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LIBERTY-8:20-The Rogers Brothers in Paris LTCEUM-8:15-Granny. LTRIC-8:15-The Harveste MAJESTIC-8:15-The Isle of Spice MANHATTAN-8-Becky Sharp. NEW-AMSTERDAM-8:15-The Sorceress NEW-YORK-8-The Old Homestead PRINCESS-8:20-A Message from Mars SAVOY-8:15-Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch, WALLACK'S-8:20-The Sho-Gun. WEBER MUSIC HALL-8 Vaudeville

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1904.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Baitic squadron, according to dispatches from Hull, fired on the fishing fleet from that port, two hundred miles off Epura Head; one steam travler was sunk, an-in Northern Manchuria; advices from Mouk say that both armies are intrenching, and that sharp skirmishes along the front continue; there is a rumor of a wide Russian turning movement westward, but it lacks confirmation.

A dispatch from Che-Foo reports the A dispatch from Che-Foo reports the capture by the Japanese of trenches and a small hill near Riblung-Shan; a general assault is expected soon. — Prince Ching has postponed the enforcement of the Chinese trade mark law, in view of many protests. — Prince Fushima, special imperial envoy to the St. Louis Exposition, sailed for the United States from Yokohama; Minister Griscom and the legation staff were present at his departure. — The Pope, it is said, attributes the action of the French Deputies in upholding M. Combes's policy to the influence of the Free Masons; surprise at the Premier's large majority was expressed at the Vatican.

essed at the Vatican. DOMESTIC .- Dispatches intended for George F. Parker, chief of the literary bureau of the National Democratic Committee, which had come into the hands of officials at Washington, indicated that the agent of the committee sent to Panama to seek information had attempted grave violations of the laws of that country. Brave violations of the laws of that country.

In a letter to Secretary Taft, Governor Wright of the Philippines, showed that Judge Parker had been greatly misled in statements ne has made in regard to conditions in those islands.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Osborne was consecrated Bishop Coadjutor of Springfield, Ill., at Boston.

It was said at Boston that Bishop O'Connell, of Portland, Me., was likely to become coadjutor to Archbishop Williams, of Boston.

The Japanese Minister at Washington declared that the visit of Prince Fushima had been planned last spring, and had no bearing on present conditions.

Three men were killed in a head-on collision near Natchez. taining jewelry worth \$25,000 in the Grand Central Station in this city on Friday.

CITY—Andrew Carnegie, John Morley and British delegates to the Iron and Steel Institute convention arrived on the Celtic; the Bessemer gold medal will be given to Andrew Carnegie at the opening session of the Steel and Iron Institute. — The Democratic National Committee gave out a weak statement claiming the election, but giving no figures. — Republican leaders are delighted with the showing of the registration figures. — A woman who left her home to be married was found unconscious in Jerome-ave; the man who was to be her husband was arrested. —— Eugene V. Debs addressed a Socialist mass meeting at the Academy of Music. —— Superintendent Morgen said that many men had registered in the names of dead men. — Three overdue At-lantic liners reached port. — A new iconostas was consecrated in the Greek Church Cathedral St. Nicholas by Bishop Tikhon.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 54 degrees; lowest, 43.

RUSSIAN ARMY DISAFFECTION.

The Russian government still suffers disquiet and anxiety, caused by the persistence of the revolutionary propaganda in the army. Some months ago it was made known that revolutionary clubs had been formed among both privates and officers and that seditious prints were being widely circulated in the army, and various confidential circulars from the Minister of War urged upon commanding generals the necessity of most stringent meas ures for the suppression of such menaces to the integrity of the service. Apparently the measures employed have not been altogether effective, for the revolutionary intrigues are still in progress, or are supposed by the gov-

ernment still to be. Further confidential circulars are said to have been issued upon the subject. One of these directs that an unrelaxing watch be kept upon all letters received by privates, and espe cially by Jews. "The latter shall be forbid-"den to receive letters written in Hebrew, and "if any written in this language come to hand 'they are not to be delivered to those to whom "they are addressed. Any privates in whose "nossession letters in the Hebrew language "may be discovered shall be visited with se-"vere penalties." The same prohibition is directed against letters in Polish, and, indeed. in any language other than Russian. It is, of course, recognized that there are multitudes of Russian subjects and of Russian soldiers who are not of Russian blood or Russian tongue, , and whose correspondence, therefore, must of necessity be in other tongues than Russian. To forbid such correspondence is therefore to forbid them to have any correspondence at all. But precisely to that extent does this

