Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Monte Cristo.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—The Lost Paradise.
BIJOU—8—The Belle of Bridgeport.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—More Than Queen.
CASINO—8—The Belle of Bohemia.
CRITERION THEATRE—8:30—Zaza.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:10—San Toy.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—Richard Carvel.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—8—Lost River.
GARDEN THEATRE—8—Henry V.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:15—David Harum.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—The Rays.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:30—In Central Park.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The Old Homestead.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:20—Arizona.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:15—Der Probekandidat.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8—L'Aiglon.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—2—8—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:30—A Royal Family.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—Hodge, Podge & Co.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Lohengrin.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Romeo and Juliet.
THE NEW-YORK—2—8—Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S—Day and Night—Continuous Show.
PROCTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
SAVOY—8—Mistress Nell.
THEATRE REPUBLIC—8:15—Sag Harbor.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:30—The Greatest Thing in the World; The Moment of Death.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	14	5-6	Instruction	11	4
Announcements	14	4	Lost	12	5
Autumn Resorts	12	3	Marriages & Deaths	9	5-6
Bankers & Brokers	11	3	Miscellaneous	14	3-6
Board & Rooms	12	1	Ocean Steamers	13	5
Business Chances	12	1	Proposals	11	4
Business Notices	8	1	Public Notices	13	4
Country Property for Sale	12	3	Railroads	13	5-6
Dividend Notices	11	2-3	Real Estate	11	1-3
Dom. Sits. Wanted	12	6-8	School Agencies	11	4
Dancing Academies	11	4	Special Notices	9	6
Dressmaking	12	4	Storage Notice	12	5
Employm't Agencies	12	5	Surrogate's Notice	11	3-4
Financial	11	3	Teachers	11	4
Foreclosure Sales	11	4-6	The Turf	14	6
Furn. Apartments to Let	12	3	Tribune Sub'n Rates	9	6
Help Wanted	12	5	Unfurn. Apartments to Let	11	3
			Work Wanted	11	5-6

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1900.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Queen Victoria has approved the appointment of Lord Salisbury as Premier and Lord Privy Seal, the Marquis of Lansdowne as Foreign Secretary, William St. John Brodrick as Secretary for War, the Earl of Selborne as First Lord of the Admiralty, and C. T. Ritchie as Home Secretary. ═══ All the interested Powers have expressed approval of the Anglo-German agreement regarding China, France, Russia and the United States making a reservation as to the third clause. ═══ The Carlist agitation, according to the Spanish Ministry of the Interior, is declining, but press dispatches say it is increasing. ═══ The King and Queen of Italy returned to Rome, extraordinary precautions being taken to guard them. ═══ Colonel Haskin and two men of the 2d United States Artillery, stationed in Cuba, have beeen attacked by yellow fever. ═══ Lord Roberts has postponed his departure from South Africa on account of the illness of his daughter. ═══ British manufacturers reduced the price of iron to meet American and German competition.

DOMESTIC.—The Powers have practically agreed upon the open door policy in China. ═══ Lord Pauncefote and Secretary Hay had a conference over pending questions. ═══ Governor Roosevelt continued his campaign tour through Western New-York; the demonstration at Jamestown has been equalled only by the reception given to Blaine in 1884. ═══ Senator Depew spent a long day of successful campaigning in Northern New-York. ═══ Founders' Day at the Carnegie Institute was observed in Pittsburg, with an address by the Chinese Minister, Wu Ting Fang. ═══ W. J. Bryan made several speeches in Indiana on the way from Indianapolis to Chicago, where he delivered a series of eight speeches last evening.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and firm. ═══ Charles F. Jones, the valet of the late William M. Rice, made a confession in the Tombs, saying that he saw Patrick, the lawyer, give Rice grayish powders and hold a towel in cone shape over the old man's face not long before his death; Jones tried suicide in his cell. ═══ The District Attorney asked Justice Fursman to recommit the Traders' Fire Insurance case to the Grand Jury. ═══ Poles were erected for the Bryan banners with which Croker intends to annoy the Sound Money paraders. ═══ One body was recovered from the ruins of the Warren-st. fire, and one of the injured died in hospital. ═══ John Mitchell, leader of the anthracite coal strike, addressed a meeting in Brooklyn. ═══ A man was killed by a trolley car while in a trench beneath the tracks; another man was hurt. ═══ Winners at the Empire City track: Trumpet, Prestidigitator, The Rhymer, Trillo, The Golden Prince, McMeekin.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Showers, clearing in the afternoon. The weather yesterday: Highest, 64 degrees; lowest, 52; average, 59¾.

Transient readers are advised to order THE TRIBUNE *served regularly during the next week from some nearby news stand, thus making sure of their copy of the paper.*

THE CROKER-JONES THREATS.

