Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—Monte Cristo.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—Michael Strogoff.
BIJOU—8—The Belle of Bridgeport.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—Foxy Quiller.
CASINO—2—8—The Belle of Bohemia.
CRITERION THEATRE—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—My Daughter-in-Law.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:30—In Central Park.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Sherlock Holmes.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:20—Arizona.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:15—Von Stufe zu Stufe.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8—L'Aiglon.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—12:15—8—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:30—A Royal Family.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—2—8—Mikado.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—9 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Automobile Show.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:30—Hodge, Podge & Co.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—The Nominee.
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—2—8:30—The Greatest Thing in the World. The Moment of Death.

Index to Advertisements.

	Part.	Page.		Part.	Page.
Amusements	12	4-6	Instruction	10	4
Autumn Resorts	10	2	Marriages & Deaths	7	5-6
Bankers & Brokers	10	3	Meetings	12	6
Board and Rooms	11	4	Ocean Steamers	10	4-5
Business Chances	11	4	Proposals	10	4
City Real Estate for Sale	10	2	Public Notices	11	1
Country Property for Sale	10	2	Railroads	10	5-6
Dividend Notices	10	4	School Agencies	10	4
Dom. Sits Wanted	11	6-7	Special Notices	7	6
Dancing Schools	10	4	Steamboats	10	2
Dressmaking	11	4	Storage	11	5
Excursions	11	1	Surrogate's Notices	11	1
European Advts	8	4-6	Teachers	10	4
Financial	10	3	The Turf	12	6
Financial Meetings	10	3	To Whom It May Concern	11	2
Foreclosure Sales	11	2-3	Tribune Sub'n Rates	7	6
Fur. Apartments to Let	10	2	Trust Companies	10	3
Help Wanted	11	5	Unfurnished Apartments to Let	10	2
Horses & Carriages	8	1	Work Wanted	11	5-6

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1900.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—There was a flutter in American securities in the London markets, and lower prices were due to profit taking and nervousness over the Presidential election in America. ==== The Dutch cruiser Gelderland arrived at Ras Jibutil, on the Abyssinian coast, ex-President Krüger being in good health, and rejoicing over news of Boer successes; Lord Roberts reports ex-President Steyn as saying that if Mr. Krüger failed to secure intervention the Transvaal and the Free State would be put up at auction to the highest bidder. ==== The French Parliament reassembled, Premier Waldeck-Rousseau outlining the measures the Government would press before the legislators. ==== The text of the Russian reply to the Anglo-German agreement is made public; Russia accepts the first two articles of the pact, and reserves liberty of action as regards the third; the presence of eleven gunboats at Canton is causing comment in that city. ==== A police official made damaging admissions as to receiving money and gifts from the banker, Sternberg, in the Berlin police scandal. ==== The Cuban Constitutional Convention passed a resolution greeting the President and Congress of the United States and expressing the gratitude of the Cuban people. ==== The Pope has addressed to all Bishops of the Catholic Church an encyclical on the Redeemer.

DOMESTIC.—The result of the election was the choice of President McKinley as his own successor by a probable vote in the Electoral College of 283, to 164 for Bryan; the Republicans carried the Congress elections with a substantial gain. ==== New-York State gave about 120,000 plurality for McKinley and Roosevelt and 90,000 for Odell and Woodruff. ==== An election riot in Denver resulted in the killing of two guardians of the peace, one a deputy sheriff and the other a special policeman, and the serious wounding of four others. ==== President McKinley was accompanied to the polls at Canton by Judge Day, and in the afternoon Senator Hanna visited him; he received the news of his re-election quietly. ==== Mr. Bryan, who was absent from Lincoln on the registration days, swore in his vote, and, after doing so, made a brief speech to his fellow townsmen; he went to bed early, after receiving the first election results. ==== An ocean race of fifteen thousand miles, from Java to Delaware Bay, ended with the arrival of one sugar ship only four hours ahead of the other. ==== A fire in the office of "The Press-Knickerbocker" Building and an adjoining candy factory, in Albany, caused a loss of $135,000.

CITY.—Winners at Aqueduct: Maribert, Candle, Excelsis, Borough, McAddie and Withers. ==== About one hundred and fifty voters in the Thirty-fourth Election District of the XXIst Assembly District, were unable to cast their ballots owing to congestion at the polls. ==== The crowds in front of the various bulletins where election returns were shown were unusually large and enthusiastic. ==== Republican leaders gathered at the National headquarters to hear the returns.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 58 degrees; lowest, 45; average, 50¾.

Wednesday's TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, *in wrappers, 2 cents a copy;* $1.50 *a year. It has the same news as the Daily, and is an admirable paper for points 200 miles or more from New York.*

IMPERIALISM.