Again, in order to detect forbidden literature. the army is to be subjected to extraordinary espionage. At frequent but irregular and unexpected intervals the soldiers' quarters, their boxes, their clothes and their persons are to be

moral suasion to the harsher measures of compulsion, it is ordered that on festival days of the Greek Church "conversations of a moral "and religious character with the privates shall

"be instituted"! It is to be assumed that the Russian military authorities think such measures are necessary. It is possible that they will, to some extent, be effective. But there is only too much reason to think that some of them will have the effect of embittering the soldiers and of inciting them to still greater zeal in the revolutionary propaganda. There are few things more grievous to a man than to outlaw his mother tongue. To compel a man to serve in the army, and then to cut him off entirely from all communication with his family and friends, on the ground that his language is non-Russian and therefore suspected of sedition, is not to inspire him with loyal affection toward the government. With such conditions prevailing in the army, Russian statesmen will have to inquire, "Quis custodes ipsos custodiet?" And a satisfactory answer will not be easy to find.

TWO DROMIOS.

Did Mr. Cleveland mean to pay a compliment to Judge Herrick or to cast a slur on Judge Parker in his Carnegie Hall speech when he congratulated the people of New-York "upon "the fact that what Alton B. Parker is and what he represents in the nation D. Cady "Herrick is and represents in your State"? Something, of course, is due to gratitude for favors past; and if he remembers that the undenied intimidation and ballot box stuffing practised by the Herrick Albany machine operated in his behalf in 1888 and 1892 and that the first exhibition of Herrick in his dual rôle as Judge-Boss was to secure Mr. Cleveland's third nomination, Mr. Cleveland could hardly fail at this time to whitewash his old follower. But, assuming that Mr. Cleveland meant nothing unfriendly to the Presidential candidate, he seemed to forget that if Judge Herrick is like Judge Parker, Judge Parker must also be like Judge Herrick. In that case, there is a curious collection of Democratic pictures in existence which would pass for portraits of Judge Parker. There is, for instance, that picture drawn by 'The Brooklyn Eagle" when it said that "under the D. Cady Herrick machine in Albany" elections had for a long time been "considerably "worse than they were under the John Y. Mc-"Kane machine in Gravesend." What would the people of Brooklyn think of having in the White House a man who is that sort of boss and represents that sort of election? Yet what Herrick is Parker is, according to Mr. Cleveland.

Then there is that portrait drawn by "The New-York Times" when it said, even while supporting him for Governor, that Herrick's judicial career had been an "impropriety" and a "scandal." That is a nice picture to send to the Parker Lawyers' Club, but as Parker and Herrick are alike as two Dromios, according to Mr. Cleveland, they will doubtless find it a good likeness.

There is also a Parker sketch drawn by a reporter of the leading Democratic paper, "The World," and published in its news columns, of a judge who "was the master of a political or-"ganization which knew no law but the law of "success." That sketch was labelled "Herrick," but such political reformers as may be in the Democratic household will gladly accept it as a picture of Parker.

Also "The Sun," whose actinic rays are most potent in portraiture, once made a photograph of a judge who was "a disgrace to the bench" and would secure public reprobation "unless the "press had become as foul as Judge Herrick's 'court." That, as a picture of Parker, should be hung in the rooms of the Constitution Club.

Then there is a beautiful picture painted in 1897 by the New Democracy of Albany. It was painted for the Democratic State Committee. which was about to nominate a candidate for chief judge of the Court of Appeals, that it might see what manner of man one aspirant was. That portrait showed:

The chief reason for his present great unpopularity is the notorious fact that he continues, in defiance of all precedent and decency, to manipulate local politics, from the running of ward primaries to district conventions, city con-suggestion.

After looking at that portrait of Herrick, the committee nominated Parker; but now it appears that it made no difference, for they are

Those same New Democrats were industrious artists. They also drew a picture of Judge Herrick sending word to the Mayor through a federal officeholder and crony-was he also the gobetween in Herrick's telephone offer to Winiam N. Cohen, after threats of impeachment proceedings?-that if a certain appointment was not made the judge's enmity must be counted on; and another sketch showed the judge habitually meeting and instructing his ward heelers on Sunday morning in the judicial chambers. That would do admirably for a picture of the austere Parker, whose sense of judicial propriety forbade him to tell whether he was for silver or gold-till after he had bagged the

nomination. Yet another New Democratic portrait shows a man "destitute of political principle," who, in 1896, directed the Albany machine to indorse Bryan and the Chicago platform while giving its members permission individually to betray their candidate. Probably the gold Democrats would like that, for it bears a close resemblance to Parker as he looked when he voted for Bryan while, as it would now appear, disbelieving in what Bryan stood for.

