Amusements.

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

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	16	6	Help Wanted	14	5
Announcements	16	5	Instruction	6	6
Auction Sales Real Estate	16	6	Lost and Found	14	4
Autumn Resorts	13	4	Marriages & Deaths	9	5-6
Bankers & Brokers	13	1	Miscellaneous	16	4-5
Boarders Wanted	13	4	Ocean Steamers	14	1-2
Board and Rooms	14	4	Proposals	13	6
Books and Pub	10	4-6	Public Notices	13	4
Books and Pub	11	2-3	Railroads	15	5-6
Business Chances	14	4	Real Estate	13	5-6
City Hotels	13	4	Religious Notices	14	2-3
Country Property for Sale	13	6	School Agencies	6	6
Dividend Notices	13	1	Special Notices	9	6
Dom Sit'ns Wanted	14	7	Steamboats	14	2
Dancing Schools	6	6	Surrogate's Notices	13	1
Dressmaking	14	4	Teachers	6	6
European Adv	11	4-6	Tribune Sub'ns Rates	9	6
Financial Meetings	13	1	Trust Companies	13	1
Financial	13	2-4	Unfurnished Apartments to Let	13	6
Foreclosure Sales	13	6	Work Wanted	14	5-6

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1900.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The foreign Ministers at Peking continue their discussions of peace terms, but a final note to China is likely to be delayed for several weeks; the allies are destroying villages that harbor the Boxers; a French detachment has occupied the Imperial tombs at Si-Ling; the allies have as prisoners about one hundred of the members of the Imperial harem, and they have recovered the body of the favorite wife of Emperor Kwang-Su, who was drowned by order of the Empress Dowager. ==== Mr. Brodrick's appointment as British Secretary of War has been well received by the social and military classes of London, but it is believed to mean that there will be no genuine reform of the system. ==== Russia is taking further steps to develop the industrial resources of North Persia.

DOMESTIC.—Governor Roosevelt ended his political tour at Owego, his campaigning being the most remarkable performance in the history of politics. ==== Senator Beveridge made an emphatic denial of the published statement that he feared a landslide to Bryan, and reiterated his prediction that Indiana would give McKinley 40,000 majority. ==== The Naval Construction Board adopted a programme for 1901 which contemplates the building of thirty-two vessels—three battleships, two armored cruisers, twenty-two gunboats and five auxiliary vessels. ==== The Powers, it is said in Washington, will demand the retirement of the Empress Dowager, creation of an indemnity fund and abolition of the Tsung-li-Yamen. ==== Bryan continued his campaign in Chicago, delivering a dozen speeches; he issued a statement, in which he declared the Republican campaign a failure. ==== All the big college football teams play important games to-day.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and firm. ==== Winners at the Empire City Track: Flaunt, Carbuncle, Mesaba, Belle of Troy, Pigeon Post, St. Finian. ==== Ex-Mayor Strong died rather suddenly at his home, from heart disease, brought on by his long illness. ==== Assistant District Attorney Osborne made a statement partly implicating the witnesses to William Marsh Rice's signature in the conspiracy with Patrick and Jones. ==== Cornelius L. Alvord, jr., the First National Bank defaulter, was held for trial in $150,000 bail by United States Commissioner Shields. ==== A shipping clerk who was kneeling on the sidewalk was shot by a pedestrian, and may die. ==== Further plans for the big Sound Money Parade to-day were made.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 70 degrees; lowest, 58; average, 63¾.

Owing to its choice literature and pictorial attractions, THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE *has the good fortune, not enjoyed by all its contemporaries, of a larger circulation than its week day issues. Taken wholly in families, as it is,* THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE *is unexcelled as an advertising medium.*

MR. BRYAN'S EMBARRASSMENT.

The currency question is still embarrassing to Mr. Bryan. It is the issue to which he owes whatever prominence he enjoys in American public life, and which is in itself his sole reason for political existence. It is the issue which he has himself repeatedly declared to be paramount to all others, even to peace and war, life and death, and to which he meant to devote attention as long as God gave him voice to speak. And yet it is the one issue upon which he dares not openly and frankly to declare himself and which seems certainly destined to be his political ruin. He dares not to declare himself upon it, because his declaration of intention, whatever it was, would mean his ruin as a Presidential candidate. Of course, he is doomed to such ruin anyway, though, like the Irishman's turtle with its head cut off, he may not be sensible of the fact. But he naturally dislikes to pronounce his own death warrant. He would rather be condemned by default. It must, however, be exquisitely and inexpressibly exasperating to him to find himself, with all his plausible sophistries and all his exceptional agility in turning corners, condemned on this one supreme issue to maintain a recreant and cowardly silence or to commit a no less cowardly evasion. He can talk against time on any other topic under the sun with entire freedom and confidence. But the very thought of saying anything upon the subject which he knows the people most want to hear him speak upon, the subject which would bring him the largest crowds of hearers and the greatest measure of that public attention which is as the very breath of life to him, the very thought of speaking upon it makes him the victim of hopeless aphasia and utter paralysis of will.