Mr. Bryan tried to make imperialism the paramount issue. He could not succeed in hiding the currency question from the people, particularly here in the East, but he undoubtedly did all that was possible to stir up prejudice by misrepresentation of the acts and purposes of the Republicans in dealing with the territories which were acquired at the conclusion of the war with Spain.

In this endeavor he was ably assisted by a body of educated and naturally conservative citizens who, except for this cry of imperialism, would have found it impossible to support free silver and the Chicago platform. In actual numbers they were perhaps equalled by other Anti-Imperialists who could not make up their minds to vote for unsound money. But the influence of the Anti-Imperialists as a whole was undoubtedly strongly against President McKinley. Even those who voted for him were used by his opponents as an argument against him. The cross issue of sound money was effective in the East. Yet this was probably offset in the West by the voters who might have supported Mr. Bryan if his financial views had been the only stumbling block in their path, but who could not tolerate his attacks on American soldiers fighting to maintain the authority of the United States over its lawful possessions. So the strength of anti-imperialism in the country as a whole was put fairly to the test.

The result is an overwhelming victory for imperialism, whatever that may mean. The opponents of the Administration have not scrupled to say it meant dictatorship and despotism, the early establishment of monarchy, not merely in our dependencies, but here in our own States. They know, of course, that it does not mean those things or anything like them, and when the use for incendiary speeches had passed yesterday many of their organs frankly admitted as much, and told their readers that victory for the Republicans would not mean any such calamity as they had so loudly predicted.

The imperialism which the American people indorsed so emphatically yesterday means no usurpation, no invasion of ordered liberty, no departure from the traditions of American development. It does mean, however, with all the emphasis of patriotic ballots, that in the opinion of the American people the United States is no misshapen cripple from birth. It is a fully formed, fully developed Nation, able to govern, able to maintain its authority wherever its sovereignty extends, able to meet practical problems the world over unhampered by philosophic phrases or by general application of rules of administration made to fit a particular case. The vote for imperialism testifies to the trust of the people in their sons and brothers who fight under the Stars and Stripes, their determination to support them in this work, and their repudiation of leadership which would give aid and comfort to the enemies of the American arms.

Imperialism in our dependencies signifies steadfast adherence to that conception of this country's right to hold and govern territory which Jefferson and Madison acted on in the case of Louisiana, and which Monroe and John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson acted on in the case of Florida, when they governed those territories without the consent of the governed, taxed them without representation and ruled them regardless of the Constitution. That is, it simply means that the United States is to deal with territories unfitted for its domestic administration as their practical needs may require. And that in turn means that they will be ruled with constant and benevolent regard for their welfare and enjoy a higher measure of liberty than they ever dreamed of before. Imperialism with reference to the rest of the world signifies that the United States is a nation among nations, equal to any duty that any other nation can discharge, inferior in power to none; that it is to maintain its rights, guard the interests of its people and be equal to its own high calling as a great and growing power for civilization. Imperialism at home signifies order, law, stability of government and repudiation of the theory that any mob may throw off authority and yield only to government of consent, just as thirty-six years ago it signified repudiation of the theory that one or many States could throw off National bonds. Everywhere the imperialism which the American people voted for in re-electing William McKinley stands for the power and majesty of the American Nation.

THE NATIONAL VICTORY.

The expected has happened. The Nation has vindicated its honor. The principles of honest money, honest judges, and honest legislation, without regard to class or clique, have been reaffirmed by a popular mandate of majestic proportions. This result has been confidently expected for many weeks by the Republican party and by that remnant of the Democratic party which has remained worthy of its ancient name. To say that Mr. Bryan and his followers expected any other result and that they were sincere in their predictions of their own success would be to rank their powers of discernment as low as their conceptions of National policy and National honor. Beyond doubt, the expectation of the great majority of the American people is realized to-day—an expectation, it is most grateful to add, which was born of hope and nurtured of desire. The not incongruous mingling of reverent thanksgiving and enthusiastic exultation which prevails throughout the land to-day is none the less general and earnest because it marks the realization of that which had long been regarded as certain to occur.

It is, as we have called it, a National victory. That is the comprehensive and the true view of it. In a particularly strong and significant sense it is, of course, a victory of the Republican party; for the triumphant candidates are stanch Republicans, their platform was an expression of pure and unadulterated Republican principles, and the vast bulk of the campaign work was done by and of the votes was cast by members of the Republican party. It would be ungenerous and unjust, however, to withhold heartiest praise and congratulations from those thousands of loyal, patriotic Democrats who have shown themselves worthy successors of Jefferson, Jackson and Cleveland by voting—even at the sacrifice of party ties—against repudiation, dishonor and anarchy. But above and beyond all this it is a victory of the Nation, of the best elements of the whole Nation without regard to party or to name, rising and rallying under the standard of Republicanism for the vindication of the Nation's honor and for the safeguarding of the Republic from intestine evils more menacing than any foreign foe. If it has placed the Nation under the standard of Republicanism, it has also, let us not forget, emphasized the National rank, dominance and responsibilities of the Republican party. For victory brings its duties as well as its rewards, and this superb ratification of Republican policy by the Nation is equally a National mandate to the Republican party so to acquit itself as to be worthy of such continued confidence.

