BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Why Dr. Muck should have exacted a penance from his subscribers at the first concert of this year's series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra it would be difficult to explain. To endure it was sufficient; there is neither desire nor energy left for the inquiry. Few of the subscribers were prepared for the blow, and few for that half of the panacea which came with the concluding number of the programme—the third of the four overtures which Beethoven wrote for his one opera. The other half was reasonably familiar, for it consisted of Bach's suite in B minor, in which the grand old man of Leipsic, unmindful of the prejudice against the flute which future generations were to feel, gave that mellifluous instrument a leading part. The affliction, which endured an hour by the watch, was Bruckner's unfinished symphony in D minor. It is a part of history that the composer, feeling his vital forces ebbing away, remarked to a friend that his "Te Deum" might be performed as a concluding number. A pious feeling, with which it would be churlish to quarrel, has prompted a compliance with this suggestion on at least one occasion in Germany; last night it was left for the audience to feel "te Deum laudamus" that as much of the symphony as was written had been disposed of. The work is not new; it has been given a hearing by the Boston Orchestra in its own city, under Mr. Gericke, and by Mr. Theodore Thomas's band in Chicago, and at a Cincinnati festival. Two of these performances the present reviewer listened to with all the patient interest entailed upon him by duty; and he has never felt disposed to quarrel with the conductors who declined to put it into their schemes. Their reasons were doubtless ample to satisfy their artistic consciences, nor were they, necessarily, influenced by the easy wit which suggested that the symphony, being its composer's ninth and being in the key of Beethoven's ninth, should, like the latter, have a choral ending. But there is no reason why criticism should close its mouth in the presence of this work. There is no reason why—in spite of the simple, unaffected personal character of the composer, of which his champions make so much—it should not say that instead of being dedicated as he wished to the "dear Lord Almighty," it ought to be dedicated to the ineffable merit of the Rule of Three or the arithmetical table of Land or Square Measure. If ever there was a symphony built up by rule of thumb—no less rule of thumb because it is that of a master technician—this is one. In invention of theme it is scarcely worthy of discussion, because when it presents a really pregnant thought that thought is not original. The composer's high imaginativeness has been lauded by no less an authority than Mr. Weingartner, but what praise ought we to have for an imagination which exhausts itself in mere reiteration of a thought—not developing its psychological contents, but simply presenting it over and over again with change of color—not moving it onward through a gamut of emotions, but simply piling it up, block on top of block until the composer's skill is exhausted and the hearer's endurance exhausted? It is a timid criticism which becomes dumb in the presence of a work of art only because it gives evidence of technical mastery. What the entire art-world—not only the musical—is suffering from is too much (heaven save the word!) virtuosity.

It was a fine audience that heard Bruckner's symphony last night, though not as numerous as most of its predecessors last year. It heard the work respectfully, and got all the recompense it could out of the Bach suite and the Beethoven overture. In the former M. Maquarre distinguished himself greatly by his performance of the flute part. He dignified the instrument and put to shame the ancient jests about the want of dignity in the flute. The jests are hoary with age. "What is worse than a flute?" is an old German conundrum, and the popular answer is attributed to Mozart, "Two." "As the Greeks say," remarks Cicero somewhere, "when one cannot play the kithara he takes up the flute." But the flute is a noble orchestral instrument, as all who heard Mr. Maquarre last night will allow. The overture, "Leonore No. 1," ought to be heard more frequently. It is impressed all over with the master's individuality. It has none of the stature of the "Leonore" overtures which preceded it; but it is beautiful, it has character, and why it should not take a place of prominence in the concert lists it would be difficult to explain. It is the proper introduction to the opera for which it was written.

H. E. K.

MR. BISPHAM'S RECITAL.

At his recital in Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon Mr. David Bispham sang a list of songs which had chronological arrangement, which began with Handel and ended with four young composers who are in America to-day, namely, Ernest Schelling, Kurt Schindler, Howard Brockway and Henry F. Gilbert. Mr. Schindler's "Faery Song," a setting of Keats's poem, which has much beauty, was accompanied by the composer, and was enthusiastically redemanded.

THE GERMAN THEATRE.

"Die Erziehung zum Don Juan."