The whole Bryanite Democracy dances for Mr. Croker's piping. It becomes daily more evident that when Mr. Bryan announced, "Great is Tammany, and Croker is its prophet," he paid only the due allegiance which his party acknowledges it owes to its most typical leader. Mr. Croker tells his supporters to go to the polls and break heads if their vote does not make the desired showing, and Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, the chairman of the Bryanite National Committee, immediately takes the hint and issues a warning to Democrats approving Mr. Croker's incitement to violence, and declaring: "We have won the fight, and, "by Heaven, we will not be defrauded out of "our victory by the chicanery of election "judges."

Richard Croker and James K. Jones, as champions of a free ballot and an honest count, make a couple fit for a turn on a comic stage. And their performance should be given with the "Red Shirts" of North Carolina and the Goebel Democrats of Kentucky ranged on either side of the scene for a chorus. If there is any State in the Union where ballot box stuffing and fraudulent counting flourish it is Arkansas, and if there is a beneficiary of fraud anywhere about it is this James K. Jones. Once by chance a Republican, Mr. Clayton, did make a serious contest for Congress and tried to compel the counting of his vote. He was murdered, and the Jones Democracy has maintained unquestioned ascendancy ever since, and no more Republican votes are counted in that State than are convenient for Mr. Jones. Mr. Croker also is an engaging preacher of honest elections. We believe he began his public career as an election brawler. Almost every year Sing Sing receives an immigration of his deputies caught at colonizing or illegal voting; and there are some particularly interesting cases in sight this year, from which he probably wishes to divert attention by his incitements to disorder.

Mr. Jones and Mr. Croker, of course, both know that if there is any wholesale cheating it will be done by their own friends. They enter the contest with the vote of eleven States assured to them by progressive cheating, and, by Heaven, as Jones would say, they would not be defrauded out of their victory in them if they had to shoot every Republican voter between Virginia and Texas. They know that Kentucky is honestly Republican, and yet in face of the infamous Goebel law under which the State was last year stolen still on the statute book, they have the impudence to talk of being cheated in the election. They know that in this city Tammany has control of the police force, and it would be utterly impossible for the Republicans to tamper with the returns. If any tampering takes place it will be the other way, but with present laws it is not likely that any serious scheme of padding returns would work. Mr. Croker's desire is apparently to nerve his colonizers to go to the polls and riot if they cannot vote. That idea also appeals to the Arkansas mind. Perhaps they think the threat of disorder will scare away the Republican watchers. But it will not. Colonizers will be sought and arrested where found, whether they make a disturbance or not.

M'GUIRE.

The ingenious and benevolent McGuire, chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, having tackled an intricate problem with characteristic success, communicates the solution to an anxious public. It appears that McGuire was suddenly confronted with the task of finding an answer to the inquiry of thousands of citizens who are fearful of losing their jobs if they refuse to march "in the great trust and imperialistic parade" to-morrow. It was a momentous commission, but it did not stagger McGuire. The destiny of the Nation trembled in the balance, but McGuire's massive intellect was unconscious of the slightest jar. He did not even call for chalk and a blackboard, but sat right down and dictated the correct solution to a typewriter. "To save your positions," he replies, "for the sake of your wives and children, "conceal your real intentions and march in the "parade. March for McKinley and vote for "Bryan. March for the trusts and smash them "in the secret ballot box, with a cross under "the star."

Prior to this deliverance McGuire's exact place in the order of creation had never been accurately defined, but now we know that he is a genius. All that the Democratic managers will have to do in order to make sure of the election will be to count the men in the parade on Saturday and then cause Bryan's majority next Tuesday to correspond by going in and pulling out the fellows in charge of the polls, under the advice and leadership of Richard Croker. The bigger the parade the bigger the Democratic majority. Nothing could be simpler and more satisfactory than that. In the vivid language of a Chicago philosopher, McGuire has got Mark Hanna "whipped to a custard."

LONDON'S MUNICIPAL EVOLUTION.

Revolution and evolution both are the effect of yesterday's elections in the British metropolis. It is revolution to rid the city at last of the Vestry system, which for years has been the butt of ridicule—as Bumbledom—and the provocative theme of caustic criticism. It is evolution for the city to take this long step forward toward a uniform, harmonious and logical form of municipal government. The latter is something it never yet has had. Under the system which now goes into force it bids fair to secure it. We speak, for convenience, of London as a city. It is in fact no such thing. There is a City of London, with its Lord Mayor. But that is something entirely apart from that which we are now discussing. It is a petty affair, with a population of about thirty thousand. The great metropolis, with its nearly or quite five million inhabitants, is not a city, but an administrative county, divided into boroughs, vestries and wards. Hitherto it has been governed by some forty-seven vestries and district boards, with an aggregate membership of 5,283. And these vestries and boards have been independent of each other and generally quite regardless of each other, so that there has been nothing like concerted action among them. That state of affairs was not surprising, when we consider the origin of it. It arose from the old village or parish governments, London being merely a vast congeries of villages, once widely separated but now grown together. It has been there just as it would have been here had Harlem, Yorkville, Greenwich, Bloomingdale, Carmansville, Fordham and all the rest maintained their separate, local systems of government.

