PRINCE AT CORNELL

Queen Victoria His Sponsor and His Father an Indian Ruler.

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Cornell University's only prince just at present is the son of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, without exception the one of all the vassal rulers of India who is most popular at the Court of St. James's and with English people generally. The British reigning family holds the Maharajah in especially high regard, as did also the late Queen Victoria, who insisted on the name of Victor being given to that particular one of the Maharajah's sons who is now at Cornell. Cooch Behar is a very important principality, with an interesting history extending over many centuries, and at one time it stretched across a great part of Bengal, coming down to the bay, including among its provinces the Himalayan State of Bhutan. In the eighteenth century it first became associated with Great Britain, and its loyalty to the latter has remained unbroken ever since; never more strongly shown than at the time of the Mutiny, in the subsequent Bhutan war, and also in the frontier wars of ten years ago, in which the Maharajah took a personal part, greatly distinguishing himself at the battle of Dargai. Cooch Behar is probably the only principality in India that has never known a famine, and although its population is under one million, composed two-thirds of Hindus and one-third of Mahometars, its prosperity is altogether far and away ahead of its area. The Maharajah has done more than any one else to spread the influence and practice of Freemasonry in India, and has filled the highest offices of the brotherhood, having been Grand Master of Bengal and Grand Senior Warden of England. He is devoted to every form of Western sport, particularly to polo and to racquets, and in the spring of each year holds big game hunts in his dominions, where he has treated all sorts of royal visitors, including King Edward and his two brothers, also the Prince of Wales, the present Czar, the Austrian heir presumptive, the Count of Turin, the Duke of Orleans and many others, to tiger, elephant and bear shooting. The Maharajah, like his sons, is a member of the Brahmo Somaj, or New Dispensation Church, which is untrammelled by caste restrictions, and which, based upon the uncorrupted teachings of the Vedas, was founded by Keshub Chunder Sen, whose eldest daughter the Maharajah married in 1878. In accordance with the practice of this creed, the Maharajah is a monogamist, and the Maharani is a well known figure in London society and at the Court of St. James's. The eldest son, Prince Raj Rajendra Narayan, is a graduate of Oxford and is at present associated with his father in the government of the latter's principality. Prince Victor, now at Cornell, was at Eton before coming to America. The Maharajah, like his sons and the Maharani, speaks English perfectly and is thoroughly acquainted with all the ethics and customs of English society.

JAM LEAVES ENGLAND FOREVER.

Another Indian ruler who is very popular in England is the Jam Sahib of Nawagar, who prior to his accession to his throne spent many years in England, in rather straitened circumstances, acquiring there, however, considerable fame as a cricketer. In that capacity he visited the United States with an English eleven, and under the name of Ranji was extensively entertained at Philadelphia and New York, despite his dusky hue. His succession to the throne, through the unexpected death of two distant relatives, came very suddenly, and carried with it the transformation from obscurity to sovereignty, and from poverty to great wealth. At first the prince was delighted with the change and revelled in his good fortune out in his Oriental principality; but then he developed an extraordinary homesickness for England and English life, and accordingly left India for England last winter, and on reaching the United Kingdom leased for twelve months Shillinglee Park, near Wetworth, in Sussex, from young Lord Winterton, who sailed from New York last week after a stay of two months in this country. There the Jam, as Ranji is now styled, settled down to the life of an English country gentleman, entertaining extensively and devoting himself to cricket and to all sorts of other forms of English sport, in which he is an adept.

There is no doubt that at one moment he seriously thought of abdicating his Indian throne and of taking up his residence in England for good and all. In fact, rumors to this effect were widely published on both sides of the Atlantic; but either his own conscience or else wise friends seem to have awakened in him a sense of his obligations to the near a million of natives of India whose destinies are confided to his absolute rule, and after playing what he declared to be his last and final cricket match in England and bidding a rather sad farewell to his many warm friends in that country, he has restored Shillinglee Park to Lord Winterton, several months before the expiration of his lease, and has sailed for India, with the avowed intention of never again leaving the Orient, where he purposes to devote the remainder of his existence wholly and entirely to his people. By so doing he has won the sincere good will and commendation of the English government, and especially of King Edward, who, while they like occasionally to see Indian rulers in London, so as to keep in touch with them, thoroughly disapprove of their living altogether in Europe, without any regard or care for their duties of sovereignty.

WHY LORD RIPON RETIRED.