We may hope that this is the end of Bryanism. By that one word we mean the whole pestilent congeries of fads and follies and hatreds that greedy and unscrupulous men have gathered together in a modern Cave of Adullam for menace to ordered popular government. Debasement of the currency, degradation of the judiciary and dishonor of the flag should never again find place in the serious proposals of a great political party. It will be well for the Nation, as for the party, if the repudiated ruck of Bryanism shall be swept into everlasting limbo, and the Democracy, chastened by defeat, shall come to its own again as a party of coherent and rational principles and of patriotic ambitions. The Nation has need of a dignified and intelligent opposition; that is an essential to the best form of party government. It is not well for all good men to be perpetually forced to fight a mob. There should be two parties capable and worthy of mutual respect. It will be, therefore, a feature of this National victory which no judicious Republican will regret if the Democratic party shall be so reorganized as to be no longer a menace to the Nation's honor.

It is a National victory. The Nation in all its parts may well rejoice. Its credit is secure. Its judiciary will remain free. Its people will not be sundered into hating and hateful classes. Its flag will not be dragged down in dishonor. The propaganda of greed, of hatred, of violence and of cowardice will not prevail. It is a day for earnest resolves to complete and to perpetuate the work so well performed, and to make the Nation in the ordering of its affairs henceforth worthy of its splendid past and of the splendid promise of its achievement in this National victory.

ELECTION NIGHT BONFIRES.

It is time to suppress the street bonfires of election nights. It has become the custom for the police to look on complaisantly while thievish boys steal barrels, planks, boards and material of various kinds to make a blaze. To permit these robberies encourages reckless lads to take up a life of crime. It is wrong that these wanton urchins should be allowed to get hold of and to burn up building materials and all sorts of stuff which does not belong to them. The danger to houses and business buildings is serious, and it ought to be remembered that the poorest people in the tenements are often in sore need of fuel. In this climate during many months out of the twelve fires are required for warmth, and in every month and every week heat must be had for cooking.

In the bonfires of election nights vast quantities of wood and other material which would be useful to the occupants of the tenements as fuel are wasted, while houses and shops are put in peril and asphalt pavements are wrecked. The police force ought not to tolerate this nuisance, and the lads who go prowling around to steal things to cast into the flames should be arrested. These bonfires are an unmitigated and inexcusable evil, and the city government is much in fault for its laxity.

NEW-YORK STATE.

New-York has completely justified the expectations of the Republicans. Mr. Odell predicted a plurality for President McKinley of 100,000, and at present his apparent plurality is considerably beyond that figure. New-York City has not done as well as it did in 1896, but no careful judge of the situation expected that it would. The Democratic revolt against Mr. Bryan four years ago was something tremendous and unprecedented. This year many Democrats, no longer in panic and confident that the Republicans would win anyhow, wanted to establish their party regularity by getting back into line for its ticket. Others thought financial security was less menaced than four years ago, and still others because of new issues were unwilling to vote the Republican ticket. Moreover, Mr. Croker had a heavy stake in rolling up a large vote for Mr. Bryan here. He had ruthlessly and brutally taken possession of the organization and committed it to Bryanism, and he was bound to justify his leadership by a large vote in his own city or forfeit that leadership. But with all his power he was unable to secure a plurality for his ticket of anything like normal proportions. In the interior counties the vote fully met Republican expectations, and the State as a whole records itself as firmly as ever in support of law, order and the gold standard.

The Republican State ticket wins by a handsome majority. Mr. Odell runs behind the electoral ticket, as everybody knew he would, but he does not now seem to be so far behind as Governor Black was in 1896. The difference is probably due to the much larger number of Democrats who voted for a Republican President four years ago, but could not bring themselves to support Republicans for State offices. Mr. Croker's tactics apparently drove many Sound Money Democrats to repudiate his whole ticket. Mr. Odell polled substantially all the Republican vote and a reasonable proportion of the independent Democratic vote, the attitude of which on State issues was uncertain, but naturally antagonistic to the Republicans. The party also makes gains in Senate and Assembly, and has ample working majorities in both houses.

