DR. D. C. GILMAN'S VIEWS.

NATIONAL EXPANSION AND THE DUTY OF SCHOLARS.

Our New Problems, New Responsibilities and New Opportunities Are Not Ghosts Which Will Vanish as We Approach Them – Suggestion for a Combined Study Regarding Colonial Governments.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 22.—The 152d anniversary of the founding of Princeton was celebrated this morning by the commemoration day exercises held in Alexander Hall. There were many present, noted scholars from all parts of the country, sent by different universities and colleges in honor of the event. The procession of the trustees and faculty of the university formed at 9:30 in front of Marquand Chapel and, with President Francis L. Patton walking arm in arm with Dr. Grover Cleveland at the head, it moved with slow step in the drizzling rain to the hall. The exercises were opened with prayer by Dean J. O. Murray. The address was made by President D. C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University. Parts of the address are as follows:

"I am not an imperialist, an expansionist nor a jingo. I belong to a class of citizens, represented, no doubt, by many in this assembly, who dread revolution, trust experience, and are established by inheritance, training and reflection in the belief that the freedom of this country from foreign entanglements has secured its peace and plenty, and is the basis of its hope and faith. I feel now, as I felt in June, that it is safer to walk in the footsteps of the fathers than to enter upon the unblazoned paths of the forest, which lead we know not where.

"Nevertheless, is it not apparent that the events of 1898, following in quick succession, like the bombs from the turret of a battleship, have changed the outlook? If public opinion, manifest by the newspapers, expressed by speeches, pamphlets and resolutions, and presently to be formulated by Congress, demands that our acquisitions remain our possessions, the Americans have reached the most serious difficulty in government that has arisen since the Constitution of the United States was adopted—reconstruction, perhaps, excepted, though of this I am not sure. Such a state of affairs was not foretold by optimistic or by pessimistic prophecy. The political results, as distinguished from the military and naval, have been adverse to the wishes, arguments and anticipations of conservative men. But here we are, in circumstances unforeseen when the Constitution was adopted, when the farewell address was written, or when the Monroe doctrine was announced, or even at the declaration of war with Spain.

"Whatever we may think of the annexation of Hawaii, or of the value of Porto Rico, or of the wisdom of the recent war, or of its necessity, or of the terms of the protocol, or of the perplexities in which this country is involved, here we are, face to face with new problems, new responsibilities, new opportunities. They are not ghosts and spectres which will vanish as we approach them, they are giants tough and grim, armed with clubs, and full of deceit, with which we shall have many a rude encounter before we prevail. Here we are.

"Emerson, in his essay on 'Race,' says of the English that they derive their pedigree from such a range of nationalities that there needs sea room and land room to unfold the varieties of talent and character; but he quickly proceeds to tell this story: 'Charlemagne, halting one day in a town of Narbonnese Gaul, looked out of a window and saw a fleet of Northmen cruising in the Mediterranean. They even entered the port of the town where he was, causing no small alarm by the sudden manning and arming of his galleys. As they put out to sea again, the Emperor gazed long after them, his eyes bathed in tears. "I am tormented with sorrow," he said, "when I foresee the evils they will bring on my posterity." "There was reason,' adds Emerson, 'for these Xerxes tears.' So it is with every thoughtful American with whom I have conversed. We foresee the evils that posterity will suffer from the events of 1898.

"For this state of affairs we are wholly unprepared. If it is true, as a member of the Cabinet has said, that war came like a flash of lightning out of a clear sky, and as the President afterward affirmed, that 'the storm broke so suddenly that it was here almost before we realized it,' it is equally true that the nation is not ready for the new problems of civil government upon which it is entering.

"The question is how best to use the advantages of our position for the good of mankind. The Chinese policy is to remain shut up within a wall, repell all assault, and refrain from interference with the affairs of other people, shall the Americans, abandoning the opportunities that have been placed in their hands, maintain a similar seclusion and be contented with coaling stations or shall they establish themselves as a civilizing force in the Pacific.

"I purposely refrain from dwelling upon our commercial relations, but they must not be passed by with a contemptuous remark about pecuniary greed. It is right to condemn cupidity and avarice; yet the free and enlarged exchange of the products of one clime, or one state, for those of another, is among the highest achievements of civilization. Commerce has been the making of England as truly as it was the making of Phœnicia. International trade is the business of the United States by which our own welfare and the welfare of all people with whom we have to deal is promoted. Let commerce be stopped, and all the mechanism of modern society is brought to silence.