Lord Ripon's withdrawal from the Cabinet, in which he held the office of Lord Privy Seal, is due to his disapproval of the attitude of the Cabinet in connection with the recent Eucharistic Congress in London. He is a very devout Catholic, and naturally could not associate himself with his ministerial colleagues in refusing, at the last moment, permission for the Eucharistic procession to take place, after all the arrangements had been made with the police authorities for the preservation of order along the route. True, Lord Ripon is quite an old man, in the neighborhood of eighty. But the duties of the unpaid office of Lord Privy Seal are so light that he would certainly have continued to retain his place in the Cabinet had it not been for the controversy regarding the Eucharistic procession which has raised such intense feeling among Roman Catholics throughout the British Empire against the present administration.

Lord Ripon is by no means unknown on this side of the Atlantic, having spent considerable time in the United States as Lord High Commissioner in connection with the negotiations of the so-called treaty of Washington of 1871, dealing with the Alabama claims and with Canadian fishing rights. Indeed, it was for his services in this matter that he was promoted from an earldom to a marquisate. Perhaps the most sensational thing that Lord Ripon ever did was his startling conversion to the Church of Rome. He was Grand Master of the English Freemasons at the time, and as such had been asked to associate himself in some manner with a Masonic decree aimed by the craft throughout the world against Pius IX., in response to the latter's pontifical denunciation of the order. This led Lord Ripon to institute a searching inquiry into the position of the Roman Catholic Church in the matter, and the result of the investigation was that he became a Catholic, resigning his Grand Mastership of the British Freemasons, which was thereupon assumed by the then Prince of Wales, now King Edward. Neither his wife nor his son and only child followed him into the Roman Catholic Church, nor did he make any attempt to induce them to do so, and the difference of their creed was never in any way allowed to impair the affectionate relations which exist between them.

NEARLY SIXTY YEARS IN PARLIAMENT.

Lord Ripon has sat in Parliament ever since 1852, that is to say, for fifty-six years, having after a brief term of office as attaché of legation at Brussels entered the House of Commons in 1852 as Liberal Member for Hull. In 1859 he succeeded his father as Earl of Ripon and his uncle as Earl de Grey, and on taking his seat in the House of Lords was appointed Under Secretary of State for War, eventually succeeding to the chieftainship of that department and a place in the Cabinet at the age of thirty-six years. Since then he has been Secretary of State for India, First Lord of the Admiralty, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord President of the Privy Council, and by the special desire of the late Queen Victoria, who was very fond of him, his great friend Gladstone confided to him the Viceroyalty of India.

HIS QUARREL WITH GENERAL GORDON.

The marquis inaugurated his term of office as Governor General by a queer dispute with General "Chinese" Gordon, whom he had taken out to India as his private secretary. Even before they reached Calcutta they fell out with each other. Lord Ripon had directed General Gordon to write to one of the native dignitaries of Bombay to acknowledge his receipt of a pamphlet, and to say that he (Lord Ripon) had perused it with much interest. General Gordon, who was aware that Lord Ripon had not even cut the pages of the pamphlet, far less read it, declined to write anything of the kind, although it was pointed out to him that the acknowledgment which he was asked to write was merely of a perfunctory order—a species of façon de parler. The general, however, declined to see matters in this light, declared that he could never accustom himself to these white lies of social and official usage, and threw up his lucrative private secretaryship at a moment's notice, returning to Europe, to subsequently perish at the hands of the dervishes at Khartoum.

Lord Ripon's patronymic is Robinson, and his family was founded by William Robinson, Lord Mayor of York, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who carried on a very large trade with Hamburg. His son was likewise Lord Mayor of York, and his grandson Member of Parliament for the city. In fact, in each generation until the middle of the eighteenth century, the head of the Robinson family was identified with the city of York, either as Lord Mayor or as Member of Parliament. Sir William, first baronet of the line and chief magistrate of that city, marrying the daughter of George Aislabie of Studley Royal, near Ripon. It was owing to his alliance that Studley Royal eventually came into the family of Lord Ripon on the death, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, of Miss Georgiana Aislabie, the last of the family. Its best known member was her grandfather, John Aislabie, who remains on record as having while Chancellor of the Exchequer promoted and passed through Parliament the bill for the enterprise eventually known as the "South Sea Bubble," and which, according to him, was destined to enable the government to liquidate and pay off the national debt. The collapse of this extraordinary scheme, and the wholesale ruin which followed in its wake, drove him from office and landed him a prisoner of state in the Tower of London, whence on his release he retired to Studley Royal, where he spent the remainder of his days in a considerable amount of seclusion, devoting himself to his superb gardens and retaining sufficient money to be enabled to purchase the adjoining Fountains Abbey estate.

Lord Ripon has but one son, the Earl de Grey, treasurer of Queen Alexandra's household, and married to Lady Constance Gladys Herbert, widow of the Earl of Lonsdale and sister of the Earl of Pembroke and of the late Sir Michael Herbert, who died as British Ambassador to the United States. Lord de Grey has no children, so his father's honors are doomed to early extinction.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

OBITUARY.