The first important attempt to unify the metropolitan municipality was made in the creation of the County of London and the establishment of the County Council. This latter, which is not to be disturbed by the new system, is a general legisiative body for the whole metropolis. But it was found early in its career that it was simply impossible for it to attend to all the details of local administration, just as it would be for Congress to look after every bit of county or township business in the United States. A vast amount of work and authority had, therefore, to be left to the vestries. The present undertaking is to abolish the vestries and to put into their places a system of local governments all organized on the same plan and all bound, in their very constitution, to work together with some degree of harmony. Instead of forty-seven vestries and boards there will henceforth be twenty-eight boroughs, divided into no less than 209 wards. Each borough will have its Mayor, Aldermen and Council. There will be in all twenty-eight Mayors, 227 Aldermen and 1,362 Councillors, a total of 1,617, in place of the 5,823 magnates of Bumbledom. The Councillors are apportioned among the boroughs according to population. They are elected for three years, and one-third of them will retire every year. The Aldermen will be elected by the Councillors, for six years, half of them retiring every three years, and there will be one Alderman to every six Councillors. The Mayor will also be elected by the Councillors, for a term of one year. The Councillors were elected yesterday. They will meet and elect Aldermen and Mayors a week from to-day.

These borough governments will exercise all the powers of the old vestries and others in addition. They will have almost full control of assessments and taxation, and they will have the spending of a large share of the moneys collected. Among the laws which they will administer are those relating to public libraries, baths and washhouses, burials, wooden buildings, street signs and obstructions, the acquiring of land and erection of lodging houses, dairy inspection and a great mass of similar details. We have said the Councils will exercise the powers of the vestries. There is an exception to that rule. They will have nothing to do with Church matters, which will be left to the vestries as of old, and, on the other hand, the church wardens will not be ex officio members of the Councils, nor will they have anything to do with the local governments save as they may be elected to office as other men are. In brief, there will be in local affairs complete separation of Church and municipality. Such are the broad features of the new system of municipal government upon which the largest city in the world now enters. It is well worthy of study by those interested in municipal government the world over, and its practical results will be watched with curiosity and with profit.

HISTORY LESSONS IN CHICAGO.

Reports from the southern shore of Lake Michigan give the impression that certain members of learned faculties in that desolate, windswept space have wandered far away from the strict paths of the humaner letters and have been called sharply to account. It is possible that the slang of the stockyards is not altogether suitable for historical disquisitions, but it should not be forgotten that Cook County contains within its borders a larger and more picturesque group of newspaper romanticists than any other town on earth—except Shanghai. It is barely possible that some of the Chicago correspondents have put a few imaginative touches upon their reports of professorial lectures on the lake front. Such things have been known to happen in the principal seat of Western culture on the banks of the great Drainage Canal, which is so much broader, longer, bigger and more fragrant than any of the canals which Schiaparelli thought he discovered on the planet Mars.

No city ever known has infused a fresher, livelier, more original and more unconventional spirit into ordinary existence than the magnificent metropolis of the West. In many things Chicago has no peer on this terrestrial ball, and in its peculiar spheres of activity it probably has no rival in the solar system or elsewhere. On some clear night in the coming century a Chicago astronomer gazing through a Chicago telescope more magnitudinous than any ever before constructed may, perchance, discover a city on the prairies of Uranus or within the rings of Saturn which may fitly be named in the same week with the Paris of Illinois. But until that time comes the big bundle of energy and enterprise on the shore of Lake Michigan is sure to hold its own against every competitor. Nevertheless, it may be meekly and humbly suggested that in Chicago's institutions of learning, either in this century or the next, it may not be advisable to surpass the decorative rhetoric of Macaulay in the teaching of history.

BRYANITE FAITH.