"From this broad survey I return to this peaceful campus and inquire, What is the duty of American students in this new state of affairs. That is the question for us to consider. We are not members of the Cabinet, nor of Congress; we are not Peace Commissioners; we are only a company of students and teachers. What is our duty? My answer is a very simple one. Let David get ready to meet the Philistine. Let him gather the pebbles for his sling. Go to your books, young men, and study geography and history. Resort to the library by whose reorganization you are now enriched. Begin the study of Oceana, its vast extent, its marvellous attractions, its extraordinary people, its primitive customs, its amazing institutions, its adaptation to civilization. With your geography do not fail to read political history. Trace the steps which great nations have taken in dealing with primitive people. Weigh the consequences of conquest, bigotry, falsehood, greed, and lust. Weigh also the benefits of consideration, honesty, education, justice, religion, and law. Follow the slow and devious ways by which the principles of civil and religious liberty, which we hold dear, have been evolved, and derive if you can the laws by which a like evolution may be secured among other people. Remember that the most enlightened nations are not yet perfect in governing themselves, and are very inexpert in governing others.

"Four centuries of experience in the transmission of modern civilization are now of record. Spain has given the world an object lesson which has reached its last chapter, and Spain has shown what miserable results may follow from bad laws, bad customs and bad institutions. The States of Central and South America are the examples of her best influence: Cuba and the Philippines of her worst. Portugal, once enterprising, has her lessons in decadence. The Dutch have tried their hand in the maintenance of distant colonies, and Java tells the tale. France has her manifold possessions in the Orient, and if Tahiti is not a fair illustration of her influence, look at Algiers, Tonquin and Madagascar. England is preëminent in colonial supremacy. Her ability in governing a distant empire, especially as shown in South Africa, in Egypt, and in India during recent years, is wonderful. Russia, France and England, to say nothing of Germany and Japan, now have their hands upon China, and no one can predict when an Eastern war will be declared or what will be the issue."

"It does not follow that if distant islands come under the dominion of the United States, the inhabitants of these islands are at once to be admitted to the privileges of self-government. The process of training must be gradual and will probably be long.

"To discuss elaborately these questions is an appropriate task for the universities of this land. They have the historical and geographical archives; they have trained investigators; they know the principles of human progress; they have the knowledge of constitutional law and historic jurisprudence. They are non-partisan. They have scores and hundreds of skilful coadjutors whose services can be enlisted. What a service they might render by combining their forces and distributing their tasks, to teach the world, in the light of history, how it is that great nations have failed in the business of planting civilization and how other great nations have succeeded; what constitutes a legitimate and humane exercise of superior force, and what is base or disastrous. A word from the President or a request from the Secretary of State would set the universities at work. It would be better still if Congress would authorize the appointment of a commission to be made up of the most learned, the most wise, the most experienced statesmen of the land, not now holding public office, and charge them to investigate, for years to come, these problems. History, said Freeman, is past politics, and politics present history. What nobler work could a civilized nation undertake than to study its present in the light of the past, calmly, leisurely and under conditions which insure wise conclusions, full of instruction for mankind. A commission made up of jurists, students of international law, economists and historians, could bring together, arrange, digest and make known the conditions of success and the conditions of failure, and thus prepare the way for such legislation or for such constitutional amendments as will enable the Government of the United States to administer for the good of humanity its new responsibilities in the islands of the sea.

"I am well aware that there are many of our best counsellors who dread to have our counsrmen entertain these questions. We are 'too corrupt,' they say. 'If we cannot govern Manhattan, why undertake Manila? If we are embarrassed by 8,000,000 Africans, speaking our language, voting for our rulers and fighting with our armies, what can we do with 8,000,000 Malays, to say nothing of half breeds? But I have confidence that if in the progress of events these responsibilities are imposed upon us we shall rise to the opportunities. I appeal to English history. How short a time it is since seats in Parliament were bought, since commissions in the army were openly purchased, since the only civil service was favoritism and "pull." See what a century of increasing responsibility has brought upon Englishmen. We are of their stock. I appeal to human nature. How readily trustworthiness is fostered by responsibility.