EDWIN REED.

Boston, Oct. 15.—Edwin Reed, the well known Bacon-Shakespeare writer, is dead.

Edwin Reed was born at Phippsburg, Me., on October 19, 1835. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1858, and then studied at Leipzig for two years. After returning to this country he embarked in the shipbuilding business at Bath, Me., and was engaged in it for twenty years. He was a member of the Maine House of Representatives in 1874-'75, and Mayor of Bath in 1876-'77. In 1889 Mr. Reed published "A New View of the Temperance Question." He became interested in the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy and wrote several books on the subject. They were: "Brief for Plaintiff, Bacon vs. Shakespeare," 1896; "Francis Bacon, Our Shakespeare," 1902; "Bacon and Shakespeare—Parallelisms," 1902; "Noteworthy Opinions, Pro and Con, Bacon vs. Shakespeare," 1905, and "Coincidences, Bacon and Shakespeare," 1906. He also edited "The Bacon Nonsense" in "The Birmingham (England) Gazette" in 1906.

MISS CAROL H. BECK.

Philadelphia, Oct. 15.—Miss Carol H. Beck, a well known historical portrait painter, died in a hospital here to-day, after a short illness. Miss Beck, who was a sister of James M. Beck, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, was a member of the board of managers of fellowships of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts and a critic and authority on art. She studied in Paris, Dresden and Madrid. At the request of Andrew Carnegie, she painted William Penn in armor for the Pennsylvania Society in New York and produced several subjects for Skibo Castle, Scotland.

OBITUARY NOTES.

SAMUEL R. SCOTTRON, one of the leading negroes of Brooklyn, died at his home there yesterday at the age of sixty-six years. He served in the Civil War and had since been in business in Brooklyn. He was appointed by Mayor Schieren to the Board of Education. For the last two years Mr. Scottron had been secretary of the committee for improving the industrial condition of negroes in New York.

MRS. REBECCA SPARKS LOOMIS, of Long Branch, wife of Laurus Loomis, a New York cotton broker, died yesterday at the age of fifty-seven years. Mr. Loomis is now in the South on a business trip.

VETERAN OF MEXICAN WAR DEAD.

Greensburg, Penn., Oct. 15.—Major General Richard Coulter, eighty-one years old, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, died here last night. He was a well known lawyer and business man.

NEW PAVILION FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Building on Blackwell's Island Approved by Art Commission—To Cost $300,000.

The Municipal Art Commission has approved designs for a pavilion for the new tuberculosis infirmary on Blackwell's Island, to cost $300,000. It will be a four story building, with the walls constructed of rubble masonry, to harmonise with those existing buildings which are to be retained as parts of the ultimate development of the work. The building will constitute the northwest pavilion of the new tuberculosis infirmary, and will be on the river bank, about 300 feet south of the main building of the Metropolitan Hospital.

The commission has also approved designs for an electric sub-station at the west pier of the new Blackwell's Island Bridge, to cost $10,000; a subway entrance in the small parkway in Delancey street, on the loop, to cost $12,000, and five marquises, or covered ways, to subway entrances through private property at the Bowery and Canal street stations on the loop, to cost $1,900 each.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE TO HAVE DAILY.

"The Monitor" Will Publish Real News, Devoid of Sensation, Says Announcement.

Boston, Oct. 15.—"The Christian Science Sentinel" in this week's number, to be issued to-morrow, will announce the establishment by the Christian Science Publishing Society of a new daily paper, to be known as "The Christian Science Monitor."

"The current of human thought," says the announcement, "is setting in the direction of that which alone is real—the good that men do; not the evil. It will be the mission of 'The Monitor' to publish the real news of the world in a clean, wholesome manner, devoid of the sensational methods employed by so many newspapers. There will be no exploitation or illustration of vice and crime, but the aim of the editors will be to issue a paper which will be welcomed in every home where purity and refinement are cherished ideals."

WHERE TO SEND CONTRIBUTIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A few days ago I was on the point of asking you why you didn't tell where campaign subscriptions should be sent, when I discovered you were answering that very query by somebody else. Now let me suggest that you keep that information before your readers daily. I've a notion than it would mean a lot of shekels to the treasury.

M. KATZ.

New York, Oct. 15, 1908.

[The treasurer of the national committee is George R. Sheldon, No. 1 Madison avenue, and the treasurer of the state committee is George J. Smith, No. 43 West 39th street. Checks may be sent to either or both.]