We have hitherto recorded our conviction that Mr. Odell has the capacity to make a good Governor and conduct the affairs of the State for the benefit of the whole people rather than for the benefit of any machine or boss. We expect to see him do this and use his influence in favor of liberal policies, retrenchment, economy and businesslike administration. He can make a lastingly honorable reputation for himself, and we believe he has the disposition to do it. The Republicans in this State next winter are likely to be subjected to dangerous temptations. If they interpret their new lease of power as license to legislate for mere partisan purposes they may wreck themselves, and, what is worse, do incalculable injury to the welfare of the people. It needs a clear, strong head to lead the way wisely. Particularly is there a call for circumspection in dealing with this city if the three and a half million people here are to be rescued from the robbery and misgovernment of Tammany. Any legislation which seemed seriously to interfere with home rule, merely to secure patronage or even some higher sort of purely partisan advantage, would surely lose votes for the hoped for anti-Tammany ticket which every Republican should for the next year devote himself to electing. The Republicans have won a great victory, and they should use it greatly.

THE CUP COURSE.

An effort is being made to have the races for the America's Cup sailed off Newport. Those who are thus proposing to change the venue apparently forget that the Sandy Hook course has already been agreed to by the New-York Yacht Club. The challenge terms, as contained in the Royal Ulster Yacht Club secretary's letter, are: "I am requested by Sir Thomas J. "Lipton to forward you this challenge for the "America's Cup, subject, as to starts and courses "and other details, to the same conditions as "upon the occasion of the last race, which were "found so satisfactory." The club then cabled in reply: "Your challenge accepted. Conditions "same as they stood at close of last year's "races." That compact closed the subject, except so far as Sir Thomas might be induced to consent to abandon the course asked for by him and settled upon in the agreement. But still it may be as well to consider some points which present themselves when such a change is proposed.

It is, we believe, generally admitted by mariners that the nearer the regions where Gulf Stream warmth meets northerly currents the greater is the chance of running into fog, and it often happens, as it did last year, that vessels from New-York encounter no fog until they get into that region between Block Island and Newport where the local New-York Yacht Club racing courses begin. Last summer yachtsmen at Newport who were waiting to race were dreading fog every day, and on July 12 the contest of the 70-footers had to be postponed. On August 10 the committee had to meet to consider an all day postponement on account of calm, and certainly Newport was not free from the most trying kinds of "Lipton weather." But it was chiefly owing to the too great value of local knowledge that the regular club courses proved undesirable for strangers. In the first race of July 15 the four seventies had to beat on a southwest wind to near Point Judith from the start, at Brenton's Reef Lightship, and the Yankee and the Virginia at once stood in for the shore, while the English skippers of the Rainbow and the Mineola stood seaward. These two were hopelessly beaten inside of the first half hour. The tide was running westerly for all, but nearer the curve of the shore was apparently running much faster, giving the American skippers an immediate and supreme advantage. This was first rate fun for Mr. Duryea, who has raced in Newport waters between thirty and fifty times a season, but there naturally would be a delicacy in asking Sir Thomas Lipton to go to that locality for the America's Cup.

The new proposed course is described as ten miles east-southeast of Block Island. It can be ascertained on the little club chart that a mark lying ten miles east-southeast of Block Island Light would be at least thirteen and a half or fourteen miles from Brenton's Reef Lightship. To this would have to be added the further miles from the lightship to the anchorages, close to Newport, which mean a long sail for a yacht beating out, so that the total distance to the starting point of the proposed course would not much differ from the distance between the Battery and Sandy Hook Point. The ease with which the starting point could be reached is said to be a chief advantage offered by the Newport course, but the difference would not materially exceed five miles. New-Yorkers would therefore have to take a night steamer trip and arrive in Newport at an awkward hour, go to a hotel, get up as early as at New-York, find the right excursion steamer, and do all this to save a few extra minutes on the steamer. Newport has no accommodations for a large crowd, and even if a sufficient number of steamers could be brought from distant cities to carry the people the inability to procure lodging would prevent New-Yorkers from seeing the races.

Sir Thomas Lipton has already visited the Newport courses and expressed a decided preference for the Sandy Hook waters. He is not interested in the increase of Newport's social importance, nor in the social importance which may be increased by Newport. Sandy Hook Bay provides an anchorage for his fleet within a short distance of his daily practice ground, where he will probably be engaged for at least six weeks before the final races begin. His own views have just been republished in "The Marine Journal." "If I were asked for my own "private preference in the matter I think I "should vote for the continuance of the contest "on the old courses off Sandy Hook," said Sir Thomas recently at Glasgow. "This is the "place where so many historic contests for the "possession of the Cup have been sailed, and "where I and many others have been defeated. "For this reason I should like to keep to the old "course, so that if fortune should smile on my "next attempt I might have the satisfaction of "knowing that I had retrieved my first defeat "under the same conditions as it had been "inflicted."