There are a great many other portraits which Judge Parker's followers might hang out on their banners, if Mr. Cleveland is right; and we hope they will not fail to placard the State with them. Parker has been something of a mystery, and it throws a great light on the situation to know that what Herrick is and what he represents in the State Parker is and represents in the nation.

HAS HERRICK LOST HIS SENSES!

It is no wonder that Democratic newspapers in general have preferred to suppress that part of Mr. D. Cady Herrick's speech at Plattsburg last Wednesday evening in which he virtually charged President Roosevelt with pursuing Devery methods in the collection of campaign funds and gave warning that he wanted nobody who was capable of voting for such a candidate to vote for him for Governor.

No fact in the history of New-York is more notorious than the fact that for years after he became a justice of the Supreme Court and until he was overthrown Herrick was the absolute and despotic master of a corrupt and violent political machine. But it has been commonly admitted that, though he was perfectly willing to befoul his ermine, he was an able and astute political manager. His intelligent supporters must now shudder as they think of the monstrous folly of his performance at Plattsburg. They know that there were many persons in the audience who felt strongly inclined to rebuke there and then his indecent searched. Especially, says the circular, are attack on the President of the United States their feet to be examined, to see what letters they may have hidden in their boots or in their they may have hidden in their boots or in their shockings! In order to guard against secret meetings of conspirators, and to prevent soldiers from going out of camp to meet revolutionists elsewhere, sudden and unexpected in the order to show the would run a great risk of having precisely that happen to hier should repeat the outrage. But, even if they failed to appreciate the danger of such ingrity inspections of the soldiers' quarters are in the order to go the machine the saw and markets are to be issued, especially to Jewish soldiers; and Jews are to be issued, especially to Jewish soldiers; and Jews are to be permitted to go their synagogues only in companies or a squade, under strict explanage. Finally, to add their feet to be examined, to see what letters and to demand that he take back his words

be trusted on the stump.

COTTON GINS AND THE BOLL WEEVIL. The publication of Bulletin 200 by the Department of Agriculture within the last few days is particularly opportune. The document is devoted to a possible method of controlling the cotton boll weevil, and the season when its recommendations can best be carried into effect is now at its height. It is too late to apply them to the whole crop of 1904, perhaps, but there is no reason why an extensive trial of the plan outlined by the department should not be made during the next few weeks. Enough might thus be learned to inspire a more general campaign next year-a consummation in which both the planter and buyer of cotton have a lively interest. The depredations of the weevil are confined to a portion of the cotton belt, and some of the stories told regarding them may have been exaggerated. Nevertheless, it is eminently desirable to prevent the further spread of this mischief maker, and to

diminish its activity in the afflicted regions. W. D. Hunter, a special agent of the department, shows that it is in the power of the ginners to exercise a potent influence. A cotton gin is liable to prove a formidable disseminator of the pest. The product of a plantation must be brought to such an establishment for treatment before it is in a marketable condition, and there is a chance that cotton which is infested and cotton which is clean may come to the same gin. The seed from both would naturally be stored in the same place, and the contamination might thus spread from one lot to the other. Such seed as was reserved for the next year's planting, therefore, might easily carry the weevil to localities which had never beto guard scrupulously.

Two measures are proposed for the execution of this policy. One is to store the seed in a separate building from that in which unginned cotton is temporarily deposited. The other expedient is to kill the weevil associated with where growers become reluctant to sell. Port rethe seed before the latter is disposed of. One celpts continue heavy, but experts are not keepform of cleaner that is employed in preparing ing up the abnormal records recently attained, cotton for the gin will crush all the insects and it is probable that October will not make the which the fibre may contain, but that kind of gratifying comparison with last year that was apparatus is not used generally. The ordinary recorded in September, for the double reason gin will do little harm. The only remaining that the current crop was abnormally early and method of attack seems to be fumigation. After trying a variety of agents for this purpose, Mr. Hunter became satisfied that the best is carbon bisulphide, which is both cheap and claim that it is not grading satisfactorily, and in efficient. He declares that if the seed be put many cases high prices are quoted for grain that into sacks holding 100 pounds, and be exposed for forty hours to the vapor of the bisulphide, all life will be extinguished with certainty, at a cost of from one to one and a half cents a sack. is still a fair outgo from Pacific ports. The The apparatus needed is apparently inexpensive, and the operation is said to be harmless to the person who conducts it.