LAMBS ELECT INDEPENDENT TREASURER

John A. Stow, the independent candidate for treasurer of The Lambs, was elected at a meeting held in the clubhouse, in Gramercy Park, last night. He received 128 votes, while his opponent, Morgen L. Moyt, the regular candidate, received 42.

BALKAN DIPLOMACY

Sir Edward Grey's Stand Against Treaty Breakers.

London, October 7.

England supports with its moral influence Turkish constitutional reforms and European public law. It declines to sanction the independence of Bulgaria and the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and its motives are high-minded and unimpeachable. The principality and the dual monarchy are taking advantage of the weakness following a spasm of virtue at Constantinople, and are endangering the reform administration and constitutional movement which have commanded British approval. They are also violating with cynical selfishness the Treaty of Berlin without obtaining the sanction of the signatory powers. The British Foreign Office protests emphatically against these ungenerous and lawless acts, and exercises a restraining influence over the Sultan's government for the prevention of war and the revision of treaty law by a European congress. With its close diplomatic relations with France and Russia it may succeed in this pacific policy, and certainly it deserves commendation for disinterested action in line with the established practice of European law.

The reception of Prince Ferdinand at Budapest, the seizure of the railway in Eastern Roumelia and the proclamation of independence at Tirnova have been a rapid series of events which have indicated prearrangement. Austria-Hungary has been behind Bulgaria, and has associated herself with the new kingdom in violations of the Treaty of Berlin. There has been no encouragement for Bulgaria during recent years, when the gallant principality was eager to spring to the relief of Macedonia. So long as the Sultan was exercising despotic authority he was not interfered with, but as soon as he proclaimed a constitution and brought into power the Young Turks to reform the administration and to reinvigorate the Ottoman Empire he was plotted against and his dominion exposed to dismemberment. The aged Emperor-King, who has lost the Italian provinces and the leadership of Germany during his reign, has naturally wanted to replace Lombardy and Venetia with Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to obtain a commanding position in Macedonia and Albania as the champion of the Balkan states. If he has been reluctant to face the risks of war in Southeastern Europe, he has also found it difficult to offer resistance to the racial forces dragging him toward Salonica and Constantinople. He has taken advantage of the situation produced by the Turkish constitution and made a bold challenge for the control of Southeastern Europe.

Is Germany behind Austria-Hungary? That is the prevailing idea, although the Berlin Foreign Office professes to be supporting England and the decencies of European public law. The agitators, who have been preaching the Pan-Germanic doctrine for many years, have favored Austria's expansion southward, the enlargement of the sphere of influence among the Balkan states and the establishment of a commercial federation, with Salonica as the chief port. The campaign has been outlined in many a visionary pamphlet, in which the Hapsburg monarchy has been described as a provisionary arrangement, to be followed by German control from Berlin to the Ægean, and with railway communication from Hamburg to the Bosporus, and thence through Asia Minor to the Persian Gulf. It is not necessary to take too serious a view of the frothy literature of the Pan-Germanic zealots, but it is certain that Austria from Bismarck's time has been pushed southward, and that the two provinces gained as the price of neutrality during the war of 1877-'78 have been regarded as the German gates of the Orient. Germany is not the power to hold back Austria-Hungary if the Slavs overcome the resistance of the Magyars and force on a new racial movement in Southeastern Europe.

War is the last thing that any Power, great or small, wants in the Balkans. Experience has shown that a campaign is a harvest of tares in that quarter of the world. The Russians liberated Bulgaria, but got nothing for themselves. The Powers revised the treaty of conquest; Turkey was allowed breathing space and recovered her strength; the Bulgarians were not grateful to their deliverers, and the Slavs turned to Austria-Hungary as the champion of their race. Turks, Greeks and Servians have been through arduous conflicts, and the victors have found them almost as unprofitable as the vanquished have. The Powers invariably intervene and whittle down the results of victory, and often non-combatants, who have kept out of the fighting, have larger advantages than those who have made serious sacrifices. Turks, Bulgarians and Austrians have little to hope for from a war which would have to be settled up in a general congress, with Russia as a large creditor demanding full compensation for non-intervention. They can get more out of pacific diplomacy than out of the welter of racial conflict; and since the appeal can be made to enlightened self-interest whether at Sofia, Vienna or Constantinople, the peacemakers are likely to avert war and to arrange a readjustment of the relations of rival states. England, by befriending the Turkish reformers and encouraging the Sultan to persevere in liberalism, has secured a sympathetic hearing as an unselfish adviser. Sir Edward Grey, with the King behind him, ought to be able to keep the Young Turks under restraint, and if he does this there will be no war, but only interminable diplomacy.