The question as to average velocity of wind at Newport and Sandy Hook would seem to be effectually settled in the current number of "The Marine Journal," which gives the official records for August at both places for three consecutive years. The table supplied by Mr. H. E. Williams, Acting Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, shows that the August average velocity in these years has always been greater at Sandy Hook than at Newport, and sometimes more than double. The records taken at 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. on each day at both places give the following averages of wind velocities in miles an hour:

	Newport.	Sandy Hook.	Newport.	Sandy Hook.	Newport.	Sandy Hook.	Newport.	Sandy Hook.	Newport.	Sandy Hook.	Newport.	Sandy Hook.
Aug.	'80. 7 a.m.	'80. 7 a.m.	'80. 3 p.m.	'80. 3 p.m.	'81. 7 a.m.	'81. 7 a.m.	'81. 3 p.m.	'81. 3 p.m.	'82. 7 a.m.	'82. 7 a.m.	'82. 3 p.m.	'82. 3 p.m.
Av.	5.7	11.5	8.3	11.4	6.4	9.4	7.8	10.8	5.5	11.5	8.1	11.4

These records are down to the time when the Weather Bureau station at Newport was closed, and, as Mr. George L. Norton, Editor of "The Marine Journal," says, "there is not one chance "in a thousand that the official records of the "present, if they could be obtained, would change "these averages. The figures speak for themselves."

YELLOW FEVER AND MOSQUITOES.

After years of research the theory that the mosquito is largely if not exclusively responsible for the dissemination of malaria has been fairly well established. There is now reason for suspecting that the same insect is an active agent in spreading yellow fever also. "The Philadelphia Medical Journal" prints a paper by Dr. Walter Reed, a surgeon of the United States Army, who, with three assistant surgeons, was sent by the War Department to Cuba last summer for the purpose of studying this peculiarly American tropical disease. The Commission undertook two tasks. One was to find, if possible, the microbe which Sanarelli declares is characteristic of yellow fever. And it is a remarkable fact that although specimens of blood were taken from eighteen patients, at least eleven of whom were seriously sick, and forty-eight cultures made therewith, absolutely no bacilli icteroides were discovered. Similar tests were made with infected parts of the dead bodies of nearly a dozen victims of yellow fever without verifying Sanarelli's alleged discovery in a single instance. The other subject of inquiry by the Commission was the possibility of communicating this malady by the bite of a mosquito.

Dr. Reed credits an Havana physician, Dr. Finley, with the theory that the disease could be spread in this manner, although the Cuban's own experiments do not appear to have been conclusive. From eggs of the particular species of mosquito that Dr. Finley had suspected—subsequently identified by Dr. Howard at Washington as the Culex fasciatus—Dr. Reed hatched out the insects with which he made his tests. The mosquitoes were permitted to bite yellow fever patients at different stages of the disease and then to bite persons who were believed to be non-immune. In nine of eleven cases no result followed. But well defined yellow fever ensued in two. Dr. Carroll, one of the assistant surgeons associated with Dr. Reed, and a person whose name is withheld developed unmistakable symptoms, but recovered. Another member of the Commission, Dr. Lazear, was accidentally bitten twice, and not only was he attacked with yellow fever, but the attack proved fatal. There is some uncertainty about the species of mosquito that bit Dr. Lazear.

This interesting and important announcement is put in what Dr. Reed calls a "preliminary note." The report does not profess to cover the subject completely. Indeed, it does not prove very much. Two of the three persons who developed yellow fever after having been bitten had participated in autopsies of fever cases at a hospital and were otherwise exposed to risk. The possibility of other means of infection than the mosquito was not, therefore, altogether excluded. For these and other reasons it is in the highest degree desirable that the investigation be pushed further another year, when, if volunteers can be found, such tests should be made as will settle several questions beyond a doubt.

In the first place, the subjects experimented upon should be placed beyond the chance of infection from any source but the mosquito. The conditions of the experiment in the Roman Campagna by Drs. Sambon and Low this last summer should be observed. What the medical profession wants to know above all other things in this matter is whether the mosquito is the only agent involved in the propagation of yellow fever or one of several, and perhaps the least significant of them all. Again, the insects should be dissected and examined under the microscope to discover whether they carry the poison on the outside of the proboscis and toes, as common flies transport the germs of typhoid, or inside the stomach and intestines, like the malaria bearing mosquito. Finally, it should be ascertained how many species of mosquito are concerned in the business. At present the responsibility for the dissemination of malaria rests on the anopheles alone. Can the distribution of yellow fever poison be similarly limited to the Culex fasciatus? And how abundant is that species relatively to others in Cuba?

It was "the enemy's country," sure enough!

"McKinley's badge is on my coat, but the whole of Bryan is in the soup."—(Revised version of Croker's "dirty linen" mottoes.

Bryan knows now what the "paramount issue" was. As a matter of fact, he knew it all the time, only he "didn't know it was loaded."

Let the Anti-Imperialists keep close watch now to see the ceremony of Emperor McKinley putting on his crown. They have predicted that he would if re-elected, and of course they believed what they said!

Mayor Van Wyck evidently knows when discretion is the better part of valor, and so does Devery.