These suggestions should receive the careful for their interest to rid the country of the weevil. The larger and better the crop the more business will the gins receive. Moreover, if the cotton grower is able to exercise a choice between two different establishments, he will naturally bestow his patronage on the one which gives him the best assurance of innocuous seed. Eventually the shrewd and progressive planter may deem it wise to resort to fumigation himself if he cannot have it provided at the gin, but the latter seems to be the best place for conducting the process. When such things are done on a large scale the cost is greatly reduced.

CURING CANCER.

provement in coping with the evil is not likely consequently the gain is only temporary. judged by its results. Now, no one is in a better position to put Dr. Doyen's work in a favorable light than the man himself, and the statistics which he is able to present can hardly be called encouraging. Out of 216 cases which he has treated he pretends to have effected cures in only 42. He pronounces 128 of them failures, and the other 46 are still under obser-

A proposition was made to his hearers by Dr. Doyen which certainly ought to throw more light on the subject. He asks to have his serum tested, either in hospitals or private practice, by other physicians, and the appointment of a committee to conduct the experiments has been authorized. Perhaps his own claims, which are extremely modest, will be confirmed, and perhaps they will not. A somewhat similar trial was given in England last winter to the antitoxin of a German specialist, Dr. Otto Schmidt. The latter had declared that in almost every one of twenty-nine cases in which his remedy was employed the condition of the patient was materially bettered. An English physician, Johnson, had some faith in the serum, in consequence of watching two of these cases, but another one, named Power, also tried it in three cases, and declared that it proved of no service whatever. Schmidt was still further they are to vote for Parker. discredited a few months later by the experts for whose work provision is made by the Britcer, though the German acts on the supposition that there is one and that he has been able to it evident that the English investigators intended to disparage him. Nevertheless, until he can obtain corroborative testimony from his fellow countrymen-as he may possibly do within a year-it would be foolish to base much hope on his representations.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

More new high records for the year have been established in the stock market, and it is necessary to go back still further to find heavier transactions; but prices have ceased to rise with the uninterrupted regularity that has been peculiar to this movement. There was no news upon which to explain the reactions, any more than there was definite warrant for the frequent to answer. and violent advances. It is obviously hopeless to attempt any logical explanation of fluctuadecline from the top point two years ago, it are not inclined to adopt it. would be possible to find many reasons for strength in current events. Election results are practically assured; crops are abundant, with the single exception of wheat; railway earnings are much heavier than on the corresponding date in any preceding year; labor controversies are not alarming; activity is returning in the leading branches of manufacture, and retail distribution of merchandise is more satisfactory

ple are resolved to punish him for debasing his ance, and the deficit for the fiscal year has inhigh judicial office that he is ne longer fit to creased during October thus far. Yet deposits of gold in exchange for small notes to be used in handling the crops lifted the gross gold holdings to a new high record each day, and they now stand at about \$720,000,000. Rates of foreign exchange have altered very little, cotton exports and sales of securities by London offsetting each other, while Continental rates on London have declined so far that a further advance in the price of gold in England was necessary in order to prevent exports. Far from there being any immediate prospect of gold engagements for New-York, the various rates of exchange suggest that there would be less loss in a shipment from New-York to Paris on a triangular opera-

There was much wisdom in the address of Mr. Vanderlip, not only in describing current conditions, but as advice regarding the future. Events have demonstrated that Mr. Vanderlip's speech two years ago was truly prophetic, and it is probable that his advice will be followed more closely this time. He agrees with other authorities that business conditions are gradually improving and that prospects are bright for 1905, but he warns bankers against encouraging any artificial inflation or boom. If there is not another commercial orgy, in which facilities are expanded far beyond requirements, there is no reason why gradual and wholesome progress should not be continued for many years. Dispatches from leading cities throughout the country are almost unanimous in telling of the better demand for wearing apparel and other seasonable products, and as the crops are secured money will be put into circulation still more freely and mercantile collections will become more prompt, while insolvencies should diminish, both in number and amount of liabilities. This is the natural tendency at the presfore been invaded, and that is a possibility ent time, interrupted only by such temporary against which Mr. Hunter advises the ginners factors as unseasonable weather at some points. and in the long run will fulfil optimistic predictions, provided excesses are avoided.