It was Lord Beaconsfield who was the Sultan's protector when Russia and Austria were in secret alliance with Germany behind them. If he did not prevent war he joined forces with Bismarck in making over the peace dictated at the gates of Constantinople and in rescuing Turkey from anarchy. The Liberals under Mr. Gladstone's leadership were caustic critics of the processes of pro-Turkish diplomacy in those days. Their own government is now taking up Lord Beaconfield's work and standing out for "the unspeakable Turk" against Slav aggression and the covetousness of rival Powers; and there is ample justification for its diplomacy in the reformed administration at Constantinople. The latter may fail, like many insincere and ineffective attempts which have preceded it; but there is ground for hope that the Young Turks will bring order out of chaos and accomplish the regeneration of a misgoverned empire. The Bulgarians and Austrians, with the Germans behind them, are making the reform movement most difficult and uncertain. They are working out their purposes and depend upon the British Foreign Office to keep the peace. Probably it will be done with the help of France; but there is dry tinder everywhere in the Balkans and an unexpected spark may kindle an unmanageable blaze.

I. N. F.

COLONEL TUCKER AT HOT SPRINGS.

Wife Withdraws Charge of Desertion in Municipal Court at Chicago.

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 15.—Colonel William F. Tucker, who was arrested in Decatur, Ill., on Tuesday, on a charge of wife desertion, arrived here to-day from St. Louis and went to the army and navy hospital.

The officials of the hospital will give out no information concerning the colonel's condition or the names of the members of the party.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker, through her counsel, to-day withdrew from court the charge of wife abandonment recently filed against her husband, Colonel William F. Tucker, U. S. A. Haynie R. Pearson, Mrs. Tucker's legal adviser, said in an interview that the case had been quashed in the municipal court to clear the way for grand jury action.

RARE CHINESE CURIO.

Museum of Natural History Gets Staff from Forbidden City.

Dr. Hermon C. Bumpus, director of the American Museum of Natural History, announced yesterday the acquisition by the museum of an exceedingly rare Chinese curio from Kin-Ching, the Forbidden City of Peking. It is called a "judge's staff or sceptre," is fashioned of lacquered wood more than a century old, and has on one end an elaborately carved crested head of the winged dragon, the imperial emblem of China, and the other end sharpened to a point.

After a judge has heard the evidence in the case of a prisoner charged with a capital offence he takes up the sceptre. If he points the dragon's head at the prisoner the latter goes free, but if the prisoner is confronted with the sharpened end he must be beheaded.

This is said to be the only specimen of its kind ever obtained from the Forbidden City and brought to this country. It is the gift of M. F. Savage, of this city, who obtained for the museum some time ago from an East Indian merchant the gift of a brilliant hued Hawaiian feather cape which required generations to make.

Mr. Savage said yesterday that this judge's staff or sceptre was used only in the Forbidden City at the trial of great nobles. It was obtained by an American artist named Mueller, a soldier of fortune, who rode with Skobeloff in the attack on Plevna, and who entered the Imperial City with the American troops at the time of the Boxer uprising of 1900.

GENEE GIVES A PRIVATE LESSON.

Shows Sister Dancer Some Fine Points After Oasino Performance.

Genée, the little dancer who captivated New York last season and is now appearing at the Grand Opera House, gave her sisters of the stage an insight into her character yesterday afternoon that they will long remember. She showed them that the applause of the multitude had not made her proud beyond reason, that she appreciated the good qualities in other performers, and was not above recognizing and applauding the graceful dancing of her younger and less experienced sisters.

Yesterday afternoon she found time to attend the performance of "Marcelle" at the Casino. The box she occupied was decorated with the national colors of Denmark—her native land. Now and again she led the applause that followed Louise Gunning's singing. It was observed that she paid special attention to Miss Elsa Ryan's dancing, and when the curtain went down on the last act she went behind the scenes and said some pleasant words to Miss Ryan.

That dancer is quite young, and when the queen of the dance had amply commended her performance she proceeded to show Miss Ryan how it could be improved. Before the entire company she executed the dance with that grace and precision which are the distinctive characteristics of Genée's performance.

It was the first private instruction the Danish dancer had given here, and it created a deep impression on those privileged to witness it. It took less than a quarter of an hour, and at its conclusion Genée hurried out of the theatre to prepare for her own representation.

"Now, that's a real woman," Elsa Ryan told the company when the dancer had gone.

TROUBLE IN THOMAS ORCHESTRA.

Player Forced Out Because He Played in Outside Organizations.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Chicago, Oct. 15.—There is a discordant note in the Theodore Thomas Orchestra, a member of the organization having been forced to resign because Director Stock has announced that no members must play except with the orchestra. The director holds that men who play until after midnight in restaurants are not in proper fettle to attend rehearsals at 10 a. m.