"Human progress is usually heralded by fire and sword, hunger and thirst; our civil war took 1,000,000 lives; the war of independence was a seven years' war, and the cup of separation was full of bitter herbs; the colonization of the New World by England required a century of privation and poverty; and so I might go on, but there is no need to do so. History warns us that in our new career we may anticipate perplexities, embarrassments, blunders, a neglect of the principles of efficient civil service, the rivalries of churches, the wasteful and perhaps the fraudulent expenditure of vast sums of money, and attempts to engraft the system of spoils on the unsophisticated and unwary. I dread the conflict. Nevertheless, I believe that the American people, through their errors, perplexities and sins, will rise to the situation before them, and will succeed in carrying to distant lands the benefits of liberty, order, and law; and I believe that the young men of our universities, to whom the great storehouses of human experience are open, while they point out in the history of Alexander, and Cæsar, and Charlemagne, and Napoleon, the dangers of imperial magnitude, will also show us how in the twentieth century these dangers may be to a great extent averted, and human happiness be advanced by spreading through the world the principles of Anglo-American liberties.

"Be it forever remembered that we are the heirs of great possessions that we may not keep to ourselves. This is an inventory of our rich inheritance:

"1. The good tidings of Christianity, destined to pervade the earth with its pure and simple morality.

"2. Civil and ecclesiastical liberty, secured by many a contest, from Magna Charta down.

"3. International law, propounded by great jurists and accepted by great States.

"4. Freedom of commercial intercourse by which the products of nature and of industry are exchanged for the mutual benefit of the producers, with the least restriction possible.

"5. The purity and happiness of domestic life, an idea almost unknown to savage and half-civilized men.

"6. The value of general education, with the appreciation of history and literature.

"7. An increasing and beneficent harvest of scientific investigations, by which happiness is promoted, life prolonged, pain destroyed, and time and space are overcome."

SOCIETY WOMEN INTERESTED.

Several of Them Have Promised to Investigate the Ladies' Tailors' Trouble.

The Rev. Francis J. Clay Moran, Chairman of the Sweating System Committee of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, made another statement yesterday regarding the trouble between the striking and locked-out ladies' tailors and their employers. Mr. Clay said:

"On behalf of my committee I have decided to try and secure the coöperation of one of the most prominent society women in New York, who is now living at Newport, in our endeavors to aid the ladies' tailors. I have talked to some very prominent women about the low wages of the ladies' tailors. They said they could hardly believe it and would like to know all the facts. We have decided to lay the facts before them. I have obtained the day books of a number of the strikers and also the price lists of some of the large firms, and will lay them before these ladies."

The Sweating System Committee had a conference with a committee of the striking tailors yesterday. After the conference the tailors decided to make the following demands: First—An agreement to pay the old scale of prices for at least one year. Second—In slack times the men must be kept on the term list, and except in special cases work shall be given out to the men in rotation in the shops; that is, in case there may be special classes of work requiring special men.

Secretary Topfstatter of the Ladies' Tailors' Union said yesterday that a conference between a committee of the union and a committee of the Social Reform Club would take place soon to consider the condition of the tailors.

THE SUN has received a communication from one of the employers, in which he says:

"For some time past a few of the unemployed men of the ladies' tailoring trade have been airing their side of a grievance. It has now gone into the hands of a few good and well-meaning people, who are always ready to take every statement as true, from a sympathetic standpoint, without that business training required to handle a lot of uneducated people, of which, I regret to say, there are so many in this and many other branches of industry. * * *

"Good workmen do not need unions to get work. It is the indifferent ones who do; and to-day many of the small ladies' tailors are made up of good men, who, rather than belong to a union, start in business for themselves. The bosses would like to aid the men and see that they form a union of a benevolent order, so that those who are unfortunate through no fault of their own would be taken care of; but to permit any one set of men to dictate what they can and shall do with their own is not just or Christianlike. Let the Rev. Dr. Morgan go back to the vineyard, where every man received his penny; and until both sides are brought before the public, capital will always look like the oppressor of labor."

HELEN M. COBB GETS A DIVORCE.