The reason of this is not far to seek. It lies in the very importance of the issue, in the fact that the currency question is the one paramount and essential issue of this campaign, and therefore the one on which men of all parties feel most deeply and earnestly—too earnestly for fooling. Mr. Bryan can deliver furious invectives against expansion and "imperialism" and the Administration's policy in the Philippines. That is all "a good enough Morgan until after election." And at the same time he can say in an aside, behind his hand, to his own followers, "That's all right, boys. If I get in "I'll be just as good an expansionist as Mc-"Kinley." He can howl against the trusts, "for buncombe," while he winks the other eye at the magnates of the Sugar Trust and the Ice Trust and the Cotton Bale Trust and all the rest who sit beside him on the Popocratic platform. He can clamor like a Dervish for sympathy with the Boers and for a vigorous twisting of the Lion's tail, at the same time assuring his friend Croker's English friends that such talk arises merely from the exigencies of American politics, and that if he is elected he will keep unbroken the cordial relations between the United States and the United Kingdom. Such tricks are easy, to Mr. Bryan.

But no such buggermuggery would avail in dealing with the currency question. Men are too much in earnest. Suppose he should declare himself in favor of paying Government obligations in silver. No reassuring wink nor whispered aside would reconcile the friends of the gold standard. Or if he announced his intention to pay in gold and to maintain the gold standard no secret tips that it was "just a kid" would for a moment appease the wrath of the silverites at such apostasy from the immutable creed of Chicago, 1896. No; the American people are too much in earnest on this subject to permit the success of any such bunco game. Like the Fallen Angel, the False Prophet of Popocracy is driven to exclaim, "Which way I turn is hell!" From such dread alternatives he seeks refuge in silence. But in such extremity silence, as Webster said of suicide, is itself confession, and it is confession of the worst.

THE CLOSING CAMPAIGN.

The Presidential campaign practically ends to-day with the great Republican and Sound Money parade in this city and final demonstrations of varying importance by both parties throughout the country. It has been a rather peculiar campaign in some respects. In the first place, it was noticeably slow in getting under way, which gave machine managers an excuse for proclaiming a dangerous state of apathy and for rivalling the daughter of the horse leech with cries of "Give! Give!" Our understanding of the situation, which we took pains not to conceal, was that so far as this outburst of warning and entreaty expressed real apprehension, and not the characteristic and customary desire of bosses to collect large funds which they could use in strengthening their own political ascendancy, it proceeded from insufficient consideration of existing conditions. The people were extraordinarily busy and prosperous, and that fact had the twofold effect of preventing their active enlistment in the contest during its early stages and of forbidding them to suppose that an utterly discredited party and candidate had any chance of succeeding to power. Events have shown that such superficial indications of indifference had no meaning which was not favorable to Republican success. In ample time for all practical purposes patriotic citizens made their interest and their intentions evident, and during the last month nobody has even pretended to doubt that the country would be prepared to vote on November 6.

The Tribune is not in the habit of taking for granted the political results which it desires. But we have no hesitation in saying at the end of this campaign that we cannot discern the slightest cause for anxiety in any quarter. From the moment when Mr. Bryan, with an obstinacy which looked like moral courage and appeared to prove, as was said at the time, that he would rather be wrong than be President, insisted on an explicit pledge of devotion to free silver in his platform, his fight against reason and experience has seemed hopeless. And if he ever had a chance of winning by his audacity more votes than his delusions would cost him he threw it away when he stooped to timorous silence and evasion in "the enemy's country." Nor has he been more fortunate in any other of the issues with which his party has been juggling. The general sense of honor and patriotism is revolted by his pleading for a betrayal of duty in the Philippines. His great anti-trust propaganda has only served to identify his most conspicuous supporters with the most rapacious of all industrial combinations and to convict his party of hypocrisy in dealing with conditions it professes to abhor. His sinister attempts to spread hatred and jealousy through the country have alienated the goodwill of many whom he hoped to pervert, and, lastly, his proclamation of gratitude and devotion to Tammany and Croker has excited distrust and resentment even among his own supporters.

On the Republican side the canvass has been conducted, if not with the highest sagacity at all points, yet with a fair degree of skill and energy. The party will present at the polls a clear title to the confidence of the country. It can justly declare that the Administration has discharged momentous responsibilities with perfect rectitude of purpose and with an extraordinary degree of success, and we have no doubt that its claim will be sustained by an overwhelming majority.