Mr. Bryan needs to turn his attention from the denunciation of the wicked imperialistic Republicans to the education of his own followers in political morality. He is wonderfully indignant over President McKinley's treatment of the people who were brought under our care by the war with Spain, and is never tired of charging him with deep and treacherous designs upon them. Yet here comes one of his organs with a proposition which if made by anybody connected with the Administration would be denounced as the acme of perfidy and dishonor, crowning and proving all that has been charged against the Republicans as brutal, force loving imperialists. A few days ago Senator Beveridge, speaking at Louisville, said that the promise by Congress of independence to Cuba was a mistake, and added that the day would surely come when Cuban people themselves would demand the control of Cuba by the American Government. This led "The Nashville American," a stanch Democrat and a supporter of Mr. Bryan, to declarations not merely of approval of what Mr. Beveridge has said about ultimate annexation, but of a desire to repudiate our pledges. It says:

> In an article written in the spring Mr. Olney said the resolution of Congress demanding Cuba should forever be free and independent, adopted on the eve of war and amid great excitement, was not binding on the people of the country.
>
> He is right, and Beveridge is right, and the platforms of both parties are wrong. Why did we send the Maine to Havana? Why did we determine to drive the Spaniards from Cuba? To preserve our domestic tranquillity, was it not? To free the Cubans from an intolerable rule went with it, but the fundamental purpose was to stop a disturbance at our door.
>
> And now, having stopped that disturbance, are we going to take Cuba or let it go? Geographically it is a part of the United States. It is the key to the Gulf of Mexico. We have great interests in the Gulf of Mexico. Cuba is, moreover, a breeding place for yellow fever and epidemic diseases.
>
> We must own it, clean it up and keep it. The safety and future happiness of seventy-five million Americans demand it.

The anti-imperialists never lose an opportunity to tell the Cubans they may well be distrustful of the United States under Republican rule and that Mr. McKinley will not keep faith with them, and they call for the supremacy of a party that will restore the good name of America for fair dealing with the weak. Let it be noted that the demand for the breaking of our promise on the ground that it was hastily and unwisely given is put forth not by a Republican, but by a Democrat, and that the origination of the idea is credited to Richard Olney, a Sound Money, expansion Democrat, who is supporting Mr. Bryan because he fears that Mr. McKinley would do all sorts of wicked things in expanding Republican imperialism is something terrible in the eyes of Mr. Olney, but a little matter like keeping your word is apparently of no account.

ELECTION GOLF.

Golf is conceded to be an uncommonly moral game, but it will be the occasion of immorality among its devotees if its attractions induce them to neglect the duty of voting in their desire to spend a long day on the links. We hope it will not be open to that reproach next Tuesday.

The man who should yield to such temptation would deserve to be found guilty of pulling, slicing, sclaffing and foozling on every hole; to have the misery of rimming the cup on every easy putt; to break his pet driver; to be attended by a blind and lazy caddie, lose a dozen balls and become a victim and a mockery unto his dearest foe, the ever watchful and sarcastic Colonel Bogie.

GROWTH OF MANUFACTURING.

Full returns of foreign commerce for nine months give a satisfactory idea of the extent to which American commerce is expanding in the right direction. In the early days this country shipped large quantities of farm products, but outside of cotton, grain and live stock there was little occupation provided for the people beyond making goods for home consumption. Exports of manufactured goods were valued at $98,101,603 for the first nine months of 1887, and moderate growth during the next nine years brought an increase to $184,807,004 in 1896. Four years under the present administration have made a much more remarkable record; the manufactures sent abroad being valued at $338,678,243, an increase of $153,871,239 over 1896, whereas the gain for the preceding nine years was only $86,705,401. These figures mean much to all classes of people, and it must be remembered that such a heavy gain in the value of products sent abroad does not interfere with the steady growth of manufactures for use at home. The unparalleled figures of the current year indicate that thousands more men have received steady employment at good wages, and this increased ability to purchase the necessaries of life means good business for storekeepers of all kinds and a better demand for the products of farms. The enormous expansion in manufacturing is largely responsible for the great increase in the number of concerns in business, which now aggregate 1,285,816, against 994,281 in 1887.

Exports of agricultural products this year were valued at $594,125,496, or slightly more than half the total, but much of this now properly comes under the head of manufactures also. Formerly this country sent abroad large quantities of wheat, but in recent years the profits of milling have been largely retained at home, and the finished article sent abroad in the shape of flour. Exports of flour have averaged $51,000,000 in value for each of the last three years. Similarly under the heading of oils the shipments this year of refined petroleum, lubricating oils and naphtha were worth $51,522,899, all the cost of manufacture being retained in this country, and only $5,676,691 worth of crude oil going abroad. In the same way exports of whole animals in the live stock class were valued at only $23,907,185, while prepared meats, including canned, salted, smoked, pickled, etc., were worth $127,146,614. Although this country continues to send out three-fourths of its raw cotton, even in that direction there are signs of progress, and each year the number of spindles in operation exceeds all previous years. The growth is most noticeable at the South, where the cotton can be taken from the plantation to the mill with least expense for transportation. Exports of cotton manufactures averaged $17,500,000 for each of the last two years, and when the Nicaraguan Canal opens quick transportation to the Far East it will be still easier to compete with European mills, in spite of their cheap labor.