Justice Dykman Also Frees Mrs. Frank M. Sutton from Her Spouse.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 22.—In the Supreme Court, Special Term, held here to-day, Justice Dykman granted a divorce to Helen M. Cobb from her husband, Walter B. Cobb, on the statutory grounds. The divorce was not opposed, but the application for alimony was contested successfully. The parties were originally from the West. Mrs. Cobb was Miss Helen M. Kilmer, and her home was in Galesville, Wis., where her family is wealthy and socially prominent. Mrs. Cobb is a strikingly handsome woman. In 1883 Cobb came to New York as the agent of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. On Jan. 30 of the following year the couple were married by the Rev. Dr. Burchard, at his parsonage, 24 West Fortieth street. Cobb's salary was about $5,000 a year, and the young couple lived in good style in New York and afterward at Rye, N. Y. Cobb, after serving the railroad company for several years, started a café near Wall street. In 1897 Mr. and Mrs. Cobb moved to 157 West Eighty-fifth street, and on Oct. 30 of the same year Mrs. Cobb learned that her spouse was dividing his attentions and she left their home. Lately she has been boarding in New Rochelle with a family named Ritchie. A man employed to follow Cobb found him in a Twenty-third street music hall on June 6 with a woman who was not Mrs. Frank M. Cobb. He followed them to a hotel, where they registered as Walter B. Clark and wife and remained in the hotel for two hours. On June 26 the same thing occurred again. A claim for alimony was withdrawn.

Judge Dykman also divorced Florence B. Sutton from her husband, Frank W. Sutton. The divorce was based on the statutory grounds and was not opposed. Mrs. Sutton was a Miss Webb, daughter of Mrs. Webb, a Shakespearean reader.

GINSENG ROOT.

Over 100 Men Digging It in Sullivan County for the Chinese Market.

PORT JERVIS, Oct. 22.—Over one hundred men have been employed the past two weeks in the town of Thompson, Sullivan county, in digging ginseng roots, mostly for the Chinese market. It is highly valued in China for its medicinal properties in combatting fatigue and old age, and can only be gathered in that country by permission of the Emperor. The Canadian Jesuits first began to ship the root to China and sold it for $5 a pound.

The men who are searching for ginseng in Sullivan county walk from fifteen to twenty-five miles a day in their rambles through the brush and trees and earn from $1 to $4 a day. It takes three pounds of the green roots to make one pound of the dry product, the latter bringing $4 a pound, the highest price quoted this fall being $4.55. A fair day's find of green root is two pounds.

The root is becoming scarcer every year. It is of slow growth, taking two years to form a leaf and eight or ten to make the root of value. The age of the root is determined by a little notch or ring added each year to the plant. Last year a root was found that was 25 or 27 years old, its age being determined by the rings, and it made a very profitable day's work to the finder. The diggers leave a piece of the root in the ground to grow, and plant the seed, which is inclosed in a pale red pod.

The Rev. W. B. Allis Coming to Brooklyn.

The Rev. W. B. Allis of North Conway, N. H., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Mayflower branch of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn. He will begin his work there on Nov. 1, and will relieve the Rev. Horace Porter, who is the assistant pastor of Plymouth Church.

NOTES OF LEGAL EVENTS.

The most important decision rendered by the Court of Appeals on Tuesday was the affirmance of the order in the Newburg Savings Bank case, relieving that institution from the tax which the assessors of the city had imposed upon its surplus. This decision establishes the proposition that the surplus of a savings bank organized under the laws of this State is not taxable under existing statutes. The case was tried at the Orange county Special Term of the Supreme Court in January last, before Mr. Justice Hirschberg, whose opinion may be found in the twenty-second volume of Miscellaneous Reports, at page 477. He held that a savings bank was virtually an incorporated trustee, serving without commissions, and that the depositors were the sole beneficiaries. "Regarding the deposits as a class," he said, "it is evident that this surplus fund is as much an obligation of the bank to them as are the sums paid in and credited on the pass books." The Appellate Division sustained the exemption, largely on the opinion of the Special Term Judge, and the conclusion which he reached has now finally been upheld by the Court of Appeals. Throughout the litigation the bank was represented by Charles F. Brown, formerly Justice of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial district, and the city of Newburg by C. L. Waring, its Corporation Counsel.