"The New York Evening Post" was a true prophet when after last year's election it read the meaning of the figures and on November 10, 1899, announced: "The election of last Tues-"day settled the issue of expansion so far as to "show that the Nation supports the Administra-"tion, which staked everything upon approval "of its course during the past year in the Philip-"pines." It took another election to bring the consciousness of this verdict home to everybody, and "The Evening Post" is entitled to the credit of having long ago seen the truth as it now appears and confessed it, even if it could not abide its own conclusion.

Where is Mr. Wellington, of Maryland?

Some of our Grand Juries have had an abundance of work on their hands this year. One of them recently found 507 indictments. That is a remarkable record. Those jurors were plainly determined to hurry up the leaden heels of Justice.

"Adlai, get your axe!" Croker's campaign banner poles need cutting down.

Four years ago the Bryanite appeal was to discontent, cupidity, and downright dishonesty. This year it was to hatred and violence. Both times it fell upon deaf and unresponsive ears. The American Nation is not to be moved by appeals to baseness.

No Bryanized Democracy! No Tammanyized President!

The Cubans appear to be better satisfied with their Constitutional Convention than the Administration's critics here at home who have been doing their best to awaken in the Cuban mind discontent and distrust of our Government's intentions.

"Bryan would rather be wrong than be President." Well, he has his wish.

The dinner pail will remain filled.

And now comes a loud wail across the sea from England to the effect that in this final year of the century domestic servants of the right sort are almost as hard to get and to keep in that country as they are in restless, ambitious, changeful America. We have been brought up to think of the servants' hall in stately British homes as the model of loyalty, fidelity and obedience. Is one more cherished tradition about England to pass away?

PERSONAL.

Ex-Governor Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts and his wife have returned to their home, in Boston, after a six months' trip to Europe.

Queen Victoria has given her permission to Sir William MacCormac to accept and wear the Kaiser Wilhelm Commemoration Medal, bestowed upon him by the German Emperor in recognition of services rendered in the war of 1870-'71.

M. Daniel Osiris, a Greek millionaire, residing in Paris, has instituted a prize on the lines laid down by Mr. Nobel, though his offer is for Frenchmen only, except in a Paris Exposition year, when it becomes universal. He has set aside a sum to be awarded every three years in perpetuity to the discoverer, inventor or producer of the most noteworthy idea or object for the benefit of humanity. The prize is to be never less than 100,000 francs, and may be double that sum.

Miss Mary L. Oren, who has just been appointed manager of the South Florida Telegraph Company at the Plant System depot, in Tampa, is a Northern girl, who had held several responsible places with the South Florida Company prior to this appointment.

The Rev. James Gray, formerly Presbyterian minister in Pretoria, has been appointed by Lord Roberts acting librarian of the library there. It may not be generally remembered that the reverend gentleman a few weeks before the outbreak of hostilities publicly denounced Krügerism from his pulpit, and had to flee to Durban in consequence.

"The London Daily Mail" says that the father of General Kitchener was a strict disciplinarian, and that on one occasion when Herbert was at a public school and was working for a certain examination, it was reported to his father that he was idling. The report did not please Colonel Kitchener, and he told the future conqueror of the Mahdi that unless he succeeded in passing that examination there would be no more public school for him for the present, for he would be taken away and sent to walk in the solemn procession of pupils of a dame's school. If he failed there he should be apprenticed to a hatter. In spite of these threats young Kitchener failed, and thereupon dropped out of his place in the public school, and was seen in the ranks that walked through the streets, two and two, escorted by the good woman of whom his father had spoken. When he again went in for his examination he passed, and so did not become a hatter.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Wichita (Kan.) Eagle" says that at a recent spiritualistic meeting the spirit of Elijah Crosser was called for. Elijah Crosser had died there in an early day, but was remembered for his immense stature, six feet five inches. A voice in the darkness said he was Elijah. "Are you in heaven?" asked an old timer. "Yes," came the answer. "Are you an angel, Lige?" "Yes." The questioner paused, evidently having exhausted his fund of questions, and then suddenly inquired: "What do you measure from tip to tip, Lige?"

Hoax—My wife's a remarkable woman. She wanted to get off a car to-day, and she reached right up herself, pulled the strap and stopped it.
Joax—Huh, lots of women do that.
"But she pulled the right strap first shot, and didn't ring up a single fare!"—(Philadelphia Record.

"The first foreign vessel," says "The Philadelphia Record," "to salute the new United States battleship Alabama, which is lying at anchor off Cramps' shipyard, was the Spanish steamship Irurak Bat, which arrived here yesterday from Bilbao, Spain, loaded with iron ore. It was pleasant to see, after the recent war with Spain, the vessel dip her colors to the big Alabama as she passed on her way to Port Richmond wharves. The warship did not return the salute, of course, according to the rule in the various navies not to dip colors to merchant vessels, as too much time would be taken up in observing the practice. But the incident was put down as one of importance in the history of the new warship."