Another pleasing feature is that while the total value of imports is less than it was ten or twelve years ago, the amount of raw materials has increased, providing work for American manufacturers. The bulk of imports in crude condition, moreover, are free of duty. In this class may be mentioned for the first nine months of 1900: Coffee, $41,059,198; furs, $5,087,908; goatskins, $14,950,557; hides other than cattle, $10,768,569; india rubber, $21,554,804; silk, $26,684,397, and tin, $15,281,577. Reasonable duties on manufactures of these articles have developed domestic industries that were unknown a few years ago, and in the mean while the cost to the consumer has decreased instead of advancing, as was predicted by opponents of a protective tariff. The largest single dutiable article is sugar, of which $62,938,263 worth was imported, besides $9,159,432 from Hawaii, which is now on the free list. The small tariff on this product is not felt by the consumer, who cannot find any fault with the present cost of sugar. With the aid of State bounties rather than government support the production of beet sugar is slowly increasing; but the entire yield of farms now under cultivation, together with the cane crop of Louisiana, is insignificant compared with the annual consumption of this country, which is approximately 2,000,000 tons.

The other large items of imports were $39,418,789 worth of chemicals, of which $23,105,287 were free; fibre manufactures, $25,573,947; jewelry, $11,407,265, of which $2,427,982 were uncut stones and free; manufactures of silk, $23,527,464; tobacco, $10,568,397; wool, $16,596,445, and manufactures of wool, $13,207,648.

These returns show that there has been no decrease in the quantity of luxuries imported, but the improvement in manufacturing has cut off this market from foreign makers of tin plates and other forms of iron and steel, while American manufacturers have steadily secured customers abroad in this one line alone until shipments for the nine months just ended were valued at $97,313,060—almost equal to the entire exports of manufactured articles in 1887. The shipments of iron and steel products went to twenty-four different countries, and new customers are being secured each month.

Mr. Croker's incendiary talk about knocking down and dragging out election officers who do not do his will sounds much like the ravings of a desperate man who has lost his temper and his judgment and is on the brink of that destruction to which madness is the natural prelude.

The census shows that the Empire State has more than seven millions of people—more than seven millions and a quarter, in fact. In what age of the world were seven millions of better educated, more contented and more intelligent men, women and children united under the government of a single State! But the great city whose population goes so far to make up the seven millions deserves a stronger, more representative and more distinguished delegation in Congress than it now has. On Tuesday next that delegation should be bettered. It now contains a number of Democratic Congressmen whose intellectual equipment resembles that of the extinct dodo or the extant Paddy Divver. The day of Croker megaphones in Congress is out of date.

Secretary Gage exposes with authority Bryan's misrepresentations concerning Government coinage of silver, but if he looks for retraction, explanation, penitence or apology for this characteristic exhibition of dishonesty he will look in vain.

So Sloan will not ride for the Prince of Wales next year, after all. It cannot now be doubted that the feeling in England against certain American jockeys and certain American trainers has spread far, and is at white heat. Unbiassed observers will admit that serious indiscretions must be imputed to a number of riders and horsemen who have gone abroad. In their habits and practices some of them have not sought to eschew evil and to cling to that which is good. Foul riding and foul living have been too frequent among them. It is now likely that Americans on the British turf next year will find themselves hedged in to an extent hitherto unknown. This country needs a Lord Durham who will speak out boldly and bluntly. There are many abuses on the American turf which sadly need mending.

The Democrats are nervous and apprehensive with respect to the great Sound Money demonstration to-morrow. They are looking ahead with concern to this gathering of the supporters of good government and honest standards, fearing that public sentiment all over the country, but especially in this State and this city, will be profoundly affected. In truth, they are already at their wits' ends.

Mr. Croker is not a Boyle Roche bird. He can't be in three places at once. He was in New-York when the Democratic ruffians tried to mob Governor Roosevelt and Senator Depew at Elmira and at Cobleskill. But his daily talk proves that the Tammany boss was with the rioters in heart if not in body, and that he would have enjoyed leading the gangs of ruffians in their turbulence and disorder had he been with them in the flesh as well as in the spirit.

"As nearly fireproof as possible, without being entirely fireproof," does not appear to be the best kind of building, after all. It may be a "slow burner," but it burns all the same, and is in some respects actually worse to deal with than a flimsy firetrap. The kind of building to have is one that is fireproof without any "nearly" or "almost," or any other qualification.