Dr. Baumfeld's German Theatre company presented last night for the first time in America Ernst Klein's successful farce, "Die Erziehung zum Don Juan" ("The Education of a Don Juan"). The title suggests something more classical and satirical than Mr. Klein's actual product, which, though it deals with the development of a supposed unworldly knight of the maternal apron string into a devastator of hearts and seeker after romantic experiences, presents the initiate in so frankly farcical and harmless a light as to disarm criticism of situations which, if otherwise treated, would have been inartistic and offensive. The Don Juan of the German farce has no Gallic precociousness or instincts, and he is unreal enough to make his overinnocence and blundering first attempts at gallantry only laughable and innocuous.

Max Liebl, who played the chief role, pitched it in the right key and showed genuine comic ability. The other parts were drawn with the repression which alone saves farce from extravagance and noisy inconsequence, and it is enough to say that they were taken by competent comedians like Fräulein Ella Hofer, Albertine Cassini, Milli Reimann and Elisabeth Arlaans. The performance was as enlivening as the piece, which, of its kind, has real merit. The cast follows:

Gräfin Röhn	Elisabeth Arlaans
Arthur	August Weigert
Gustav	Max Liebl
Baron van der Leggen	Carl Mauth
Amelie	Ella Hofer
Marzella	Albertine Cassani
Kommerzienrathswitwe Stüber	Henrice Weldt
Elsa	Milli Reimann
Fifi	Cecile Wagner

MUSICAL PLAY TO OPEN IN NEW HAVEN.

The first performance of "The Girls from Holland," a musical novelty in which Miss Vera Michelena and Harry McDonough are to be featured, will be given at New Haven to-night. The piece will be brought to the Lyric Theatre a week from next Monday night.

ROBSON TO SUCCEED MASON.

Andrew Robson has been engaged by the Shuberts to succeed John Mason as Alexis Karenin in "Anna Karenina." Mr. Robson was for many years associated with Charles Coghlan. Mr. Mason is now in New York, rehearsing "The Witching Hour," a new play by Augustus Thomas, in which he will impersonate the chief character. The first performance of this play here will take place on the 18th inst at the Hackett Theatre.

TO PRESENT A JAPANESE ACTRESS.

George W. Sammis will present Fujiko, a Japanese actress, at Keith & Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre next Sunday. This will be her first appearance in America. She will give impersonations of several English players and close her performance with a dance that is said to be distinctly novel. Mr. Sammis has had scenery painted by native artists for this performance.

LIQUID AIR INVENTOR'S ESTATE.

Mineola, Long Island, Nov. 7.—According to the accounting made before Surrogate Edgar Jackson here to-day Charles E. Tripler, inventor of liquid air, was worth $13,162, and his wife $28,976 79. Mr. Tripler died on June 20, 1906, and his wife died on May 1 of the same year, at their Manhassett (Long Island) estate. Lorenzo Tripler, of No. 121 West 42d street, Manhattan, a son, made the accountings. He and his sister, Mrs. Sophie J. Beckert, of No. 614 West 114th street, Manhattan, inherit most of the estates.

HORSE SHOW BOXES NOT ALL SOLD.

First Time in Many Years That the Whole Number Was Not Snapped Up.

The disinclination of New Yorkers to spend money just at present was shown in the falling off yesterday in the number of boxes sold for the twenty-third annual National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden a week from Monday. Fewer than one hundred persons were in the Garden Theatre when the sale began, and when it ended half an hour later less than half the amount of last year had been bid. Not a dozen women were present. The upset price of each box is $150, and in many cases only a small sum over this amount was bid. For the first time in many years several of the arena boxes were not disposed of.

The first box sold went to Judge Moore for $350. Last year the first box cost David Morris Guggenheim $535. Out of the eighty arena boxes thirty-five were not sold. The tier boxes brought from $165 to $200 each. Box 29, bought by George J Bascom, brought the top price, $525, the prices of the others declining to $220. The Vanderbilts and Goulds were not at the sale, but had representatives present. The remainder of the arena boxes will be placed on sale at the Garden box office and at No. 16 East 23d street.

It was said by the management that the show will not suffer because of the light sale, as the class of entries is higher than ever before. There will be many new exhibitors and many new horses, and the winners in the round of summer shows leading up to this event will be present. The buyers were as follows:

Box.	Box.
13—A. G. Vanderbilt.	45—Thomas Hitchcock.
19—J. T. Hyde.	46—Cornelius Fellowes.
20—Mrs. Edward R. Ladew.	47—E. D. Morgan.
21—Louis H. Morris.	48—F. K. Sturgis.
24—Henry Siegel.	49—Delancey A. Kane.
25—Jos. F. Gathins.	50—John E. Cowdin.
27—George J. Bascom.	51—W. B. Dickerman.
28—John E. Alexandre.	52—P. M. Dewar.
29—George J. Bascom.	53—Fred Pabst.
30—George J. Bascom.	54—George Peabody Wetmore.
31—Goelet Gallatin.	55—Joseph S. Ulman.
32—W. A. Tyson.	56—Madison Square Garden directors.
35—George J. Bascom.	57—George Watson.
36—J. H. Tyson.	61—J. T. Hyde.
37—George J. Bascom.	63—J. T. Hyde.
38—W. A. Tyson.	64—Hamilton W. Cary.
39—W. H. Moore.	66—Lewis G. Young.
40—H. H. Hollister.	67—R. G. Vanderbilt.
41—M. L. and A. C. Swartz.	72—E. T. Bedford.
42—W. K. Vanderbilt.	74—Paul A. Sorg.
43—John G. Heckscher	
44—Robert Bacon.	

THE FRIARS TO HONOR MR. BELASCO.

The Friars will give a dinner to-night at the Hotel Astor in honor of David Belasco. Among the speakers announced are Bronson Howard, Thomas Dixon, jr., J. C. Williamson and David Warfield.

SENDS GOOD WISHES TO PRESIDENT.

Washington, Nov. 7.—The good wishes of the Sultan of Turkey were extended to President Roosevelt to-day in a verbal message delivered by Representative Bennet, of New York, who was abroad last summer as a member of the Immigration Commission.

ARMY OF TENNESSEE REUNION.

Vicksburg, Miss., Nov. 5.—The annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee began here to-day. Many visitors were present. Among them were General Frederick D. Grant, General O. O. Howard and Governor Vardaman. The members of the society were guests of the Vicksburg Board of Trade to-day. This afternoon a parade was formed, which moved to the national military park.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

GOTHAM—W. O. B. McDonough, San Francisco. MURRAY HILL—H. G. Munger, Herkimer. HOTEL ASTOR—D. H. Wex, Hamburg. HOFFMAN—T. F. Crane, Ithaca. PLAZA—A. J. McClure, Albany. ST. REGIS—T. F. Mellen, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, New Haven. WALDORF-ASTORIA—H. P. Scott, Boston.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Free admission American Museum of Natural History and Bronx Zoological Garden.

Bazaar of nations for Home for Destitute Crippled Children, Waldorf, afternoon and evening.

Meeting National League of Baseball Clubs, Waldorf, 2 p. m.

Unveiling memorial tablet to Dr. Oliver D. Clark, Boys' High School, Brooklyn, 3:45 p. m.

Reception to the Rev. E. P. Newton, Calvary Episcopal Church, 21st street and Fourth avenue, evening.

Meeting American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Engineers' Building, No. 33 West 39th street, 8:15 p. m.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Alumni Association dinner, Hotel Astor, evening.

Meeting of the Patria Club, Hotel Savoy, 8:30 p. m.

Lecture by Dr. S. A. Mitchell on "The Moon," Flushing High School, Sanford avenue and Union street, Flushing, Long Island, 8 p. m. Free.

Monthly meeting New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, No. 226 West 58th street, 8:30 p. m.

Address by General Booth from City Hall steps, 11 p. m.

Talk on "Current History" by Miss Janet E. Richards before National Society United States Daughters of 1812, Delmonico's, 10:45 a. m.

Adjourned meeting of the Post Parliament, Waldorf-Astoria, 11 a. m.

Mrs. John Bartholomew on "The Madonna in Art," meeting of the Universalist Women's Alliance, All Souls' Church, Ocean and Ditmas avenues, Brooklyn, 11 a. m.

Meeting of the Century Theatre Club, Hotel Astor, 2 p. m.

Business meeting of Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington Headquarters, 3 p. m.

A bazaar of nations for the benefit of the New York Home for Destitute Crippled Children, Waldorf-Astoria, afternoon and evening.