Martin Ballman, for eighteen years the first piccolo player, the man who was forced out, was recently elected director of an orchestra that has been playing for forty-nine years at North Side Turner Hall. Most of the members make almost as much by their outside playing as by their regular salaries, which range from $25 to $35 a week for "ordinary" musicians. Some of the men say that the orchestra will be completely split by the new ruling.

FORMER SINGER AND HUSBAND HERE.

Mrs. Vigeo von Holstein, who as Miss Goldie Lang sang for several seasons with the Castle Square Opera Company, arrived here yesterday on the Scandinavian-American liner C. F. Tietgen, from Christiansand. She was accompanied by her husband, who is the youngest son of a wealthy merchant of Christiansand.

The young Dane met his wife three months ago in Portland, Ore. The bride obtained a divorce from her husband, who was a doctor there, soon after meeting Von Holstein, and went to Christiansand. After getting the blessing of the Von Holstein family she and her present husband went to London and were married. They will make a tour of the United States.

TATE HEADS PITTSBURG ORCHESTRA.

Pittsburg, Oct. 15.—Edouard Tate, a violinist of international fame, has been appointed concertmaster for the Pittsburg Orchestra. He is now in Europe, but will sail for America at once, to be here for the opening of the season on November 6.

MAJOR GORDON'S DAUGHTER WEDS.

Miss Eleanor Gordon, daughter of Major Richard H. Gordon, formerly of Nashville, Tenn., and James H. Stevenson, a lawyer, of Little Rock, Ark., were married at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning by the Rev. S. Delancey Townsend in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

DR. MANN BELIEVED TO HAVE ACCEPTED

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Boston, Oct. 15.—The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, has accepted the call to the Washington bishopric, according to advices received here from Mrs. C. Ernest Smith, wife of a Washington clergyman. Dr. McKim declines to confirm this statement until he receives a letter from Dr. Mann, which he is hourly expecting.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

HOTEL ASTOR—Major and Mrs. J. K. Carson, Philadelphia. BELMONT—Ex-Governor F. D. Proctor, Vermont; General Butterfield, U. S. A.; G. W. Edgerly, U. S. A. HOLLAND—Ben B. Bryan, Chicago. IMPERIAL—Judge David Muhlfelder, Albany. MURRAY HILL—President C. W. Eliot, Harvard University.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Oct. 15.—The rains that set in Sunday on the north Pacific Coast and extended thence over the northern Rocky Mountain region now cover an area that extends from the middle and north Pacific Coast over the middle and northern Rocky Mountain states. Elsewhere in the United States the weather has been fair. Temperatures is decidedly above the seasonal average in the middle and northern states east of the Rocky Mountains, but is falling slowly west of the Mississippi River. The weather will continue warm and fair in the Atlantic states Friday and Saturday.

During Friday the northwestern rain area will overspread the states of the Missouri Valley, and rain will set in over the upper Mississippi Valley and the western lake region Saturday.

Steamers departing Friday for European ports will have light southerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For New England and Eastern New York, fair to-day and Saturday; light south to southwest winds.

For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, fair to-day and Saturday; light south winds.

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

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

	1907.	1908.		1907.	1908.
3 a. m.	45	53	6 p. m.	55	75
6 a. m.	43	52	9 p. m.	52	59
9 a. m.	45	57	11 p. m.	50	67
12 m.	53	70	12 p. m.	49	—
4 p. m.	57	77			

Highest temperature yesterday, 77 degrees; lowest, 52; average, 64; average for corresponding date of last year, 50; average for corresponding date of last thirty-three years, 56.

Local Forecast.—Fair to-day and Saturday; light south to southwest winds.

THE DRAMA

NEW PLAY AT THE CIRCLE.