Whenever the price of cotton gets down to about 10 cents there is speculative support at the exchanges, and also on the plantations, last year's movement did not get fairly under way until October. Wheat continues to arrive at primary markets in large bulk, but millers would have been rejected by the flour mills in previous years. Exports have fallen to insignificant figures on the Atlantic Coast, but there corn market seems to gain strength from the leading cereal rather than from any virtue of its own. Hog packing at the West continues to average about one hundred thousand larger than in consideration of the owners of the gins. It is the same week last year, and prices of pork products are slightly depressed.

There is more unanimity in the reports from leading branches of manufacture. Improvement is no longer confined to one or two lines, but is well distributed throughout the list, Woollen mills are still actively engaged, and are constantly in the market for raw wool, but find it held at very high prices. The other leading textile branch is in a little better position, and it is particularly interesting to note that buyers of cotton goods at first hands are placing orders at unchanged prices, although the raw material seems to be tending downward. These buyers have held out on the theory that cheaper raw cotton would give cheaper goods; but their needs have now evidently become so urgent that or-So many announcements of the discovery of a ders had to be placed. Shipments of footwear successful method of treating malignant tumors from Boston continue to fail short of last year's have proved erroneous and disappointing that figures, but the factories report that spring every fresh one is received by medical men with business is coming into sight and there is less great caution. Such is the attitude which the danger of having to shut down part of the maprofession has assumed in regard to Dr. Doyen, chinery when the fall rush is over. Dispatches who talked about his own system to the Paris from iron and steel centres are increasingly Academy of Medicine last week. Owing to the hopeful, although there are some who claim that apparent increase in the prevalence of cancer the strength in pig iron is entirely due to the in the United States and Europe, any real im- strike at Southern bituminous coal mines, and to be ignored; but every new remedy must be vital fact is that the railways are placing tardy

> Within the limits defined by the national Constitution the national administration has sought to secure to each man the full enjoyment of his right to live his life and dispose of his property and his labor as he deems best, so long as he wrongs no one else. . . . government is based upon the fundamental idea that each man, no matter what his occupation, his race or his religious belief, is entitled to be treated on his worth as a man, and neither favored nor discriminated against because of any accident in his position .- (President Roosevelt.

Mr. Bryan's "whirlwind campaign" in Indiana may cause some of the silver Democrats to vote for Parker, but the fact that the great champion of "16 to 1" is now to the fore in the Democratic ranks has given gold Democrats a timely warning as to the present tendencies in the Democratic party, and it is not strange that President Eliot of Harvard, a gold Democrat, has come out for Roosevelt. The independents and gold Democrats everywhere are doing some thinking; and the more they think, the less likely

The announcement that motors built for desert ish Cancer Research Fund. They can find no travelling will shortly arrive at Khartoum sugevidence that there is a special parasite of can- gests that at last a place has been found where motor races would be unobjectionable. Let the next race be scheduled for the Desert of Sahara. find it. Whether Dr. Doyen's antitoxin is manufactured on the same plan is not clear; nor is a race; the desert will supply all that is neces-

> Ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, thinks the United States should say "cease" to Russia and Japan, "whether they like it or not." Yet the Vermont statesman complains, just like an ordinary Democrat, of the alleged tendency of the President to interfere in quarrels between other nations-to "butt in," as one of the speakers at the Madison Square Garden meeting elegantly

With fermaldehyde making a glass of milk dangerous, wood alcohol poison in whiskey and arsenic in beer, the time honored question, "What will you have?" becomes a difficult one

In view of the Sheehans, Hills, Danforths, tions in a market so thoroughly professional. et id omne genus, by whom Parker is sur-One tangible result of the recent activity was an rounded, ex-Governor Hogg's phrase, "Parker advance in the market value of Stock Exchange and his gang," coming as it does from an unmemberships to \$80,000. If prices of securities disputed Democratic source, seems to have a cerhad not already recovered more than half the tain fitness, even though Republicans themselves

PERSONAL.

The Democrats of El Paso County, Col., have nominated "Andy" Adams, the author of cowboy stories, for Sheriff. He has been identified with the range and mining camp all his life, and is a picturesque character.

a crowd of Asiatics, he spoke a dozen different dialects in as many minutes in reply to affectionate greetings.