WILLIAM L. STRONG.

New-York has lost a good citizen, who served this city faithfully and well and earned its lastingly grateful remembrance. His three years' administration of the Mayor's office is looked back to by all honest men with regret and with longing for the day when similar good government may once more be their happy lot. Behind it is seen the long stretch of Tammany misrule and corruption, culminating in the loathsome conditions which finally aroused New-York to the need of reform. This side of it the Tammany government of unbridled license and insatiable greed is an infliction of present everyday experience which makes even the politicians who found Mayor Strong a block in their path and the irreconcilable utopians who had no patience with him because he did not at once introduce the millennium agree on the merits of his work and the purity of his motives.

William L. Strong was an honest man and an able man, who by his own efforts made an honorable and influential place for himself as a successful merchant and man of affairs. He was a business man rather than a politician, and even if he had never held office would have ranked among the leading citizens. Yet it is principally because of his not long and somewhat amateurish career in active politics that New-Yorkers will remember him best and honor him most. Mayor Strong entered the City Hall in 1895 to take up an almost impossible task. He was to be the non-partisan Mayor elected by and under the influence of half a dozen different sets of partisans, each intent on getting as much as it could of the spoils of office. The result was not non-partisanship, but multi-partisanship. Friction and disappointment were inevitable. Cliques were fighting against cliques within the administration circle. Nobody secured as much as he wanted, while each secured enough to anger rival partisans and non-partisan reformers over his success. Probably the greatest mistake which Mayor Strong made while in office was this early attempt to satisfy the various ranks of his supporters, but it was a perfectly natural mistake. He did what almost everybody expected him to do, and his failure to secure harmonious work is to be remembered not as a blemish on his record, but as a lesson in the science of municipal government which his experiment furnished. He himself learned it, and after his experience with Mr. Platt on the one hand and the Parkers and O'Briens on the other he gave up trying to satisfy the spoilsmen and went on his way with their enmity. Unfortunately they had already intrenched themselves in too many places where they could block reforms, and they did their best in the latter part of his term to bring his administration into discredit. And at its end Mr. Platt, in his efforts to defeat Seth Low and return Tammany to power, also sought to vilify him and cover him with ridicule.

Nevertheless, Mayor Strong went out of office with the respect and gratitude of the great body of his fellow citizens. That feeling has only deepened as minor points of criticism fade in the distance and as time shows the real and substantial virtues of his conduct of affairs. When he retired The Tribune said: "Nobody "who recalls New-York as he took it, and sees "it as he leaves it, can truthfully deny that its "public service and its physical condition have "greatly improved. It is a cleaner, more decent, "more orderly town than it was before, a "town in which life is better worth living for "the average man and woman." Three years have only confirmed the justice of that judgment. In spite of all the disadvantages under which he labored he gave a practical proof that the metropolis could be better governed by business men on non-partisan lines than by politicians for political or personal ends. His death, occurring just on the eve of a new effort to secure honest municipal government, deprives the anti-Tammany forces of a needed adviser and conciliator. It should also serve to warn them of the necessity for mutual forbearance and unselfishness, which they did not always show in relation to his administration, if they are once more to rescue this city from the degradation into which their disagreements plunged it at the close of his term as Mayor.

THE NEW HALL OF RECORDS.

The delays which have taken place in the work on the new Hall of Records are without reason or excuse. This ambitious building should be completed at the earliest possible date. The need for it is imperative and urgent in the extreme. Documents, deeds, titles, papers of all kinds, the loss of which would not only lead to confusion and trouble interminable, but also to irretrievable disaster, are now constantly exposed to danger of fire, and are stored in buildings wholly unsuitable and insecure. Our city government would be visited with the severest reprobation and censure should a fire destroy the invaluable archives and books which are now exposed daily to the gravest of risks.

Will our municipal rulers pay some attention to this alarming condition of affairs? A storm of reproach such as they have never known would descend upon them if, because of their carelessness, procrastination and negligence, the most important records in the city should be ruined while they are quibbling and cavilling.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the American, French and Russian answers to the announcement of the Anglo-German agreement in regard to China are considered to be entirely similar in substance, showing that the three Powers are in perfect accord. This, it is added, has produced an excellent effect. There is no reason why it should not have produced an excellent effect, and why it should not be regarded on all hands with sincere satisfaction. France and Russia are two great Powers with which the relations of the United States have long been friendly and should always be so. It is the policy and the desire of the United States to be on friendly terms with all nations, and it is a pleasure to know that any foreign nations are in accord with this country in any matters of international concern.