Mr. Louis Mann, who appeared last night at the Circle Theatre in a play entitled "The Man Who Stood Still," was warmly welcomed and often cordially applauded by a numerous assemblage, before which he impersonated, with consistency though not with power, a character that has long been familiar in novels and plays,—that, namely, of the simple, kindly, affectionate old father, whose daughter has been seduced by a libertine, and who therefore passes through an ordeal of shame and anguish, before, at last, she is restored to his heart and home. The part, Johann Kraus, is a German dialect blend of attributes, peculiarities and conditions of mind and feeling that have long been existent, for the effective purposes of fiction, in such persons as old Sol Gills, in "Dombey and Sons," Cyrus Blenkarn, in Mr. Jones's excellent play of "The Middleman," and the lovely old story of "The Vicar of Wakefield." The setting of that venerable personality is contemporaneous and commonplace. Johann Kram dwells in the Bowery, speaks broken English, and is environed with numerous coarse accessories, some of which are vulgar and most of which are superfluous. The story is concocted of incidents so trite as to be trivial, and the development of the hackneyed plot proceeds so clumsily as to be unworthy of serious consideration. In the old situation, when the agonized father is apprised that his daughter has fled with her lover,—preparations having been made for a festival commemorative of her birthday,—Mr. Mann put forth all his powers and succeeded in imparting the passion of the experience, but not its pathos. It will, perhaps, be enough to say that an actor must not hide his face at great moments, and that agony must be expressed, in afflicting situations, underneath and through the vehemence of frantic emotion. Mr. Mann has not yet, notwithstanding his long experience, learned the value of repose; and it might also be mentioned,—as a fact germane to the general subject,—that when the original fibre of an actor is coarse the effect of his acting, in situations of a pathetic kind, will not be fine. Mr. Louis Mann is a performer of the literal, photographic character, and he does not (or at least, on this occasion, did not) rise above the level of respectable mediocrity in the photographic realm of delineation. His performance, nevertheless, gave much satisfaction to the audience. He was ably assisted, especially by Mathilde Cottrelly, who (as she has often done before) made a "feeding" part important by sincerity and truth—and the skill of an artist. The play contains a jumble of notions about antipathy between Jew and Christian, which is poor stuff and unworthy of thought. As drama it is little better than rubbish. But it gives to Mr. Mann an opportunity to show how good an actor he would like to be—and, perhaps, one day will be. Mr. Mann made a speech after the third act, and so did Mr. Brady—whose oratorical effort might better have been omitted. Mr. Brady is amiable—but indiscreet. The play will have a short career. It is not important.

W. W.

NEW GERMAN THEATRE.

"Die Welt Ohne Männer."

The Viennese original of Mr. Clyde Fitch's farce comedy entitled "Girls" was presented last night at the new German Theatre. The German title is "Die Welt Ohne Männer" ("The World Without Men"), and the authors are Alexander Engel and Julius Horst. Miss Bianca Froelich made her first appearance in the Baumfeld-Burg company, taking the role of Gusti Brandl, the contemner of men and sworn enemy of all things masculine. She is a competent comedian and gave a good deal of spice to her rebukes of the male offenders who in various ways tried to break up her little domestic man-barred circle. Miss Hanne Proft and Miss Trude Voigt supported her with credit as the two other bachelor girls. Mr. Liedtke was natural and convincing as the chief cause of Gusti's final taming and recantation.

The piece is brisk and lively in the original form and pleased a large audience.

HIPPODROME'S 1,600TH PERFORMANCE.

The afternoon performance yesterday at the Hippodrome was the 1,600th given in that big playhouse. Of the five hundred persons employed on the stage more than half have been connected with the organization since the Hippodrome was opened. There are five members of the company who have missed neither rehearsal nor performance. At the close of the matinee performance Mr. Burnside, the stage director, called attention to the incident and made a few remarks upon the willingness and splendid effort displayed by everybody in the company, making this year's production "the biggest success in the history of that playhouse."

TAMMANY CHIEF ENJOYS LAUDER.

Made heartsick, no doubt, by the reports concerning the Democratic mule, "Charlie" Murphy turned the Tiger loose last night and hied himself to Harry Lauder for consolation. Lauder is a canny Scot. He enjoys entertaining "the great," and when informed that the reigning monarch of Tammany was in the audience he replied that "a mon's a mon for a' that." Lord Northcliffe was also in the assemblage gathered at the Lincoln Square Theatre. The present ruler of "The Thunderer" levelled his glasses at the chieftain of the big wigwam, but gave no visible indication of the effect produced. Murphy viewed Lord Northcliffe for a moment, then directed his attention to Lauder. Both Lord Northcliffe and the Tammany leader enjoyed Lauder's splendid performance.

THEATRICAL NEWS.

Announcement was made yesterday that the evening performances of "Samson," which comes to the Criterion on Monday night, would begin promptly at 8 o'clock. The afternoon performances will begin at 2 o'clock. Mr. Gillette will be the chief player.

Charles Frohman has unbounded confidence in "What Every Woman Knows," a new play written by J. M. Barrie for Maude Adams. The first performance in this country will occur to-night at Atlantic City.

Arnold Daly will shortly terminate his engagement at Wallack's Theatre and make his appearance on the vaudeville stage under the management of Percy Williams. It is understood that the arrangement was made with the approval of the Messrs. Liebler & Co., Mr. Daly's present managers. He will be seen on October 26 at the Colonial Theatre in a farce, by Mark Twain, called "Becoming an Editor."

Mr. Hackett's season at his own theatre will end with to-morrow night's performance of "The Prisoner of Zenda." Mrs. Fiske will be the next attraction.

Engaged.