Emperor William has delegated Lieutenant Gen eral von Lowenfeldt, of his majesty's military staff, and Imperial Adjutant General von Schmettow to represent him at the unveiling of the statue of Frederick the Great at Washington, November 19. Both delegates are descendants of officers of Fred-erick the Great.

one occasion Wayne MacVeagh succeeded In adjourning the Supreme Court of the States before the usual hour. Mr. MacVeagh never remained in Washington overnight if he could help it, and on this occasion he greatly desired to take the 4 o'clock train for Philadelp sired to take the 4 o'clock train for Philadelphia. Although talking to the court, he kept his eye on the clock, and at 3:45, giving himself just enough time to reach the station, he ceased his argument and said: "May it please your honors, I move that the court do now adjourn. I want to catch the 4 o'clock train for home." The cool audacity of the request seemed to paralyze the justices, but the Chief Justice made the customary order without a protest, and Mr. MacVeagh got his train.

The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," will read a series of short stories to his congregation in Topeka this fall and winter. It has been his custom to begin reading an original serial story in the fall and close it before the end of tha year. He believes the short story will be more popular.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Says "The Ravenswood (Mo.) Gazette": "Smith & Smith, editor and wife of this sheet, departed Saturday night for Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago and a few other way stations up north. If this paper contains anything that makes you feel fussy bear in mind the devil is too busy to attend to your case this week, and hold off until next Friday. Smith is pledged to be back by then."

As Indicated.—"Say, mister," queried the tramp as he paused in front of the house, "hev youse got a ole pair uv pants wot youse could gimme?"
"I don't know," replied the man on the front porch. "I'll ask my wife."
"Don't trouble yerself, mister," said the hobo, as he started to move on. "Ef youse hev got fat kind uv a wife I reckon she's got use fer 'em herself."—(Chicago News.

The inhabitants of Swindon, England, are nervous and uneasy. The boys of the town, according to "The London Globe," have formed themselves into an organization which insists on honesty, kind-ness to dumb animals, obedience to parents, keeping the commandments, no fighting, not acting in a cowardly manner or robbing birds' nests. The grown up members of the community feel that their juniors must have hit upon some brand new and hitherto undreamed of form of Jeviltry, if they are tired of all their other pleasures.

FOOTBALL LYRICS. THE CENTRE RUSH. The centre is a powerful man. Whose anger it is fun to fan: At least, opponents think it so. As o'er the ball he bendeth low. They say things quite unlike a prayer, And pull out handfuls of his hair: They know he cannot well resent it. Though he replies as if he meant it. THE GUARD.

This object has the guard, it seems, To send into the land of dreams The fellow who opposes him. He acts with eagerness and vim And lands full many a vicious punci. Where rests his rival's frugal lunch. THE END RUSH.

THE END RUSH.

And crouches like a cat to spring
Upon the man who tries to go
Around his end. He tackles low
And rubs the runner in the dirt.
Depriving him of half his shirt.
Look out! Don't fumble when you fall,
Or he will drop upon the ball. THE QUARTERBACK.

Although diminutive in size.

In him the combination lies
That guides his team in its attack
And drives the other side 'way back.
He stands behind the husky line
And shouts a cabalistic sign.
His team is pretty sure to score
When he yells "Six-eleven-four." THE COACH

THE COACH.

The freshman thinks he is a god,
And even seniors oft are awed
When he throws out his giant chest
And tells the players what is best;
'Tis he invents the box of tricks
That put opponents in a fix.
And when the whistic calls to play
He rages like a wolf at bay.
Well players know that nothing worse is
Than being targets for his curses
—(Cincinnati Commercial Tribune,

American tourists returning from Europe bring back stories of the paternal watch which is kept upon them in Germany. One woman was requested by a policeman to hold up her gown, which was a trailing, elaborate affair of lace and chiffon. It was after dinner, and she was taking a stroll with her husband through a park whose immaculate walks seemed to offer no harm to its delicacy, so she let it hang. The policeman was polite enough. He informed her gravely that any dress that was allowed to trail was liable to collect undesirable matter and prove injurious to health, and he reminded her that one time a law was under co sideration to make the wearing of such skirts a

Holmes-Oh, he's married now, and all that's changed.

Homagan—Why, when I knew him only a few years ago he could always be depended upon to share his last dollar with you.

Holmes—Well, now you can depend upon him to share your last dollar with him.—(Philadelphia Press.

REVOLTING AGAINST ABUSE.

Attacks on Odell Inspired by Private and Corporate Interests.

From The New-York Herald.