This particular "agreement" should not, however, be exaggerated into undue significance. There certainly appears to be no ground for regarding it as anything like a compact of the three Powers or as a special understanding among these three as distinguished from the rest of the world. The United States is in perfect accord with these Powers only as it is in accord with all other Powers which have accepted its policy of China's territorial integrity and the open door. The facts appear to be that Great Britain and Germany have formed a compact for joint action in maintaining that policy which this Government nearly a year ago prevailed upon all the Powers to adopt. The United States has, of course, cordially approved that compact to that extent. So, we believe, have all other interested Powers approved it. The United States is therefore in accord with them all.

The effort to distinguish between acceptance of the first two clauses of the Anglo-German agreement and of the whole document seems rather more ingenious than convincing. The first two clauses are all that any Power besides those two has any concern with. Those two relate to the general policies of Chinese territorial integrity and the open door. The remainder of the agreement seems to be a private compact between Great Britain and Germany to regulate their conduct in case of hostile action by other Powers. It does not appear that they invite any other Powers to enter their alliance or that any other Power has thought of doing so. Nor is it at all clear that they have asked the sanction of other Powers to their alliance. The United States, at any rate, is not concerning itself with such matters. It has been contending for two fundamental principles in Chinese policy. Nearly a year ago it secured the acceptance of those principles by all the great Powers. A fortnight ago Great Britain and Germany renewed their acceptance of them in a formal agreement. That fact emphasized anew the accord existing between them and each of them and the United States. Now France, Russia and other Powers renew their acceptances of them, and thus mark anew their agreement with the United States. It is an agreeable and auspicious state of affairs all around, and it is to be hoped it will not be disturbed nor brought to naught.

SOUND BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

Just as bank exchanges measure the volume of business, failure returns show the extent to which operations are safely conducted and whether the foundations are solid. Wise men give attention to these barometers of trade, and next Tuesday's voting should be done with due respect to the conditions, past and present. Voters who are studying the history of the country under different administrations will do well to consider the statistics in the current number of "Dun's Review." The figures are there given without attention to their political significance, but by compiling a statement from earlier issues it appears that in the last four Octobers under the present form of government failures numbered 3,067, and in amount of liabilities were $38,443,041, while in the same month of 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896 failures numbered 5,632, and were $69,173,004 in amount, a difference of 2,565 in number and $30,729,963 in liabilities.

Under similar conditions it would be natural for failures to show a gain in later years, for the number of concerns in business increased 125,000 from 1896 to 1900. These figures must mean something, and thinking men will find an explanation in the different conditions that grew out of wise legislation under the last Administration, as compared with low tariffs and financial errors that depressed business and kept thousands of workmen idle in the years 1893-'96. It is not difficult to explain the insolvencies of that gloomy period. There was little work at poor wages for laborers, mechanics, mill and factory hands; they were unable to pay their tradespeople, and retail stores were forced to the wall. These disasters affected the larger dealers and so on, until even the banks were heavily involved. Failures of this class were also enormous during that time, but do not appear in the record of strictly commercial defaults.

One other lesson is taught by the agency's report. Failures in October, 1896, were especially heavy, even for that year, numbering 1,254 for $14,880,266. This was undoubtedly due to alarm over the possibility of Bryan's election, which would have made conditions much worse than even under the Cleveland Administration. Now we find in October, 1900, the month just preceding this election, only 782 failures for $9,072,791, a much better statement than in preceding months, showing that a feeling of security prevents the curtailment of business and restriction of credits, which would result in heavy defaults if there were any extensive fear that the policy of destruction would prevail at the polls. Four years ago the voters showed a discrimination that has engendered faith, and there is no anxiety regarding the future.

TRUSTS AND CENSUS FIGURES.

The census will show, it is said, that the number of manufacturing establishments in the United States has increased from about 350,000 in 1890 to about 600,000 in 1900. That is an increase of more than 71 per cent, or about three and a half times as great as the increase in population.

The fact is interesting and highly gratifying in itself. It is particularly significant as a comment upon much of the current clamor about trusts, their prevalence and their ruinous effects upon the industrial world. We have been told time without number that the industries of the Nation are being consolidated in the hands of great corporations, and that in consequence many factories are being closed and abolished and hosts of men are being thrown out of employment. That would be a deplorable state of affairs, if it existed. According to the census it does not exist. On the contrary, the number of individual manufacturing establishments in the country is rapidly increasing, three and a half times as rapidly as the population. Of course, the number of men and the proportionate number of men thus employed must also be increasing. These are conditions exactly the reverse of those which Bryanite spellbinders and calamity howlers would have us believe.