Free lectures of the Board of Education, 8 p. m.—Wadleigh High School, 115th street, near Seventh avenue, Louis U. Wilkinson, "Some Comedy Characters"; Public School 30, No. 224 East 88th street, Kellogg Durland, "Present Day Russia"; Public School 38, Dominick, Clark and Broome streets, William L. Mason, "The Wonders of Colorado"; Public School 40, No. 320 East 20th street, Mrs. Helen B. Schoonoven, "Three Poets of Home Life"; Public School 52, Broadway, Academy street and Vermilyea avenue, Stephen Pierce Duggan, "The Federal Executive: The President"; Public School 157, St. Nicholas avenue and 127th street, William Fairley, "How Switzerland Is Governed"; Public School 158, Avenue A, between 77th and 78th streets, Ira K. Morris, "Life and Times of Aaron Burr"; Public School 160, Suffolk and Rivington streets, Henry Collins Walsh, "The Land of the Moor"; Institute Hall, No. 218 East 106th street, Willis Fletcher Johnson, "The Spanish Islands"; West Side Neighborhood House, No. 501 West 50th street, Haven Emerson, "Milk for Babies, Invalids and People in Health"; Young Men's Benevolent Association, No. 311 East Broadway, Professor James Walter Crook, "Problems of Population and Poverty"; Public School 2, 169th street and Third avenue, W. Wallace Ker, "Production and Supply of Electricity by Central Station"; Public School 8, Mosholu Parkway, Briggs and Bainbridge avenues, Bedford Park, Professor Charles L. Harrington, "Electric Lamps"; Public School 17, Fordham avenue, near Main street, City Island, Richard A. Purdy, "Shakespeare's 'Julius Cæsar'"; Public School 28, Anthony and Tremont avenues, Professor Georges Castegnier, "Joan d'Arc"; Public School 32, 183d street, between Beaumont and Cambreleng avenues, Miss Charlotte Teller, "Mirabeau, the Politician"; Public School 33, Jerome avenue, north of 184th street, Miss Mary Proctor, "How to Find the Constellations"; Public School 36, Avenue C, between 8th and 9th streets, Unionport, Raymond L. Ditmars, "Snakes."

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Nov. 7.—Since Wednesday night the storm in the northeast has moved slowly to the lower St. Lawrence Valley, with slowly decreasing intensity, and rains and high winds continued generally in the middle Atlantic states, New England and the lower lake region, with also a little snow along Lake Ontario. Over the remainder of the country fair weather continues. Temperatures are considerably above the seasonal average in the lower Missouri and lower Mississippi valleys and the Southwest, but elsewhere they do not differ greatly from the seasonal average.

There will be rain or snow Friday in the central Rocky Mountain region, and probably local rains in the lower Missouri, lower Arkansas and middle Mississippi valleys, extending Friday night or Saturday into the Ohio Valley and Tennessee. There will also be local snows Friday in the Michigan peninsula. With these exceptions the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday over the country. It will be colder Friday over the districts where rains and snows are indicated and warmer in the south Atlantic states and the Ohio Valley.

Steamers departing Friday for European ports will have diminishing west winds, with fair weather, to the Grand Banks.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For the District of Columbia and Maryland, fair to-day and Saturday; light west winds, becoming variable.

For Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, fair to-day and Saturday, fresh winds, becoming variable.

For Eastern New York, fair to-day and Saturday, except possibly local snows in extreme northern portion, brisk west winds, becoming variable by Saturday.

For New England, fair in south, rain or snow and colder in north portion to-day, brisk to high southwest to west winds; Saturday, fair, except local rain or snow in northwest portion.

For Western New York, generally fair to-day and Saturday, fresh west winds, becoming variable.

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

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 a. m.	41	51	6 p. m.	50	48
6 a. m.	39	48	9 p. m.	45	46
9 a. m.	42	47	11 p. m.	43	45
12 m.	48	47	12 p. m.	42	—
4 p. m.	54	49			

Highest temperature yesterday, 51 degrees; lowest, 45; average, 48; average for corresponding date last year, 46; average for corresponding date last thirty-three years, 47.

Local forecast—Fair to-day and Saturday; brisk west winds to-day, becoming variable by Saturday.

TO GO WEST AS BISHOP.

Mr. Paddock Will Leave Holy Apostles for Eastern Oregon.

The Rev. Robert Lewis Paddock, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Apostles, Ninth avenue and 28th street, announced yesterday his acceptance of the office of Missionary Bishop of Eastern Oregon. Mr. Paddock, who is well known in this city for his crusade against vice while connected with the former Episcopal Pro-Cathedral, in Stanton street, was elected Bishop of the missionary district by the general convention of the Episcopal Church at its recent meeting in Richmond, Va.

"It will be entirely different work from that which I have been doing here in New York for the last ten years," said Mr. Paddock yesterday afternoon to a Tribune reporter. "As is only natural, I shall be very sorry to leave this parish, in which I have been for five years, but I will have a great field for work out there in the West. Bishop Potter, since I decided several days ago to accept the election, has told me he recognized fully the opportunities I should have out there."

In speaking of the work of the Church of the Holy Apostles, Mr. Paddock said that the most gratifying feature of it to him was the number of young men from the parish who had presented themselves for the ministry.