Is there a citizen with the blinders of partisanship off his eyes who will not think more highly of Mr. Herrick because of this opinion of Grover Cleveland concerning his ability, his courage, his integrity and his fitness to redeem the State government from the evil and shame of Odelism?—(New-York Sun.

"Is there a citizen with the blinders of partisanship off his eyes" who, even although he admire Judge Herrick, is not incited to revolt against the incessant and under-the-belt abuse of the Governor, or who does not know that Mr. Cleveland, while praising the Democratic candidate, did not use the phrase, "the shame and evil of Odellism"?

"The Herald" as an independent newspaper has freely criticised the errors of Mr. Odell in the executive chair and given him credit for what was good. Veiled instnuations of personal dishonesty made earlier in the campaign have been deprecated by the three independent Democratic newspapers of this city-for Americans love fair play, and it was plain that the most malignant attacks were based not upon any-thing the Governor had done against public interest, but upon things done against private and corporate interests.

In defence of the home rule principle for this In defence of the home rule principle for this city he defied the powers of his own party when they tried to impose upon it a State constabulary. He incurred the enmity of Republicans by abolishing amateur trustees of public charitable institutions, and of Tammany Democrats by removing the insane from the hands of brutal ward ruffians to the care of the State. Again, he incurred the hatred of powerful Republican corporate interests and of interior Republican counties by advocating the improvement of the canals when this was demanded by the commercial interests of the great Democratic cities of New-York and Buffalo.

The principles and policy of his party and his

The principles and policy of his party and his own official acts are legitimate objects for criticlsm and attack, but universal, indiscriminate and vague personal abuse is liable to thwart its own ends by exciting the sympathy of fair minded citizens, irrespective of party, and making them like him "for the enemies he has "made".

ON THE DEFENSIVE.

From The Troy Times. D. Cady Herrick is on the defensive. He says he as been misunderstood.

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE.

To Maintain the Present High Level

Sir: Up to the present no one has been abla

of Prosperity. To the Editor of The Tribune.

to find out where the Democrats stand on the issues of the campaign, and the Democratic journals have all been squabbling about what the paramount issue of the campaign is. This very fact only shows their weakness, as every seriously thinking person must know that the paramount issue of the campaign is whether the present high level of prosperity is to be maintained. Are we to recede one jot, or go forward? That's the question. . The election of Judge Parker would immediately shatter confidence and cause the greatest financial convulsion the country has known. Our markets are more closely than ever connected with those of Europe. Our present high financial standing has made us a creditor nation. The powers of Europe and Asia are coming to us for large loans. It concerns every business man in the United States, and must be answered upon the judgment and conscience of all. It is not a party question. The upheaval of our markets would convulse the bourses of London, Berlin, Paris and Vienna, which would react, and nothing must nor will be left to chance, or the sweeping extent of the financial business and industrial calamity would be beyond computation. Whoever attacks the integrity of American business must settle with the national character of America. A vote cast for Judge Parker is a vote cast in the dark, and tantamount to hoisting the white flag: to sail out of the path of world-wide prosperity into the dead waters of Lake Asphaltites; to pull down the noblest aspirations of patriotism, and to proclaim our country a craven in the family of nations: We want continued prosperity at home, high prestige abroad, and sound money, and we will have them by electing President Roosevelt

EDWARD P. T. HAMMOND. London, Oct. 14, 1904.

WORK HARD FOR ROOSEVELT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Tell all American people to again work

and vote for Roosevelt and the Republican ticket. I'am reading in German papers that the only hope for Europe is the defeat of "Teddy." Can you see how the wind blows? Hold fast to Republican principles; they made America what it is. Work hard for Roosevelt. If I had money I would send a letter to every paper of the Union. GEORGE C. FINCH.

German-American citizen. Chemnitz, Saxony, Oct. 13, 1904.

IN THE BERKSHIRES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Lenox, Mass., Oct. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre, the Misses Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Schenck and Miss Aleid Schenck went to New-York this afternoon for the wedding of Miss Louise De Peyster Webb and John W. Wadsworth at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Schenck will be guests of Mrs. Richard Irwin, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexandre will be the guests of

General Webb, Mrs. Alexandre's father.
Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane will leave Lenox on Tuesday for St. Louis, where they will spend a week at the exposition before opening their town

George Hall Morgan, George H. Warren and George R. Schieffelin, of New-York, arrived in Lenox yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed and family have arrived from Newport. They will occupy their cottage, Lakeside, on November 1.