And how about trusts? Well, the census certainly seems to indicate one of two things. Either the trusts are not decreasing, but are increasing, the number of factories and employes, or else the trusts do not, after all, control more than a small fraction of the industries of the country. Either of these conclusions must be highly disturbing to the personal comfort of the octopus hunter.

Mr. Croker's amazing incitals to mob violence and riots on Tuesday next will undoubtedly cost his candidates many thousands of votes. In his whole career the Tammany leader never talked more unwisely and reprehensibly on the eve of a great election.

New-York will render a good account of itself to-day in the all important warfare of the forces of good government against mischief, disorder and evil. The mighty demonstration which will fill the most conspicuous thoroughfares of the metropolis will swell the tide of enthusiasm which is already rolling on across the Mississippi, over the Rockies to the Golden Gate.

According to present indications Bryan's home State will pile up a majority of from ten to fifteen thousand against him next Tuesday, showing the measure of honor in which the prophet is held in his own country. The other Trans-Mississippi States present like symptoms, with Bryanism a diminishing quantity in all of them. His missionary efforts in the East being without converts or reasonable expectation of them, they might with advantage have been conducted nearer home, but wherever applied they stand for labor thrown away and fighting against a foregone result.

The fight for McKinley and Roosevelt is a fight for the savings banks, which hold in trust the savings of great masses of thrifty and hard working Americans.

Aldermen who defy the courts and refuse to do their plain duty ought to spend a term of barred and grated seclusion. Some of our City Fathers have been obstreperous and rebellious this year with regard to voting bond issues when they were clearly and legally obligated to act. Such men should be set apart in cells for a time. They put themselves in the way of public improvements of real moment and value.

When, if ever, were the Police and Fire departments of the Borough of Manhattan harder worked than in recent weeks? The huge multitudes which have gathered at the chief political demonstrations of this campaign have tried the patience of the officers and men of the police force to the outer edge of endurance, but the thousands of uniformed keepers of the peace bore the strain wonderfully well throughout the month of October. And the firemen. Were they ever braver, more alert, prompt, active and efficient than they are to-day? This is a sinful city, and it has much to answer for. Its policemen and its firemen are no saints, but in times of trouble and peril they often give a good account of themselves.

An automobile the other day made a Long Island Railroad train look like a hearse on its way to a cemetery. Some of the "autos" are capable of marvellous speed, but there are no Empire State Expresses on calm and placid Long Island.

Decorating the Naval Arch, itself a decoration, would be like gilding refined gold or painting the lily, and the Business Men's Sound Money Association has judiciously determined that it shall salute the flow of the parade with only its proper ornaments. They are a trifle dirty, but otherwise fit for any pageant or solemnity, and, standing for one victory, will give the procession assurance of another.

Except during strikes, King Coal is a jolly old soul, and with the settlement of the recent one now practically accomplished he can resume his customary joviality of aspect. Things promise to be better in his dominions than before, with more contentment and a fuller dinner pail, after his pelting and the stormy uprise of his vassals. His taxes will be a little heavier than usual for a while, in compensation for the kicks and buffets he has endured, but will be gradually scaled down to their normal level. It is a pleasure to see the genial old monarch restored to his customary authority and composure.

PERSONAL.

Of Major Henry J. Hearsey, the Editor of "The New-Orleans States," who died recently, "The Picayune," of that city, says: "Few men, if any, in the Southern newspaper world wielded a more trenchant and powerful pen. Major Hearsey was a writer of pure English, but he was gifted to a great degree with stores of invective, which he poured out in an overwhelming torrent upon those who aroused his ire. In such cases he showed no mercy, but was unsparing in his scathing denunciation."

Memorial services for the dead in the recent disaster were held in Grace Episcopal Church, Galveston, on Thursday. One of the addresses was made by the Rev. Dr. Scott, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, a former chaplain of a Confederate regiment and chaplain of the local Confederate camp, who said that the great disaster had bound Galvestonians more closely to each other, and the action of the entire North, and especially the people of New-York City, had done much to wipe out sectional feeling. He thanked God he had lived to see the day when the people of the North, forgetting all past differences, responded to the appeal for aid in a manner characteristic of the people of a great and glorious country.

One of the stories that the late General John M. Palmer was fond of telling related to an aged gentlewoman bearing the same name as himself, who lived somewhere down on the eastern shore of Virginia, in the county where General Palmer's grandfather was born. One of the General's Washington friends happened to meet the old lady down there, and asked her if she were not a kinswoman of his. She did not know, but thought perhaps she might be. The gentleman was of Virginian descent, was he not? And in the United States Senate? Yes, she was quite sure he was a kinsman. "Was he in the Army?" she asked. "Yes," answered the Senator's friend, "he was in the Army, and a general." The old lady was positive he was a relation. "But," went on the friend, "he was a general in the Union Army." The old lady's face fell, but she rallied bravely. "Well," she said, "you know there's a black sheep in every family."