VANDER VEER—HOLT—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Holt, of Midland Park, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ada, to Dr. James N. Vander Veer, of Albany, N. Y.

Married.

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

GLADWIN—PACKARD—On Thursday, October 15, at Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Rev. L. Mason Clarke, D. D., Clara Hutchinson Packard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Packard, to Harold Sterling Gladwin.

GROSSMANN—FOOS—On Thursday, October 15, 1908, at Christ Church, by the Rev. Dr. George Alexander Strong, Helen Lamar, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Lamar Foos, to Edwin Booth Grossmann.

WATKINS—AYRES—On Tuesday, October 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, Montclair, N. J., by the Rev. L. M. White, Sara, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. Messenger Ayres, to James Laurence Watkins, jr.

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.

Cutler, Julia.
Ennis, Mary.
Gilman, Daniel C.
Gilsey, Henry.
Harris, Rev. William R.
Kelly, James J.
Kursteiner, Jeannie W.
Lathrop, Ariel.
Murphy, D. John
O'Brien, Thomas E.
O'Connell, Katy
Saddington, William
Scottron, Samuel R.
Sherwood, Nathan M.
Strobridge, Kate K.
Thompson, Lillian M.
Townsend, Ethel H.
Van Siclen, William H.
Willner, Anna L. W.
Yale, Emma W.

CUTLER—Suddenly, on October 13, at her home, at Morristown, N. J., Julia, widow of the late Hon. Augustus W. Cutler. Funeral at the homestead, Morristown, N. J., on Friday afternoon, October 16, at 2 o'clock. Albany papers please copy.

ENNIS—On Thursday, October 15, Mary Ennis, widow of the late William Ennis and sister of Annie Canary. Funeral on Saturday, October 17, from her late residence, No. 246 East 85th st., at 8:45 a. m. Requiem mass, St. Stephen's Church, East 84th st. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

Died.

GILMAN—Suddenly, at the home of his sister, on Washington st., Norwich, Conn., on Tuesday afternoon, October 13, 1908, Dr. Daniel Coit Gilman, formerly president of Johns Hopkins University. Funeral 2:45 p. m., Friday, October 16, at Christ Church, Norwich. Interment private.

GILSEY—On Tuesday afternoon, October 13, 1908, Henry Gilsey, son of the late Peter Gilsey, in his 63d year. Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th st., on Friday, October 16, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

HARRIS—At White Plains, N. Y., on Monday, October 12, 1908, Rev. William R. Harris, in the 90th year of his age. Funeral services at Grace Church, White Plains, N. Y., on Friday, October 16, at 10:15 a. m. Interment at Bound Brook, N. J.

KELLY—On October 14, James J. Kelly, beloved husband of Kate Condon. Funeral Saturday, October 17, from his late residence, No. 55 East 95th st., at 9:30 a. m., thence to the Church of St. Francis de Sales, 96th st. near Lexington ave., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered at 10 a. m. Relatives and friends respectfully invited. Interment in Calvary.

KURSTEINER—At Englewood, N. J., on Thursday, October 15, 1908, Jeannie Woodruff, wife of the late Dr. August Kürsteiner, aged 79 years. Funeral services at her late residence, on Saturday, October 17, at 4:30 p. m. Interment at Catskill, N. Y.

LATHROP—On Sunday, October 11, 1908, at his summer residence, The Pointed Firs, at Castleton, on the Hudson, Ariel Lathrop, in the 78th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 92 Washington ave., Albany, N. Y., on Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

MURPHY—On October 14, 1908, D. John Murphy, son of Rebecca and the late Matthew Murphy. Funeral Friday, October 16, 1908, at 2 p. m., from the residence of his sister, Mrs. N. T. Kelly, East 7th st., near Avenue M, Brooklyn.

O'BRIEN—On October 14, after a short illness, Thomas E. O'Brien, beloved husband of Mary O'Brien and former Supervisor of the 6th Ward. Funeral from his late residence, No. 7311 Third ave., Brooklyn, on Saturday at 9 a. m.

O'CONNELL—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, October 14, Katy O'Connell, aged 60 years. Funeral from the residence of her brother, No. 80 Poplar st., Brooklyn, on Friday at 2 p. m. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

SADDINGTON—Wednesday, October 14, William Saddington, in the 77th year of his age. Funeral service Friday evening at 8 o'clock at his late residence, No. 123 Essex st., Brooklyn. Interment private.

SCOTTRON—Suddenly, on October 14, 1908, Samuel R. Scottron. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 598 Monroe st., Brooklyn, N. Y., Friday, October 16, at 8 p. m. Interment 10 a. m. Saturday, private.

SHERWOOD—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, October 14, 1