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Business Notices. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Daily, \$10 a year; \$1 per month. Single copies, 5 cents.

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New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1896. THIRTY-FOUR PAGES.

FOREIGN.—M. Hanotaux, in the French Chamber of Deputies, made an explanation of the entente between France and Russia. The drought in India was broken by rains in the Deccan District, and the prices of grain are declining rapidly.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Princeton defeated Yale at football on Manhattan Field by the score of 24 to 6. The canvass of the vote of New-York County in the recent election was completed.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Rain, followed by clearing and colder weather. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 48 degrees; lowest, 36; average, 42.

THE GOVERNOR-ELECT.

As might be expected, it being in the natural order of events after election, our active and voluble politicians are already engaged in filling out the entire list of appointments to be made by the Governor-elect. Some of the selections made for him by these disinterested counselors will no doubt amuse Mr. Black, and some will, perhaps, arouse his curiosity or excite his wonder.

THE SPANISH LOAN. No one suspects the Spanish people of any lack of patriotic devotion. All through the dire straits in which the proud old nation has found itself for the last two years there has been a general and enthusiastic disposition to support the Government loyally to the bitter end.

the anxiety of the Government and the deplorable state of the National finances. There was no attempt to get competitive bids for the bonds, nor even to sell them at par. They were offered at a discount of 7 per cent, or each 500 peseta bond for 465 pesetas. At that price they will yield a trifle more than 6 1/2 per cent interest on the investment.

OUR IMPROVED PAVEMENTS. To appreciate to the full the statements regarding our asphalt pavements made by Water Purveyor North and presented on another page of this issue of The Tribune, the reader should have before his eyes a map of the city streets showing what has been done in the last few years toward improving the pavements of New-York.

PRINCETON'S DAY. It was Princeton's day on Manhattan Field, and Princeton's night everywhere else in New-York. Her football team came and saw and conquered. Yale, which has so often proved invincible when the other side was thought to be superior, and which even this year, in spite of the record, was imagined by many to have something in reserve, was not merely beaten but overwhelmed.

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noisy. Any violation of the rules is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$10. Thus do the prudent Britons propose to control this new form of highway traffic. There is much sound sense in the scheme. Some of the provisions may be found needlessly strict. But it is always safer to err in that direction than in the other, and it is far easier to relax rules than to make them more stringent.

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Gentle fellow-citizens, made him for ages an outcast from society. That in so many cases he still believes in an overruling Providence and is ready to forget the unhappy race hatreds of the past is much to his credit. The Jewish women have done well, however, to lay emphasis anew on these two great thoughts. For without the inspiration that comes from them neither Jew nor Gentile can contribute anything of permanent value to the edifice of civilization.

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ARIZONA IN WINTER. So many questions are asked about Arizona as a place for winter residence, and there appears to be such a dearth of precise information as to the best places to be selected, that it seems almost a public duty to set down in the simplest form, a few facts of personal observation.

WEATHER.—During a five months' residence in Southern Arizona in winter we were but five days that we made it actually unpleasant for me to take exercise in the open air at some time or other during the day. Of course there were a good many days which a weather observer would describe as "cloudy," and some that were "showery"; but during these five months (from November, 1895, to May, 1896) there were only four days when we did not have brilliant sunshine all day long.

TEMPERATURE.—I have seen the thermometer mark 82° in the shade on my north piazza in March. On the other hand, we had frosts which killed young orange trees, and there were several nights when thin ice formed. The Government reports show a mean temperature for fourteen years at the present Territorial capital of 57° in November, 53° in December, 49° in January, 54° in February, 57° in March and 66° in April.

ACTUAL HUMIDITY.—This is extremely slight, everywhere in Arizona, as compared with any Eastern climate in the United States. The air is drier on the high mesas, remote from snow-capped mountains and forests, and in the desert valleys, where no considerable irrigation has been begun. Wherever irrigation is carried on on a large scale, the percentage of humidity in the atmosphere must be somewhat increased, although to an Eastern visitor it is scarcely perceptible.

IS IT A PLACE FIT TO LIVE IN?—This depends on what one expects in a large, sparsely settled Territory of mountains and deserts. The man who looks for either the beauty or the seductive excitement of Monte Carlo will not find it. As little will he find the historic remains or the cosmopolitan attractions of Egypt; nor could he reasonably expect the amusements and luxuries of our own Eastern cities.

THE TALK OF THE DAY. In Minnesota and the two Dakotas there are areas of more than 200 square miles with a population of only eight to the square mile. Speaking of Minnesota, "The Minneapolis Tribune" says: "Minnesota alone is larger than all New-England, and much larger than the entire of the Russian Empire. Of the 53,420,000 acres in this State, only 5,000,000 are now cultivated. If peopled as densely as Ohio, Minnesota alone would have a population of 7,500,000.