A constitutional question of much interest is involved in a case which was argued on Wednesday before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. By an amendment added to the Constitution of this State in 1894 it is provided: "General laws may be passed permitting owners and occupants of agricultural lands to construct and maintain for the drainage thereof necessary drains, ditches and dikes upon the lands of others, under proper restrictions and with just compensation, but no special laws shall be enacted for such purpose." A statute passed by the Legislature in 1895, in the exercise of the power conferred by this provision, allows the commissioners who are appointed by the court in proceedings for draining agricultural lands to charge a portion of the expense of drainage upon the person whose land is occupied by the drain, if they determine that the construction is beneficial to him. The case to which we refer arose in reference to the drainage of some valuable lands in Orange county, which are peculiarly adapted to the successful raising of onions. The commissioners appointed by the County Court assessed a part of the cost of the work against parties over whose properties the drains are to run, and these property owners insist that they cannot properly be taxed in this manner for the private benefit of the persons whose lands are to be drained. Such taxation, they contend, is not authorized by the constitutional provision which we have quoted. After listening to a long argument the Court took the case under advisement.

In the latest pamphlet number of the *New York Supplement* is an interesting decision by Mr. Justice Pryor in relation to the compensation of referees. The referee in the case before him had charged $10 a day for seventeen days on which he was engaged in the determination of the issues. "But," says Judge Pryor, "he is to be accorded only a reasonable time in his quest after a conclusion. I am of opinion that the referee should have mastered the case within ten days. The action is for specific performance, and the testimony but 150 typewritten pages." After indicating the amount which he deems adequate under all the circumstances, the Judge adds: "Undoubtedly a referee is not to be urged to a precipitate and perfunctory decision. Neither, on the other hand, should parties be oppressed by excessive exactions for a dawdling and dilatory disposition of the case. A referee is entitled to $10 for each day spent in the business of the referee, but this means necessarily so spent, otherwise there would be no limit to the amount of his compensation. If the system of references is to escape public execration, there must be some proportion between the work and the reward of a referee." There is a breezy style in Judge Pryor's opinions which we shall miss from the law reports after his retirement from the bench.

Mr. Justice Childs of the Supreme Court in the Eighth Judicial District has granted an injunction of a very sweeping character in a litigation growing out of the attempt of certain labor organizations in and about Buffalo to boycott the *Buffalo Express*. The proprietors of that newspaper are the plaintiffs in the injunction suit, and twenty Presidents of various workingmen's associations are named as defendants, beginning with the President of Buffalo Typographical Union No. 9, and ending with the President of the Steamfitters' Helpers' Local Association. The defendants are charged with having entered into a conspiracy to injure the business of the plaintiffs by boycotting not only their business, but that of the various persons, firms and corporations which advertise in the newspapers published by the plaintiffs. The complaint also alleges that the defendants are seeking to accomplish their purpose by circulating a labor journal containing threats against such advertisers. The preliminary injunction granted by Judge Childs forbids the continuance of the boycotting until the further order of the court, and particularly prohibits the further publication of any articles or appeals in the labor journal already mentioned "containing any threats or appeals intended, designed or calculated to deter merchants or other persons from advertising in said plaintiffs' newspapers." Some interesting and important questions of law will doubtless be raised, either upon a motion to vacate the injunction or upon the trial of the action.

The jurisdiction of the Park Commissioners of this city to pass an ordinance forbidding cab drivers to stand with their vehicles for hire in certain public squares and places was questioned in a habeas corpus case decided by Judge Freedman on Monday. The prisoner had been convicted of having unlawfully permitted his victoria and horse to stand for hire at the south or west curb of the Plaza circle, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, in violation of the ordinance prohibiting such conduct on the part of cab drivers; and his release from imprisonment was sought on the ground that the Park Commissioners had no power under the Greater New York charter to enact any such ordinance. Mr. Justice Freedman, without any discussion of the question, simply announced his conclusion that the establishment of the ordinance was a valid exercise of authority by the Commissioners, and remanded the cab driver to the custody of the Warden of the City Prison.

In the city of Auburn, in this State, the charter makes the municipal sealer of weights and measures also act as inspector of oils, and provides that he shall receive such fees for inspecting oils as the Common Council may by ordinance prescribe, to be paid by the party whose oil is inspected. The fee which he could charge was fixed by ordinance at half a cent a gallon. In a suit brought by the inspector for inspecting 75,500 gallons of oil for the Standard Oil Company, the defendant contended that the fee was unreasonable, inasmuch as the oil was worth but six cents a gallon, and to charge half a cent for inspection was to charge one-twelfth of the value of the article inspected, which was manifestly exorbitant. The inspector succeeded in the trial court, where he obtained a verdict for the full amount of his claim; but the Appellate Division at Rochester has reversed the judgment, holding that the ordinance is oppressive to trade and commerce and therefore invalid. By increasing the price of oil, the inspection fee would be an injury to the people of Auburn, says Mr. Justice Follett, instead of a safeguard for them.