Noting a recent statement in "The Springfield Republican" that Oxford and Cambridge used to be on the side of the classes against the masses, Professor Goldwin Smith says: "This indictment is too true. But what was the cause? The cause was that till the middle of the century just closing Oxford and Cambridge were still governed by mediæval statutes, and were in complete thraldom to the clergy of the Anglican State Church. Less than half a century ago they were emancipated by university reform acts, and they are now, I think, showing clearly enough that culture, though not likely to be revolutionary or incendiary, is very much the reverse of hostile to liberty, freedom of thought and progress. Nor do I believe that you will find in them any tendency to the aristocratic exclusiveness of which, as a characteristic of men bred at universities, your editorial complains."

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 2.—United States Senator Davis, who has been laid up for some time with blood poisoning, is reported much improved to-day.

GIFT TO RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—Rush Medical College is to have a new $80,000 building, for which Dr. Nicholas Senn has just given $50,000. The new building will be principally used for clerical purposes and will be named Senn Hall.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

As a result of a political argument two residents of Muskegon, Mich., made a wager of $35 on the result of the election one day last week. One of the parties to the bet owed a coal bill of $21. The coal dealers heard of the wager, garnisheed the stakeholder and recovered the amount of their claim.

Fond Recollections.—"Did you enjoy the story of Aladdin and his wonderful lamp when you were a child?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Blykins; "I often look back on those happy days of innocence when I could read yarns of wonderful mechanical inventions like that without being tempted to put up my good money to help form a stock company."—(Washington Star.

Some Conservative campaigners in Canada have printed a fac simile issue of "The Toronto Globe," the leading Liberal journal, containing some alleged extracts from old issues of "The Globe" appearing to favor the Conservatives, the rest of the space being filled with Conservative campaign literature. Yet if such a thing were done in an American campaign these same Conservatives would preach a sermon on the low level of American politics.

A Willing Worker.—"Who will haul down the flag?" exclaimed Mr. Meekton's wife, who was rehearsing a speech which she was to deliver before the club this evening.

"Now, Henrietta," exclaimed Mr. Meekton, "I thought I had attended to everything. I bolted the basement door, and put the cat out, and covered the fire in the stove with ashes; but, to tell you the truth, I didn't know we had the flag out. I'll go right up on the roof and attend to it at once."—(Washington Star.

A Chinese laundry firm in Hong-Kong recently sent the following announcement to its prospective English customers:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: We, the washer of every kind of clothes, blankets and so on; newly established the company and engaged the business. Contrary to our opposite company we will most cleanly and carefully wash our customers with possible cheap prices. With your wages we will work the business."

The Bright Side.—"Oh, how beautiful she is!" cried Marie.

"But very likely she is a wicked adventuress," urged Kathryn, "and, then, who knows but she is padded!"

Marie looked up wistfully.

"How I wish I had your faculty for looking always on the bright side of things!" she exclaimed, heaving a great sigh.—(Detroit Journal.

"The Indianapolis Press" says:

"A man who died in Montgomery County, Mo., last April directed that the following inscription be placed upon his gravestone:

Kind Friends I've left behind,
Cast your vote for William Jennings Bryan.

Hark! from the tomb a doleful sound!"

White—"I understand young Green lost all the money his father left him on the races, and he's now looking for a job. He won't have so soft a thing as he has had." Brown—"Oh, I don't know; he'll have a soft thing as long as he doesn't lose his head."—(Chicago News.

Hans Petersen, a farmer near St. Joseph, Mo., has wagered $1,000 against $200 that President McKinley will be re-elected. He stood on the street corners and made his offers to wager the money in small sums, ranging from $50 to $100, and found takers for the entire $1,000 in two days. He made every bet at 5 to 1. Asked to explain it he said: "It will be good interest on the money, and that is all I want. I have no desire to rob the Democrats, but if any of them want to pay that rate of interest it is all right. It is just as safe as loaning the money on well secured notes."

"I should think your mother would punish you for that," said the neighbor's little girl to the one who had disobeyed. "She can't," was the confident reply. "I've been sick and I'm not well enough to be spanked yet, and she can't keep me in the house, because the doctor says I must have fresh air and exercise. Oh, I'm having a bully time."—(Chicago Post.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among those booked to sail on the Holland-America Line steamer Spaarndam, for Rotterdam to-day, are Mrs. M. L. Burr, Miss Burr, Walter A. Kuyck, Ernst Lemcke, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mesa and Charles Converse Tyler.