Two Veterans.—"Yes, it's true," boasted Colonel Bragg, "I've been in innumerable engagements, and yet I never lost my head."
"And I've been in hundreds of them," replied the summer girl, "and never lost my heart."—(Philadelphia Press.

In the village of Kerschdorf, near Heidelberg, Germany, there is a lively ninety-one-year-old blacksmith and church warden, who recently climbed to the top of the church steeple and tied a new rope to the bell after the younger men in the village had refused to risk their necks in the performance of that task.

Shortening the Time.—Friend—Doesn't the ride back and forth to the country every day seem long?
Mr. Suburb—Long? It's too short. When I take the train in the morning, I know I've got to pitch in and work like a horse the moment the train reaches the city. That makes the ride seem too short, doesn't it?
"I presume it does. But how about the ride back?"
"Well, I always remember after I start that I've forgotten something my wife wanted particularly, so that ride is always over too quick."—(New-York Weekly.

A Blarney Castle story involving a pretty little Irish girl is being told in Dublin. Several visitors were exploring the famous castle, and on reaching the top became somewhat nervous owing to the great height. Presently a young man appeared and, being a stranger, asked to have the real Blarney stone pointed out to him that he might follow the ancient custom and kiss the ancient relic. This process of kissing the stone is a rather dangerous one, and the young woman, in her nervous state, not caring to have the feat attempted in her presence, exclaimed: "Oh! please don't kiss the stone while I am here." The stranger, it is hinted, politely acceded to her request, but not exactly in the way she meant.

Five-year-old Georgie Wells, the son of Dr. George Miles Wells, of Wayne, is an ardent admirer of Admiral Sampson. Several days ago, when Georgie learned that his hero was ill, he laboriously composed the following letter of condolence and mailed it: "Wayne, Pa.—Dear Admiral Sampson: My old nurse read in the paper that you are sick; I am very sorry. I send you a picture of a dog. I hope you will like it. I am five years old. I hope you will soon be well again. GEORGE MILES WELLS."
The other day the little fellow received a letter from the Admiral, as follows:
"Navy Yard, Boston.—My Dear Miles: I have received your letter, with the picture of the dog, which pleased me very much. I am now well again, and, of course, am glad of it; but I received so many nice letters, though none were nicer than yours, that it made it almost worth while to be sick. With my very best wishes, I am, yours sincerely,
W. T. SAMPSON."
—(Philadelphia Record.

RELATING TO SOCIETY.

The country was glorious yesterday. It was the first perfect autumn day, and every one who could, as soon as votes were cast, got out of town. Many in the fashionable world hold citizenship in other places than New-York, and these went to their legal residences to vote. Yet there were many who remained to hear the results. Election night at the different Fifth Avenue clubs is one of the events of the season, and it resolves itself into an election party. At the Knickerbocker, where the feeling has been strong; at the Union, at the Calumet and at the University there were many members. John W. Mackay gave an election party in his offices at the Postal Building, and private wires and arrangements for getting returns by telephone were made throughout the town and in the suburbs. Fifth-ave. presented an almost deserted appearance, as far as handsome equipages and well known people in the modish world were concerned. The afternoon brought back all the dulness of midsummer.

There were house parties everywhere. Tuxedo had a most attractive programme, and, besides tennis and golf, there were many dinners in the evening. James Henry Smith, who has been one of the hosts of Tuxedo, had among his guests Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, of Hempstead. Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Garrison and Mr. and Mrs. Poor also entertained. At Meadow Brook the country turned out in force to the annual steeplechase, which took place on the grounds of the Meadow Brook Club and of which an account is given elsewhere.

Newport welcomed a number of its cottagers, who went there for the purpose of voting. Among these were Elbridge T. Gerry, John J. Wysong, Roland King and Lewis B. McCagg. Mrs. Francis O. French and Miss French returned to Newport on Monday, after a visit to Tuxedo.

To-day will be one of weddings. The friends of Miss Elise Hegeman Depew Strang, of Peekskill, and David Andre l'Esperance, jr., will go to that town in a special train for the wedding of this couple. As Miss Strang is a niece of Senator Chauncey Mitchell Depew, she has visited in town a number of times and she has a number of friends. At the Church of the Ascension Miss Mary Agnew, the daughter of the late John T. Agnew, and Heinrich Meyn will be married. There will be a large assemblage of guests for the ceremony, but the reception will be small. Miss Mary Benjamin and Henry H. Rogers, jr., will be married at the home of George Hilliard Benjamin, and in St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church Miss Lilian Adele Johnson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Johnson, and Walter Stiles Hoyt will have a large wedding, followed by a reception at the home of Mrs. George Q. Palmer, the bride's sister.