The Grand Central Station in Forty-second-st. has been turned inside out, and the transformation is hailed with loud applause by those who use it. In wide, long spaces and in the means of comfort for the multitudes which pass through it daily it now holds no mean place among the finest railroad buildings in America. May we not hope that within a reasonable time the tunnel north of the Grand Central will be so changed that the passengers on the trains will have no just cause for discontent? It cannot be denied that the tunnel in almost any month, but especially in our hot summers, recalls the familiar Inferno inscription as to the abandonment of hope. The new Grand Central may not be a joy forever, but it now inspires pleasant thoughts. The tunnel brings to mind not only the poetry of Dante, but also the endless torment sermons of Jonathan Edwards.

The Chinese Imperial family and Court are said to have chosen the longest road from Peking to Si-Ngan, because they were afraid of being pursued and overtaken! Nothing could be more characteristic of the operations of the Chinese mind than the making of such a choice.

"A gang of freebooters who are butchering and slaughtering," is the description which an ardent supporter of Mr. Bryan publicly applies, in Mr. Bryan's presence and with his tacit approval, to the comrades and survivors of Lawton and Liscum. Years ago it was a Democratic suggestion that every one of the Boys in Blue should be compelled to wear a collar inscribed "A. Lincoln: His dog." The difference between the Copperhead of thirty-odd years ago and the Bryanite of to-day is neither real nor apparent.

PERSONAL.

Judge Robert Grant, of Boston, the novelist, is a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard for 1901. Besides being a B. A., he is a doctor of philosophy.

Mr. Hales, the well known correspondent in South Africa, tells the story of a smart, good looking married woman of about thirty years of age who acted as a Boer spy. She was married to a Russian civil engineer resident at Johannesburg, and at the outbreak of war the "slim" Transvaalers sent her over the border labelled "dangerous." She established herself at Cape Town, and soon managed to extract information from impressionable English officers. Says Mr. Hales: "When Lord Kitchener of Khartoum arrived in Africa she went to meet him, for she knew that if she could get inside his secrets she could learn all things. She made it her business to come casually in contact with the Egyptian Sphinx. She ran her eyes over the tall, gaunt figure, the rugged, ugly face. She looked into the prominent, all seeing eyes, and knew at a glance that she was face to face with a magnetism stronger than her own, and nothing would induce her to go near him again. 'That is the most dangerous man in Britain,' she said. 'I feel as if I were within the shadow of death when I am near him. He is a man for men to conquer. No woman can reach him to use him; he would read me like an open book in an hour, and I believe he would shoot me as he would shoot a Kaffir if he caught me red-handed. I will try all other men, but not that living death's head. No wonder he conquered in Egypt. I think he would conquer in Hades.'"

John W. Breidenthal, the fusion candidate for Governor in Kansas, was prominently identified with the Topolobampo socialistic scheme a few years ago.

A bronze bust of General Francis A. Walker is being placed in the cloistered courtyard of the Boston Public Library. It is life size and represents the General in military uniform, the high collar of the military overcoat being thrown back and furnishing a good setting for the lower part of the face. Upon the bottom of the bust is engraved the name "Francis Amasa Walker." The bronze background is recessed for the head. At the top the bronze projects, forming a kind of cornice. Upon this are the words, "Soldier, Economist, Statistician." Below on the background proper is inscribed, "President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—Trustee of the Boston Public Library." To the left of the head is the inscription, "Superintendent of the Ninth and Tenth Census," and to the right, "Brevet Brigadier-General of the United States Volunteers."

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 1.—Senator Cushman K. Davis, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, who has been confined to his home in this city for the last month by blood poisoning in one of his feet, is steadily, although slowly, recovering. Inquiries have been received almost daily as to his condition from Secretary Hay and from the leading foreign diplomats at Washington, as well as from foreign countries. Senator Davis has arranged to be carried to the polling place on Tuesday that he may vote, and his physicians expect that he will have fully recovered before Congress meets in December.

Chicago, Nov. 1.—Stanley Waterloo, the author, to-day filed a petition in bankruptcy, scheduling liabilities of $12,776 and assets of $155.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers on the North German Lloyd Line steamer Friederich der Grosse, which arrived here from Bremen yesterday morning, were Dr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Buckler, Miss Marian H. Buckler, Robert Blass, Lieutenant E. Duckwitz, Dr. Paul Fischer, A. Von Hübbenet, Professor H. V. Hilprecht, of the University of Pennsylvania; Hans Morgenstein, Lieutenant Max Moll, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Leggett, Dr. and Mrs. George J. Schreiber and Major Von Schmidt.

On the steamer Lahn, of the North German Lloyd Line, which arrived here from Bremen yesterday morning, were Baron von Bültzingslöwen, Mrs. S. H. Forbes, Frau Johanne Tauscher-Gadski, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Hamilton, the Misses H. and M. Hamilton and Mrs. A. McClure

ANOTHER PRIMA DONNA ARRIVES.