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bowered in splendid live oaks, like those of California, and is also near an important mining district. If lower altitude and a distinctly semi-tropical climate are desired, the three places most likely to be considered are Phoenix, Tucson and Phoenix. The first is near the sea level; it is the warmest and probably the driest of the three, has the least population, and the smallest provision for visitors. Tucson is the oldest town in the Territory, and after Santa Fe, perhaps the oldest in the Southwest. Its adobe houses give it a Mexican look, and are thoroughly comfortable. The new houses are of a handsome building stone, found in the vicinity. The Territorial University is here, and it was formerly the capital. Its elevation being more than double that of Phoenix, it is somewhat cooler, and as there is next to no irrigation near it, the air is a little drier. Phoenix is in the center of the greatest irrigation in the Territory. The country for miles around it is the best green fields, covered with almost countless herds of cattle, and it is everywhere shut in by low mountains. It is the Territorial capital, has the Government Indian School, the Territorial Lumber Agency, and other institutions, and is the general focus for the Territory. Like Tucson, it has its occasional wind and sand storms—perhaps not quite so often. At either place visitors who know how to adapt themselves to circumstances can be entirely comfortable, and each will find an intelligent, orderly, enterprising and most hospitable community. They will find a country full of mines, full of rich agricultural lands, abounding in cattle and horses, in vineyards and orchards and the beginnings of very successful orange groves—a country, in fact, as full of promise for hardy and adventurous men as California was in the fifties. Above all, if it has been their lot to search for health in far countries, they will find in the luxury of being in their own land, among their own countrymen, within easy reach of their friends by telegraph or rail, and in a climate as good of its kind as any in the world.

PERSONAL. Colonel Chaille-Long, of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, well known as an African traveller, who has just returned before the Geographical Association of Washington, tells the following story: "One day, when I was with Gordon as chief of his staff, he asked me in a quizzing way how it was I had never died of the jungle fever." "Sir," I replied, "I never had it, because I was in Maryland, and have breathed the air of the laria and swamp fever for many years. This was my training school for Eastern travel."

PERSONAL. "The Buffalo Commercial" says: "On Saturday last, November 14, the Hon. William P. Letchworth, of this city, after twenty-three years of devoted and efficient service, resigned the office of Commissioner of the New-York State Board of Charities for the Eighth Judicial District. During this period Mr. Letchworth put all his energy and a rare enthusiasm for doing good into the organization of our State charities on lines at once humane, modern and businesslike. He devoted his entire time and energy to the work, and himself wholly to the trust put in him by Governor Dix in 1873. The people of New-York 'give' with him, and this time, 'Well done, good and faithful servant.'"

PERSONAL. Joseph Jefferson gave a delightful talk to the boys of the Baltimore Medical College on Wednesday afternoon. At its conclusion his hearers were so enthusiastic that they insisted on drawing his carriage from the college to his hotel. For a moment he was nonplussed at this, but with a characteristic shrug and a graceful smile he started back and enjoyed the honor. When the hotel was reached the boys gave him a resounding cheer, and, when he stepped into the carriage, Mr. Jefferson said: "Young gentlemen, I am glad you are for this demonstration. You must all be stars, for you all have good acting abilities. Then, before the lights were extinguished, he hurried into the hotel. 'Goodness! I am glad to be out of that,' he said to himself, 'I had got into the lobby. It was well meant, but I had no time to get into the lobby. But it took me so by surprise, and besides, I did not like to be the feature of such a show.'"

PERSONAL. Professor F. C. Porter, who has held the chair of botany, zoology and geology in Lafayette College for more than thirty years, has just returned from the present collegiate year. In Philadelphia "The Telegraph" thus speaks of him: "Dr. Porter's eminence in botany has been widely recognized. He worked over the Hayden collections, made in the Rocky Mountains in 1870-71, and has been in constant correspondence with leading authorities in this department of science, such as Dr. Gray, Dr. Torrey, Dr. Engelman and Dr. Pringle, and has been a member of a genus of plants belonging to the rose family (Rosa rugosa), and there are about forty species which have been named in his honor. Dr. Porter's herbarium became the property of Lafayette when he went to Easton, and it has since been housed in the building which is by far the fullest and best in existence."

PERSONAL. Bishop Nicholas of the Russo-Greek Church in this country has commented on the conversion of the Princess Helena of Montenegro to the Roman Catholic Church, being a direct insult to the Orthodox Catholic Church. As regards the Russian Sovereign giving his sanction to this act of the Princess in his quality as head of the Orthodox Church, we cannot contemplate even the thought of such a thing, let alone the reality. In the first place, the Russian Czar is not the head of the Orthodox Church, and the selling of such matters does not concern him. In the second place, such a sanction coming from him would amount to a denial on his part of the Russian Empire, and of the Russian State, that constitute the foundation of his own autocratic rule. As an evidence of the intensity of our feeling, I would mention that the spirit of treason is it is stated that on learning of the consummation of the conversion he immediately resigned the Order of St. Anna, and the Order of St. Vladimir, and that he had been invested by the Prince himself only two years ago.

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