Among those to sail for London on the steamer Menominee, of the Atlantic Transport Line, to-day are Dr. and Mrs. Warren Brown and family, Miss A. Harley, the Rev. Dr. Kohut, Miss Margaret Kohut, Mr. and Mrs. H. Martyn, H. N. Smith, Miss M. R. N. Smith and Miss Edith Thompson.

Among those intending to sail for Hamburg on the Hamburg-American Line steamer Graf Waldersee to-day are Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Watkins, Mrs. E. H. White, Miss S. A. Tarbell, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Morris, Walter Lowe, Mrs. Juana V. de Fetropp, Mrs. J. R. Ceballos, James Calloway and Mrs. John L. Brandt.

On the American Line steamer St. Paul, which is due here to-day, are expected Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Mrs. John Sergeant Cram, Dr. and Mrs. Russell Fowler, Dr. and Mrs. D. S. Gilman, the Misses Gilman, the Rev. and Mrs. Richard Lewis Howell, Mr. and Mrs. L. Kountze, the Misses Kountze, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Miss Van Rensselaer, Colonel and Mrs. C. B. Lamborn, Miss Lamborn and Miss Olga Nethersole.

The steamer Deutschland, of the Hamburg-American Line, which is due here to-day from Hamburg, will bring Mrs. George Law, Mrs. J. D. D. Spreckles, Miss Grace Spreckles, and Miss L. Spreckles.

On the North German Lloyd Line steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II, which arrived here from Naples and Gibraltar yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, W. B. Duffy and Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Niehaus.

TRANSPORT M'CLELLAN ARRIVES.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday afternoon on the United States transport McClellan, from San Juan, Santiago and Manzanillo, were Captain G. W. Willis and Captain W. K. Philips, of the 10th Infantry.

PRESIDENT ATTENDS A DINNER PARTY.

Canton, Ohio, Nov. 2.—President and Mrs. McKinley joined a party of friends and neighbors at a dinner party this evening at the home of Miss Buckingham, a daughter of the minister who married them, with whom they have kept up an intimacy since their young days. Judge and Mrs. Day were among the guests.

There was the usual number of callers at the McKinley home to-day, but there was nothing of special significance in the day's doings, so far as the public is concerned. There was a heavy volume of official business to engage the attention of the President, as well as of the clerks and secretary.

James Boyle, Consul to Liverpool, who was Mr. McKinley's private secretary while he was Governor and in the campaign of 1896, reached the city this evening to pay his respects to the President. He came to the United States to vote. While in the city Mr. Boyle will be the guest of Postmaster George B. Frease.

SOCIETY'S END OF THE WEEK

This is the first week end in which there will be a scarcity of men in the country. It has been found difficult to persuade men to leave the city on account of the parade. Special arrangements have been made at the different Fifth-ave. clubs to view the procession. There will nevertheless be many house parties, a great number of the men going away on late night trains or early to-morrow morning. Tuxedo has become famous for its Sunday afternoon teas and dinners, and there will be also much entertaining in the neighborhood of Meadow Brook.

Until after the election there is nothing whatever of social interest going on in town. The majority of the house parties are to extend over Election Day. Arrangements have been made at Tuxedo for special amusements, and the steeplechase will be held in the early afternoon at Westbury. The morning hunt and meet will be postponed on that day.

Among the passengers who are due in New-York to-day from Europe are Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop, who have been absent some six months or more. Mrs. Bishop was Miss Bend. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop will remain in New-York this winter.

Mrs. Henry Clews has returned from Hot Springs, Va. Her daughter, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, has been in town the entire autumn, while her husband has been working on his campaign.

Mrs. John R. Brady, who has been at her cottage in Flushing for several weeks, has sustained a painful injury to one of her limbs. Mrs. Brady, however, has recuperated, and is on the fair road to recovery. Her daughter, Mrs. Sidney Harris, is with her. Her elder daughter, Mrs. Albert C. Stevens, is at Roslyn.

To-day begins the Automobile Show. The death of ex-Mayor Strong will prevent Albert R. Shattuck, his son-in-law, who is the president of the Automobile Club, from taking any part in the show. Mr. Shattuck has taken a great deal of interest in the exposition.

Mrs. William P. Draper and her family have returned from Bar Harbor and are at their home, No. 604 Fifth-ave.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont have returned from Millbrook, Dutchess County, and are at their home, No. 2 West Fifty-third-st.