Among the men in town yesterday who came on to vote were G. G. Haven, from Lenox; Cornelius Vanderbilt and R. B. Van Cortlandt, W. Storrs Wells and Hugh D. Auchincloss, from the Hot Springs of Virginia; Alfred G. Vanderbilt, from Newport, and John Jacob Astor, from Ferncliff.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Allston Flagg of Morristown will come to town for the winter after Thanksgiving. Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. McCurdy of Morris Plains will also pass the winter in New York at their Twelfth-st. house.

There was golf yesterday at Ardsley and at Baltusrol. There will be a large contingent of golf players who will go to Philadelphia this week for the match there. Nearly all the ladies who took part in the matches recently at Baltusrol are among the players.

Charles R. Flint gave a men's dinner at his home, No. 4 East Thirty-sixth-st., last night. The table was decorated with quantities of Roosevelt pinks. Mr. Flint's sixteen guests included Andrew Carnegie, C. F. Brooker, of the Republican National Committee; Robert Bacon, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Frederick Strauss, Samuel P. Colt, of Providence, R. I.; Valentine P. Snyder, James J. Gardiner, William M. Wood, R. L. Coleman, E. H. Warner, Trenor L. Park, Dumont Clarke, Michael P. Grace and Thomas Ryan. During the evening the election returns were received.

Herbert Livingston Satterlee will be entertained a few days before his marriage to Miss Louise Morgan by the officers of the Naval Militia at the University Club.

Mrs. Astor has resumed her informal Sunday afternoon "at homes" for the season.

Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, who is still at Wheatogue, Conn., will return to town for the season about the middle of the month.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will entertain at dinner to-morrow evening at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The Strollers will give one of their teas at the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday afternoon. Among those who have consented to act as chaperons for the occasion are Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, Mrs. George De Forest, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs. The Strollers will begin next week the rehearsals of the play which they propose to produce in December.

RUSSIAN REPLY MADE.

ACCEPTS TWO OF THE ARTICLES OF THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 6.—The text of the Russian reply to the Anglo-German agreement note is published.

The first point, providing for open ports on the rivers of the Chinese littoral, is favorably received, as it does not alter existing treaties.

The second point is all the more in harmony with Russia's intentions, as the integrity of the Celestial Empire is the fundamental principle of Russian policy.

As regards the possibility of a violation of this principle in the third article, Russia refers to her note of May 28, and repeats her declaration that such violation would compel Russia to modify, as circumstances might require, the attitude she has taken up.

GERMAN VENGEANCE TERRIBLE.

HUNDREDS OF BOXERS SLAIN BY THE KAISER'S SOLDIERS.

Berlin, Nov. 6.—Letters from German soldiers in China continue to find their way into the press. The "Hanover Courier," National Liberal, prints a letter from Peking describing the operations of the battalion to which the writer belongs, and mentioning a case where from three hundred to four hundred Chinese were "partly killed and partly executed later by shooting." The writer adds:

All Boxers who are caught in Peking are shot. Each one must dig a hole and kneel behind it so as to fall directly into it when shot.

The city of Liang-Chang-Chung was captured yesterday. Our company halted before one of the gates, and the Chinese, who were driven from the other side through the gate, perished upon our bayonets. It was horrible. We have men in the company who have already shot ten Chinamen.

Discussing this evening the efforts of Li Hung Chang to get the diplomatic representatives of the Powers in Peking to intercede with Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, with a view of delaying the execution of the Pao-Ting-Fu officials responsible for the massacre there, even the Liberal papers, the "Vossische Zeitung," the "National Zeitung" and the "Boersen Zeitung" call for their execution without delay, the "Vossische Zeitung" remarking that "clemency can accomplish nothing with these barbarians."

COMMENDED BY GENERAL GASELEE.

London, Nov. 6.—"The Gazette" to-night prints General Gaselee's dispatches to the Secretary of State for India, referring to the operations for the relief of Peking, and General Dorward's report of the operations about Tien-Tsin. Gaselee among half a dozen officers mentioned for special services includes two Americans, who "gallantly supported our fighting line, namely, Major Quinton and Captain J. R. M. Taylor," both of the 14th United States Infantry.

General Dorward's report contains little new, but, relating the withdrawal of the 9th United States Infantry after it had suffered so heavily in the attack on Tien-Tsin, he says:

I would specially bring to notice the conduct of Major Jesse Lee during the retirement. In him the regiment possesses an officer of exceptional merit.

Among many instances of personal bravery during the action I would specially bring to notice the conduct of Captain Smedley D. Butler, United States Marines, in bringing a wounded man in from the front under a heavy and accurate fire. Butler was wounded while so doing, and was himself carried out of the firing line by Adjutant Leonard, who, I regret to say, was dangerously wounded in so doing.

Captain Lawton, of the 9th (United States) Regiment, brought me the news of their condition under a heavy fire. When returning and guiding the reinforcements of his regiment he was severely wounded.