Cortlandt Field Bishop has Henry S. Taylor, of New-York, and W. S. Hollis, of Baltimore, as his guests. In returning from a 150-mile run in an auto-mobile on Saturday, Mr. Bisnep's automobile became mired in Becket Mountain and the party was detained for two hours until horses were obtained to haul out the heavy car.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax will sail on the

Celtic Friday for France, where they will spend the winter. Mrs. W. H. Bradford will remain in Lenox until the end of November, when she will join Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane will leave Lenox on November 2 for New-York. The marriage of William Sloane, their eldest son, to Miss Frances Crocker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker, of New-York, will take place in St. Bartholomew's Church, New-York, on November 22. Lieutenant Alexander Martin, attaché of the Ger-man Embassy, left Lenox this afternoon for Wash-

man Emossy, its figure of Miss Marion Simmons, of Boston.

The marriage of Miss Marion Simmons, of Boston, and Edward Owens, of Stockbridge, will take place in St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Stockbridge on Tuesday. November 28. Miss Simmons and Mr. Owen are now abroad, but are expected in Stockbridge early next mouth.

Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt and her son, G. H. Kinnicutt, have arrived in Lenox.

MRS. STEVENS OUT OF DANGER.

At the Fordham Hospital last evening it was said that Mrs. Clowden Stevens, wife of Clowden Stevens, principal of Public School No. 8, West Farms, who was injured while riding her bicycle on Saturday night, was much improved and out of danger.

JUDGE PARKER'S LOGIC.

From The Chicago Tribune.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Judge Parker thinks that politics is a science. It isn't. It is an art.

Because Judge Farker thinks that politics is a science he tries to develop its principles by logic. He says: "In New-York the government derives its powers from the consent of the governed. Therefore to govern Luzon without its consent is wrong."

The unit in Judge Parker's science of politics is man, any man. He admits no differences in capacity or in development. If an experiment has had a certain result with a New-Yorker, it will have the same result with a Filipino can too. No easier game than this science of politics was ever devised. A child could play it. You take a principle which is obvious in your own environment, and you sit down in your library and apply it to every other environment in the world. No investigation of other environments is required. No study of that most subtle and clusive element in the world, human nature, is needed. No researches into the stages of social development in the various regions of the world are necessary. A government must have the consent of the governed. Therefore, the United States must retire from the Philippines.

Therefore, also, the United States must retire from Porto Rico. If not, why not?

HERRICK'S APOLOGIES.

From The Buffalo Express. "Those who believe that I have been an in-triguing, wire-pulling, scrambling, fighting politi-cian while on the bench are fully justified in not voting for me," concedes D. Cady Herrick by way of introduction.

of introduction.

Then he defines what he has been as follows: "I have advised and consulted with former friends as to their political action. Sometimes that advice has been taken: sometimes it has not, but never about any matter which might become the subject of litigation and be brought before the court. What boss ever appeared in American politics who did not describe his action as merely advising and consulting with his friends? Herrick campuing speech the repiration which has been given him by the events of the last thirteen years.

CULBERSON'S CLAPTRAP. From The New-York Journal of Commerce.

From The New-Tork Journal of Commerce.

The contribution of Senator Culberson at a meeting in Carnegle Hall in reading a private letter of President Roosevelt written early last October, and published with the exception of one sentence months ago, partakes, under the circumstances of sheer claptrap. The letter was written in response to a request from the Editor of "The Review of Reviews" for a statement regarding the situation at that time, some three weeks before the actual revolt of Panama. That this revolt was likely. Into Inevitable, was then a matter of common knowledge, and it was one of the things referred to in the letter in which the President said that he "cast aside the proposition made at this time to foment the secession of Panama." because the United States could not go into securing the cession "by such underhand means;" but he did not mind saying "privately" to the correspondent when the would be "delighted if Panama were an independent State, or if it made itself so at this moment. It is evident enough that he could not have said "mount to an instigation of a revolt."

It is evident enough that he could not have said so publicly, and it was injudicious for him to say so privately, even in a letter that he regarded as confidential, but he only expressed a feeling that was natural and that was shared feeling that any assurances given by the President at that was natural and that was shared within any assurances given by the President at the was undoubtedly "delighted" to have Panama make itself independent and create the opportunity that persented a solution of the canal problem, which colombia perversely made difficult. It was the best solution that could have been devised, and the attempt to make capital against the administration for availing of it is puerile politics.