"You know," he said, "I can't understand why more young churchmen do not take up this most fascinating work. I can't think of any calling which can have more attraction and fascination about it than that of giving your fellow men a lift. The work is like football, and I have always thought football about the best game there is. There is an exhilaration and thrill about bucking the centre and running around the ends which you can't get in any other game.

Then, again, I think this church over here in the Chelsea district stands for catholic Christianity, not Catholic in the sense of Roman Catholic, but a Christianity which includes all classes and conditions of men. The deaconesses and the eight men who have been working with me represent each a different kind of nature and we have always tried to have the attitude of those who hold various opinions, but are ready to change them whenever better ones are shown them."

Mr. Paddock was asked if he believed with the Bishop of London in a "social church."

"Most assuredly I do," he replied. "We have dancing classes and regular dances and any number of games here in the parish house. I don't believe the devil should be allowed to keep all pleasure to himself. And I'll tell you another thing, I believe there is a higher moral and social tone at our dances here than there is at many of those on Fifth avenue. I believe in the Church taking part in politics also and asserting its influence, not in behalf of one particular party but in the interest of good government."

Mr. Paddock has a record as a fighter for good government While rector of the Pro-Cathedral he brought about the exposure of John D. Herlihy, police captain of the Eldridge street station, in the fall of 1900. After he was made rector of the church on the West Side, Devery, the ex-chief of police, won his fight for the Democratic leadership in the 9th Assembly District. On that occasion The Tribune said of him: "There is one potent influence in that part of the city which cannot be discouraged by the temporary triumph of evil, and that influence is ably represented by the Rev. Lewis Paddock." Mr. Paddock's subsequent fight against Devery fully justified these remarks.

His future field of work is in the wildest and most unsettled part of Oregon. He said yesterday that the railroad ran through only one corner of his district and that most of the time he would have to travel around the country on horseback or afoot. But enthusiasm for the part he will be able to take in building up a yet primitive part of this country into a broadly Christian community was the predominating note of his conversation.

AN APPEAL FOR CITY PARKS.

Says Board of Estimate Makes Mistake in Curtailing This Expense.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Unless our Board of Estimate and Apportionment retracts its action with regard to the eight new parks, proceedings for the acquisition of which that corporate body proposes to abandon, it will place itself on record with being infected with the financial hysteria now prevalent throughout the country.

It seems almost incredible that the wealthiest city in the world publicly proclaims she is so poverty stricken that she cannot afford such vitally essential wants as these little breathing spaces will provide.

Passing by the fact that our municipal bonds are selling above par in Europe, where they are greedily absorbed by foreign capitalists, and not taking into consideration another well known truth, that no factor has contributed more to the material wealth of greater New York than her park system, no one will doubt for a minute that since the introduction of apartment houses and tenement flats little parks and playgrounds must be supplied for the six hundred thousand children of our metropolis, unless we want them to be ruthlessly slaughtered by careless motormen or reckless chauffeurs.

The streets and avenues of New York are no longer safe places for myriads of little ones to indulge in sports and games.

In one fell swoop our local authorities would deprive these helpless wards of the public of pure air, sunshine and out-of-door exercise. For my part, I can conceive of no act more unchristian and barbaric.

Before resorting to such inhuman measures to keep the city treasury full, there are plenty of other feasible plans that can and will accomplish the same end. If necessary, tax automobiles used solely for pleasure, and other luxuries of a similar nature.

But as the present stringency of the money market is only temporary, our city fathers would do well not to lose their heads. Let me assure them that there is such a thing as being penny wise and pound foolish. If we postpone purchasing these eight little parks to an unknown future period, New York will then have to pay more than quadruple what they will now cost.

SIDWELL S. RANDALL.

New York, Nov. 3, 1907.

FIRST Y. M. C. A. BUSINESS LECTURE.

Thomas E. Dockrell Tells of the Importance of Knowledge of Details.

The first lecture of the course in business management at the West Side branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was delivered last night by Thomas E. Dockrell, on "The Systematizing of Information for the Individual or Organization."

Mr. Dockrell dwelt on the importance to business men in gathering all available information regarding their respective industries and carefully filing it away. Thorough information, he said, was a valuable asset to every business.

Speaking of newspapers and advertisers, Mr. Dockrell said that the advertiser does not care to know that a newspaper has installed a new press or has increased its advertising; what he wants in the way of information is to know the ability of the newspaper to sell goods in a given territory.