Mme. Bertha Gadski, the soprano prima donna of the Grau Opera Company, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Lahn, of the North German Lloyd Line. In the summer she sang at Covent Garden and studied at her home in Berlin.

This is her fifth season in this country. She has studied three new roles for presentation here—Pimina in "The Magic Flute," Donna Elvira in "Don Giovanni" and Valentine in "Les Huguenots."

Fräulein Fritzischeff, another member of the company, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Friederich der Grosse of the same line.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Church Defence," a monthly periodical of this city which was established about a year ago to drive the Protestants out of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has suspended publication.

"I'm another one of these fellers that's got to vote the way he's told er lose his pay," said the frowsy one.

"Huh!" said the listener. "What is your job?"

"Votin'."—(Indianapolis Press.

Elmo Cranford, of the 33d Volunteers, serving in the Philippines, has returned to his home, in Corsicana, Tex., with an honorable discharge. He says that the islands will prove exceedingly valuable to the United States, and that the war has become merely a guerilla contest, and he adds: "So far as politics in the Army is concerned, it is six of one and a half dozen of the other. About half the men are for Bryan and the other half are for McKinley, but all of them are of the opinion that the marauding Filipinos should be whipped into subjection There is no disloyalty in the Army; the boys are all true blue as far as I have been able to observe, and they have no sympathy with those people in the country who are trying to create sympathy for the negroes."

Mr. Krüger has been treated with the greatest courtesy at Lourenço Marques, from which he has just sailed on a Dutch warship. But we are sure there is no truth in the rumor that on the night before his departure a gala performance was given in his honor of "The Flying Dutchman."—(London Chronicle.

"There were," says "The Kansas City Journal," "forty applications for the eighteen little New-York waifs who were distributed among those willing to provide homes for them at the little Cooper County village of Pilot Grove, Mo., the other day. All of the children are said to be of American birth, but of foreign parentage, two being of Swedish descent, one English and the rest German. They were led home by the hand if their claimants lived in town; if in the country, the children were bundled into wagons and driven off. The bakeries and candy stores did a good business, for nearly every man or woman who had secured a child felt the next thing necessary was to stuff him with good things."

His Presents Desired.—Mr. De Trop (at the door)—Is Miss Mabel at home?

Maid—No, sir; but she says if that's a box of candy she saw in your hand ye might l'ave it.—(Philadelphia Press.

"A Bates County (Mo.) gardener," says "The Kansas City Journal," "has been exhibiting in Rich Hill what he calls the American expansion potato. The samples were grown from a small tuber sent him from a New-York house, the original seed having come from Russia three years ago. A number of smaller ones cluster about the central tuber. One of these potatoes shown had thirteen other growths of this kind. The Bates County man will cultivate the expansion potato on a more extensive scale next season."

A Honolulu correspondent of "The Boston Transcript" writes: "John Chinaman is an entirely different person in Hawaii from what he is in California. Those who know him only on the Pacific Slope do not know him at all. There he is a despised menial, outside the pale of society, abused and tolerated because he can't be wholly got rid of. In these favored isles he is a man among men, the faithful and trusted servant, and often occupies important places in public affairs; he is welcomed to any society for which he has fitted himself. And so well has he improved the exceptional opportunities that have come to him in Hawaii that he is sometimes able to grace the most select social functions. Last week I attended a reception at Oahu College, given to the new president and his wife. There, among the élite of the city, I saw Chinese and Japanese men and women, some in their national costumes."

The Hat Was Removed.—"Madam," complained the man behind the hat, "I can't see the stage; if you'd kindly remove"— "Oh!" snapped the lady, "I guess you're seeing your money's worth." "You're right," he replied. "I only paid $1 50, but here I can see the price tag of your hat, and it's marked $3 98."—(Philadelphia Press.

HEIRESSES AND TITLES.

PARIS OPINION OF THE CASTELLANES.

NOVEL COMMERCIAL REPRISALS SUGGESTED BY "LE MATIN."