The same provision of our Code of Civil Procedure which forbids the reference of a matrimonial action to a referee selected by the parties also prohibits such a reference in an action brought by a private person against a corporation to procure the appointment of a receiver and the distribution of its property. In such a suit, in the Third Judicial district, the attorneys overlooked this prohibition, and so did the Court at Special Term, and an order was entered by consent referring the case to a referee selected by the attorneys. The mistake was not discovered until the trial had been concluded and the referee had made his report, when Mr. Justice Edwards of Hudson felt constrained to set aside the order of reference and all the subsequent proceedings as absolutely void.

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MERINO UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.—A large stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Merino and Wool Underwear is now shown, and represents the best foreign and domestic makes, also their exclusive brand, The "Betalph," which can be had in heavy or medium weights. A fine selection of Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Garments of Merino, Wool, Silk, and Silk and Wool, in Combination Suits, Tights, Vests, Drawers, and Corset Covers, and an assortment of Bloomers, Knickerbockers, Golf Vests and Waistcoats.

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Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs, Neck Pieces and Collarettes.

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MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 19 | Sun sets. 5 09 | Moon sets. 12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 39 | Gov.Isl'd. 2 11 | Hell Gate. 4 04

Arrived—SATURDAY, Oct. 22.

Ss Kurrachee, Liddle, Shields.
Ss Algoa, Hansford, Hamburg.
Ss Leon, Lampe, Kingston.
Ss Mayfield, ——, Calcutta.
Ss Strathleis, Osborne, Liverpool.
Ss Burgermeister Petersen, Kelterer, Stettin.
Ss Goldsboro, Swain, Philadelphia.
Ss Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk.

(For later arrivals see First Page.)

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss Campania, from New York, at Liverpool.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss La Touraine, from Havre for New York.
Ss Etruria, from Liverpool for New York.
Ss Auguste Victoria, from Southampton for New York.
Ss Nomadic, from Liverpool for New York.
Ss Edam, from Amsterdam for New York.

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS.

Ss City of Augusta, from Savannah for New York.
Ss Iroquois, from Jacksonville for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Sail Tuesday, Oct. 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessel Sails.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3 00 P M
Sail Wednesday, Oct. 26.		
Paris, Southampton	7 00 A M	10 00 A M
Teutonic, Liverpool	9 00 A M	12 00 M
Seneca, Havana	1 00 P M	3 00 P M
Fontabelle, St. Kitts	1 00 P M	3 00 P M
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3 00 P M
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3 00 P M
Sail Thursday, Oct. 27.		
Amsterdam, Amsterdam	8 00 A M	10 00 A M
Santiago, Nassau	1 00 P M	3 00 P M
Arkadia, Porto Rico	2 00 P M	4 00 P M
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	.....	12 00 M
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3 00 P M

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Due To-Day.

Duffield	Shields	Oct 1
Geo. W. Clyde	Jacksonville	Oct 14
Belgenland	Southampton	Oct 11
Weineland	Shields	Oct 7
San Marcos	Galveston	Oct 16
Tallahassee	Savannah	Oct 19
La Normandie	Havre	Oct 15
Cuba	Liverpool	Oct 13
Billanoch	St. Lucia	Oct 15
Seminole	Jacksonville	Oct 20
Due Monday, Oct. 24.		
Furnessia	Glasgow	Oct 18
Bovic	Liverpool	Oct 14
California	Gibraltar	Oct 13
Cyprian Prince	St. Lucia	Oct 16
Louisiana	New Orleans	Oct 19
Santiago	Nassau	Oct 20
Neustria	Azores	Oct 14
Antilla	Nassau	Oct 19
Due Tuesday, Oct. 25.		
Noordland	Antwerp	Oct 15
Maasdam	Rotterdam	Oct 18
Panama	Bordeaux	Oct 11
Altai	Port Limon	Oct 18
Biela	St. Lucia	Oct 17
City of Augusta	Savannah	Oct 22
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Oct 22
Due Wednesday, Oct. 26.		
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	Oct 14
Pennland	Southampton	Oct 15
Port Melbourne	London	Oct 18
Due Thursday, Oct. 27.		
Weimar	Bremen	Oct 15
Saale	Bremen	Oct 18
St. Leonards	Antwerp	Oct 14
Polaria	Hamburg	Oct 18
Picqua	Gibraltar	Oct 18
Craigearn	Gibraltar	Oct 18
Due Friday, Oct. 28.		
Britannic	Liverpool	Oct 22
Auguste Victoria	Hamburg	Oct 20