Each lecture to be delivered in the business course is to be a practical synopsis of the most progressive point of view in regard to the subject treated. Some of the other lecturers and their subjects will be: Joseph P. Day, "Follow Up Method"; J. Newton Gunn, "The Management of a Factory"; H. E. Davidson, "Organizing and Selling Force"; C. H. Ingersoll, "Planning a Business Campaign"; R. M. Leach, of R. H. Macy & Co., "System in Retail Store."

EX-GOVERNOR ODELL BETTER.

Newburg, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Ex-Governor Odell is reported somewhat better to-day. He spent a good night, and this morning was able to take nourishment and enjoyed it. The family is much encouraged by his condition to-day.

Married.

Marriage notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in the Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.

ADAMS—PARK—Elizabeth Frances Park to Charles Adams, Thursday, November 7, at the home of the bride's mother, No. 175 West 58th st., by the Rev. Wallace MacMullen, D. D.

Married.

WOODRUFF—EDWARDS—At Everett, Wash., November 6, 1907, by the Rev. Herbert Thomson, Helena Roosevelt Edwards, daughter of Wheeler de Forest Edwards, esq., formerly of New York, and George Beach Woodruff, of Three Lakes, Wash.

WRIGHT—DIXON—On Thursday, November 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Henry S. Coffin, Sally Dunton, daughter of Dr. George A. Dixon, to William May Wright.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

Died.

Death notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in the Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.

De Forest, Louis.	Trimm, Elizabeth C.
Earle, Frank H.	Turner, Elvira C. R.
Fitz, Almira C.	Ward, Eleanor.
Huntington, Abel.	Warren, Algernon S.
Smith, Joseph B.	Walsh, Joseph A.
Stevens, James G.	Westcott, Grace F.

DE FOREST—Suddenly, of heart failure, on November 6, 1907, at No. 14 East 50th st., Louis, only son of George B. and Anita H. de Forest, aged 23 years. Funeral services at the house on Saturday, November 9, at 10 a. m.

EARLE—At his residence, No. 163 North 7th st., Newark, November 7, 1907, Frank Hasbrouck Earle, in the 56th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FITZ—At her residence, No. 201 West 130th st., November 5, 1907, Almira Chase, daughter of Corinna J. and the late Isaac Fitz. Funeral private.

HUNTINGTON—At Islip, L. I., Wednesday, November 6, Dr. Abel Huntington, formerly of East Hampton. Funeral Saturday, November 9, at 2 p. m. Boston papers please copy.

SMITH—On Wednesday, November 6, 1907, at his residence, No. 971 DeKalb ave., Brooklyn, Joseph Boyd Smith, beloved husband of Jane Lloyd. Funeral services on Saturday, November 9, at 2 p. m. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

STEVENS—At St John's Hospital on November 6, James Greig Stevens, aged 50 years. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 1439 Pacific st., Brooklyn, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Burial at Ilion, in this state, on Sunday, November 10. Ilion papers please copy.

TRIMM—Suddenly, November 6, at her residence, New York City, Elizabeth C. Trimm, widow of George S. and mother of Frederick M., George E. and Harry A. Funeral from her sons' residence, No. 70 West 88th st., Saturday, November 9, at 2 p. m. Interment, Saratoga. Saratoga papers please copy.

TURNER—On Tuesday, November 5, Elvira C. Requa, wife of the late William Turner. Funeral services Friday morning at 11 o'clock at the Home for Incurables, Fordham, 3d ave., and 183d st. Relatives and friends kindly invited to attend. Interment at Evergreens Cemetery at the convenience of the family.

WARD—On Tuesday, November 5, 1907, Eleanor, widow of Daniel Ward and beloved mother of Godfrey and Matthew Ward and Mrs. Harry Rais and Mrs. Henry Lovengood. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 103 Fulton st., Brooklyn, on Friday, November 8, at 2 p. m.

WARREN—In Buffalo, N. Y., 2d inst., suddenly, Algernon Sydney, son of the late General Gouverneur K. Warren Interment at Newport, R. I.

WALSH—On Thursday, November 7, at his residence, No. 21 St. Mark's ave., Brooklyn, Joseph Aloysius Walsh, beloved son of Mary M. and the late Patrick Walsh.

WESTCOTT—Suddenly, at Orange, N. J., on November 6, 1907, Grace Folger Westcott, youngest daughter of Harriet and the late Benjamin G. Westcott. Funeral service Friday afternoon, November 8, at 2:30 o'clock, at Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, East Orange.

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