General Baron de Charette, who is now in this country with his American wife, Miss Polk, of Tennessee, visiting some of her relatives and friends, is one of the finest figures of contemporary French life. He is a great-grandson of King Charles X of France, his mother having been the daughter of the ill fated Duc de Berri by his morganatic English wife, Amy Brown. The Baron, who, with his stalwart figure, erect carriage, short white hair and beard, is a splendid specimen of French chivalry of a bygone generation, served with great distinction as a colonel of Papal Zouaves during the last decade of the temporal sovereignty of the Papacy, behaving with conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Mentana. He returned to France to take part in the Franco-German War, in which he was one of the most heroic figures, winning the rank of general. By the older members of the royal house of Orleans he has always been regarded as a near and dear kinsman, although he holds aloof from the Duke of Orleans and from Prince Henri, while at the Vatican he is, of course, persona gratissima.

It is on November 15 that the wedding of Miss Louise Morgan, eldest daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, to Herbert Livingston Satterlee takes place. The wedding invitations have been sent out and the preparations for the ceremony are almost completed. The Morgans have closed Cragston, their place at Highland Falls, and have returned to town.

Mrs. M. Orme Wilson is spending the week at her place at Bay Shore.

Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield has taken a house in Madison-ave.

Mrs. Benjamin S. Church has arranged to continue the meetings of the Junior Thursday Evening Club throughout the coming winter, and to convert it into a permanent organization.

Mrs. Leon Marié has taken an apartment at the Inverness, No. 200 West Fifty-seventh-st., for the winter.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, who is spending the autumn at Tuxedo, was in town yesterday.

Mrs. Charles Lea, of Philadelphia, will spend the winter in New-York. Her daughter, Marjorie, will be one of the season's debutantes.

Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson is closing both her cottage at Tuxedo and her house in town, as she proposes to spend the winter in Paris, where her daughter is at school.

Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton Jones have leased Friedheim, the Theodore Havemeyer place, at Newport, for the season of 1901.

The Westchester Hounds meet on Election Day, at 3:30 o'clock, at the country place of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Russell, at Quaker Ridge, New-Rochelle. Mr. and Mrs. Russell will give a big hunt breakfast before the meet.

Bridge whist is the feature of Mrs. Trenor L. Park's Thursday afternoons at Hill Crest, White Plains.

Mrs. Jules Reynal has returned to Rocky Hall, White Plains, from Hot Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin are entertaining a week-end house party at All View, New-Rochelle. In the party are Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Harriman.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman has now entirely recovered from the effects of the accident which she met with on Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor are occupying their house near White Plains.

Howard Willett has in training a number of horses for the Madison Square Horse Show.

Very brilliant was the entertainment at Tuxedo last night, organized for the sake of the parish church there. It took the form of tableaux vivants in the ballroom of the clubhouse. Married belles and buds posed in frames in the glare of the calcium light with great success. The living pictures were most artistically arranged and were a credit alike to the stage manager and to the fascinating figurantes. The clubhouse was beautifully decorated, and the music was furnished by Franko's orchestra. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Addison Cammack, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Pierre Lorillard, jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Vatable, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane and Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold.

Miss Ethel Dodd, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Ira Dodd, was married on Thursday to Robert Hoe, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hoe, of No. 11 East Thirty-sixth-st. The wedding took place in the little Presbyterian Church at Riverdale, of which the bride's father is the pastor. She wore a gown of white crêpe de Chine, trimmed, like her tulle veil, with lace, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her sister, Miss Dodd, who wore a green and white frock and a large black velvet hat, was her maid of honor. Arthur Hoe was his brother's best man, and Frank Dodd, brother of the bride, and Harry Hutchinson were the ushers. The bride entered the church with her father, who performed the marriage ceremony. This was followed by a reception at the parsonage, to which the guests walked across the carpeted lawn. Those present included Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hoe, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Marié, Dr. and Mrs. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Slade, Miss Ruth Hoe, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dodd, the Misses Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dodd, William Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. D. Willis James, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield and Miss Delafield.

On Wednesday, December 5, a fair for the benefit of the Mothers and Babies' Hospital and Dispensary will be held in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, under the patronage of many well known society women. In the afternoon there will be special entertainments for the little folk, and a sale of dolls and toys, as well as articles suitable for Christmas gifts. In the evening, from 9 to 12 o'clock, there will be informal dancing. This charity has grown greatly since its foundation in 1882, and is doing a very meritorious and much needed work. Among the members of the Women's Auxiliary Board of this hospital are Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. S. H. Kissam, Mrs. Vernon Brown, Mrs. George C. Bolt, Mrs. Miles Standish Bromley, Mrs. Walter Watson, jr., Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. John Achelis, Mrs. Bennett J. King, Mrs. Gustav Baumann and Mrs. Alfred Duane Pell.

MAY IRWIN BUYS MORE REAL ESTATE.

May Irwin has acquired title from John J. Buckley to the 20.5x70 foot plot in Lexington-ave. at the northwest corner of Fifty-fourth-st. The purchase price given in the deed is $25,000 and the assumption of all liens existing against the property.