[Copyright, 1900: By The New-York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Paris, Nov. 1.—The decision of the First Chamber of the Civil Tribunal of the Department of the Seine, which, upon petition of George J. Gould, places his sister, the Countess Boni de Castellane, under the tutelage of a judicial council, causes no surprise whatever in social circles, for the financial extravagance of the Castellanes since their marriage has all along been a thing of common notoriety. The judgment of the Court, which prevents Mme. de Castellane from spending more than the actual income from her dowry, which income is estimated by the tribunal at 8,295 francs 17 centimes a day, is regarded as a wise and sensible measure, and in the true interests of the Countess herself and of her children. The judgment has provoked renewed discussion of the private affairs of the Castellanes. It should be once for all understood that Boni de Castellane has never for a moment been taken seriously here by any one except his creditors. He is regarded as a harmless and decorative little personification of good natured, generous vanity. His bitter antagonism to President Loubet; his pose as a sort of Gallic Boxer; his plunge in Chauvinist-Nationalist Jewbaiting politics, adroitly exploited by older and more experienced political hands, who hoped through this means eventually to tap the Gould estate for the benefit of the Chauvinist political cliques, was all along regarded as mere youthful exuberance.

As for Mme. de Castellane, the verdict of Parisian society is that, like other American heiresses who choose to marry French titles, it is only fair that she should "pay the piper," especially as the expenditures in this instance were all made in Paris, and added another rivulet to the merrily flowing stream of Parisian luxury and pleasure.

The Castellanes' munificent endowment fund for the construction of a building to replace the old Charity Bazaar, burned in the terrible catastrophe of 1897, was looked upon here as a clever bid to win over the Faubourg Saint Germain set, which at first was not particularly friendly to the young transatlantic Countess, and the attempt was, in a certain measure, successful.

Another effect of the judgment of the Seine tribunal is a revival of the subject of marriages of American heiresses to French titles. The question is keenly discussed at all 5 o'clock teas and receptions. The Paris journals reproduce from New-York and Chicago newspapers articles showing the native born American antipathy to such unions, and telling of the recent boycotting in New-York of an alleged French Duke who went gunning for American heiresses.

Henri Harduin, a clever leader writer of the Paris "Matin," says that the French Minister of Commerce should remember that there exists in France a vast category of broken down gentlemen endowed with titles, who nourish a firm hope of finally living in wealth and luxury with the money of young American girls. The girls have the dollars; the would-be husbands are marquises, counts or dukes Owing to these titles the embryo husbands are qualified to introduce into France free of duty great amounts of capital for the benefit of French commerce. If the United States boycotts French titles, then the French Minister of Commerce should insist upon reprisals. If the United States places an embargo on the exportation of American heiresses, the French Government should at once put a prohibitive duty on American pork. The article closes with the words:

> Chicago will protest, Chicago will rage; so much the better. We will not give in. The American hog will not be admitted into France until our would-be husbands have free admission into America. Let us stand firm, and we shall win. Hurrah for free trade!

The spirit of this editorial in the "Matin" shows the true psychology of this little tempest in the Castellane teapot.

Henry Cachard, counsel for the Countess de Castellane, whom I saw this evening, says that a mutual agreement was arrived at last July in Paris by the Gould and Castellane families in a purely amicable way to obtain a judicial council for Mme. de Castellane, and this is the first instance on record of a foreigner being appointed in such a capacity by a French court.

Count and Countess de Castellane continue on the most affectionate terms with each other, and it was the Countess herself who took the initiative in seeking "conseil judiciaire." All debts will be paid immediately by the Gould estate, with the exception of a few claims from antiquity and bric-à-brac dealers, which are deemed absolutely exorbitant. C. I. B.

THE CASTELLANES' DEBTS.

Paris, Nov. 1.—Further details regarding the appointment of George J. Gould as trustee for his sister, the Countess de Castellane, show the indebtedness of Count Boni and his wife to be about 23,500,000 francs. Of this sum there was expended on real estate in connection with the Charity Bazaar and their private home on the Avenue Malakoff 3,702,000 francs; mortgages, 6,585,260 francs; loans, notes and tradesmen's bills, 4,293,155 francs, and on art and bric-à-brac dealers, 9,100,000 francs.

M. Werthemer, who is one of the art dealers interested, alleges that goods were bought, then taken back and resold to the amount of 8,000,000 francs, and that in these transactions there now remains due to him the sum of 2,000,000 francs.

MR. GOULD SAME AS A RECEIVER.

Ex-Judge John F. Dillon, counsel for the Gould family, was quoted yesterday as saying in regard to the action of the Civil Tribunal of Paris in appointing George J Gould as trustee of the estate of his sister, the Countess de Castellane:

> "In circumstances like these, where a family in France incurs much indebtedness, it is the French custom to hold a family council. The various members of the family get together and talk the situation over. Then the matter is laid before the proper court, which always respects the decision of the family council. Such was the case in this regard. The move was in reality a protective measure, made necessary by the heavy expenditures and indebtedness on the part of the Count and Countess."
>
> "Were the Countess de Castellane's wishes followed in this matter, or was the move made independent of her?" was asked.
>
> "It is not necessary to consult the Countess. She acquiesced, naturally. You see, the situation is the duplication of a receivership. It is in reality a family receivership for the