Business Notices.

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MARRIED.

LORD–TIFFANY.—On Oct. 22, 1898, at St. Peter's Church, West Chester, N. Y., by the Rev. F. M. Clendenin, assisted by Archdeacon Tiffany, Edith Tiffany, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Tiffany of Fox Hurst, New York city, to Frederick B. Lord of Staten Island.

DIED.

FLOYD.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 20, 1898, at her home, near the village of Greenport, Long Island, in the 88th year of her age, Lydia Smith, widow of David Gelston Floyd, and daughter of the late William Smith, Esq., of St. George's Manor, Long Island.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Monday, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock. Train leaves Long Island City at 8:40 A. M., returning will reach New York at 6 o'clock.

HOGAN.—At Spuyten Duyvil, Oct. 22, Edward, eldest son of Edward and Kate Byrne Hogan.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

MURTHA.—At his residence, 241 West 54th st., in this city, John Murtha, in the 62d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PERRY.—At St. John's Hospital, on Oct. 22, William H. Perry.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RIGNEY.—Month's mind mass of requiem for the soul of the Rev. James Clinton Rigney, late pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Fordham, on Tuesday, Oct. 25, at half past 10 o'clock A. M., at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 50th st. and 5th av.

The clergy, relatives, and friends invited.

WARD.—On Oct. 21, at the rectory, 21 Sidney place, Brooklyn, the Rev. Thomas F. Ward, LL. D.

Funeral on Monday, Oct. 24, from the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Sidney place and Livingston st. Office 9:30 A. M., solemn high mass at 10 A. M. Reverend clergy and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

THE STEPHEN MERRITT BURIAL CO., 241-243 West 23d st., New York, undertakers, embalmers and funeral directors; prompt service, day or night. Telephone 14—18th st.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Private station, Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d st.

Special Notices.

PILES.—No cutting; no lost time. Book free. Pay when cured. Dr. CHAPMAN, 107 East 23d st.

Religious Notices.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, Methodist Episcopal, 110th st., near Madison av. Col. Wallace A. Downs of the Seventh-first Regiment delivers an address at 7:45. Special music.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, Oct. 23, 1898, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th st. and 7th av. Subject, "The Good and the Evil Results of the War." All interested are invited.

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Dresses

of fancy suitings, handsomely trimmed, sizes 4 to 14 years, $3.45, $3.85

Value $5.50 to $6.90

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sizes 14, 16 and 18 yrs., of French Polka Dot Flanneis & Ladies' Cloth $2.98

Value $4.50

of plain and fancy Taffeta silks, $4.95, $6.95

Value $6.50 & $9.75

West 23d St.

DASHED INTO A STORE WINDOW.

Struggling Against Broken Glass, Schaub's Horse Is Badly Cut.

While Simon Schaub of 358½ Fifth street, Jersey City, was putting a nosebag partly filled with oats on his horse in Palisade avenue, near Liberty street, yesterday, the animal took fright and ran away. Schaub jumped on his back, but fell off on the other side, and the horse galloped furiously along with the wagon pursuing a zigzag course behind him. At Hutton street the wagon upset, the shafts were broken and the harness parted, freeing the frightened animal. The horse took to the sidewalk and plunged into the plate-glass window of Charles Finsterle's egg store at 411 Palisade avenue. His head, shoulders and front legs went through the window and he struggled there for a few minutes, lacerating himself in a frightful manner. After extricating himself he resumed his run up the street, causing men, women and children to scatter in every direction. Samuel Haenel of 389 Palisade avenue caught him by the mane and clung to him, although the horse struggled desperately to free himself. The horse, which had become weak from loss of blood, was attended by a veterinary surgeon.

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