Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Monte Cristo.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—Michael Strogoff.
BIJOU—8—The Belle of Bridgeport.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8:10—Foxy Quiller.
CASINO—8—The Belle of Bohemia.
CRITERION THEATRE—8:10—Zaza.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:10—San Toy.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—Richard Carvel.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—8—Lost River.
GARDEN THEATRE—8—Henry V.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:15—David Harum.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—Kelcey-Shannon.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:20—In Central Park.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Sherlock Holmes.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:20—Arizona.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:15—Schiller Feier. Wallenstein's Lager and Piccolomini and Wilhelm Tell.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8—L'Aiglon.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—12:15—8—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—2—8:30—A Royal Family.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Mikado.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—9 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Automobile Show.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—Hodge, Podge & Co.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—The Nominee.
THE NEW-YORK—8—Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S—Day and Night—Continuous Show.
PROCTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
SAVOY—8:20—Mistress Nell.
THEATRE REPUBLIC—8:15—Sag Harbor.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:30—The Greatest Thing in the World. The Moment of Death.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1900.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Lord Salisbury will speak at the Guildhall banquet in London to-night, and is expected to give his views on the British elections, the Anglo-German agreement and the European policy in China. ═══ The Russian Government is reported to have annexed land at Tien-Tsin, the consuls of the other Powers making a protest. ═══ The Republicans of Porto Rico elected their entire House of Delegates and the Commissioner to Congress. ═══ The new Lord Mayor of London was installed. ═══ The French Chamber of Deputies passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry. ═══ Negotiations for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States are to be resumed in Copenhagen. ═══ The contract for building the Shamrock II has been awarded to the Hendersons, Glasgow. ═══ General Azcarraga, the Spanish Premier, announced that the Carlist rising had failed completely. ═══ The Japanese battleship Mikasa was launched at Barrow-in-Furness, England.

DOMESTIC.—The President returned to Washington and was warmly greeted by a large crowd. He was kept busy receiving congratulations and callers. ═══ No material change in the general election results was shown by the later returns, the Republicans carrying Nebraska, the Democrats Idaho, and both sides claiming Kentucky. ═══ Mr. Bryan issued a statement expressing surprise over the result of the election, saying that he has no Senatorial aspirations, and denying that he proposes to remove from Nebraska to Texas. ═══ Plans for combined operations of the Army and Navy against the Tagal rebels were announced, and the orders for the return of volunteers were suspended. A vigorous campaign is to be prosecuted and great progress toward pacification is expected. ═══ The friends and neighbors of Governor-elect Odell held a tumultuous celebration in his honor at his home in Newburg. ═══ Ex-Senator Quay issued a statement, saying that he would be elected Senator by the Pennsylvania Legislature on the first ballot.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and active. ═══ The Merchants' Association announced that it would take part in the fight to rid the city of boss government. ═══ Senator Platt declared that he was determined to have the State constabulary bill passed. ═══ It was announced that Elbridge T. Gerry had resigned the presidency of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and Vernon M. Davis had been elected to succeed him. ═══ The steamship Ems, of the North German Lloyd Company, was sold to a Liverpool firm. ═══ Cornelius L. Alvord, jr., the embezzler, appeared for examination before United States Commissioner Shields. ═══ Benjamin P. Cheney, of Boston, gave a man $1,200 to have his sketch and portrait printed; the man disappeared. ═══ Winners at Aqueduct: Prince Richard, Roehampton, Hesper, McMeekin, Helen O'C., Kirkwood.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and colder. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 60 degrees; lowest, 52; average, 54¾.

The TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, *out to-day, $1.50 a year; 2 cents a copy. Families who wish to send some edition of* THE TRIBUNE *to members absent at school and abroad are advised to consider our admirable, handsome and low priced* TRI-WEEKLY.

WILD DREAMS OF ALLIANCE.

A new quadruple alliance is announced. France, Russia, Japan and the United States are said to have entered into a compact to oppose, or at least to counterbalance, the Anglo-German alliance in respect to China. "It is reported among the heathen, and Gashmu "saith it." The story in its present form appears to have originated in a St. Petersburg paper, the "Novoe Vremya," which is often the medium through which political "feelers" are put forth, and is made known to the English speaking world by a London paper, "The Express," which is conspicuous for the prevalence of sensationalism over accuracy in its columns. Despite these discrediting circumstances, however, it has attained wide circulation, and might have some disquieting credence were it not so easy to show its inconsistency and gross improbability.

Granted that France and Russia regard Great Britain and Germany with some degree of suspicion and antagonism, the fact remains that they have both formally accepted the essential principles of the Anglo-German alliance. It is scarcely reasonable to suppose they are now organizing opposition to that to which they have just given their assent. The Anglo-German compact is for Chinese territorial integrity and the open door. What a spectacle it would be for other Powers to form an opposing compact, to counterbalance that, but for precisely the same purpose! Things that are equal to the same thing are equal to each other, and nations that are aiming at the same ends cannot well be at cross purposes.

So much for the two Powers first named, which are supposed to be the founders and leaders of this new alliance. As for the third, Japan, we are asked to believe that it has deliberately joined its chief rival if not ruthless despoiler in a league against one of its closest friends, in order to "counterbalance" a policy to which it has long been unequivocally committed. We must bear in mind that at the close of the war of 1894-'95 Japan proposed, after securing the reasonable results of the campaign, to guarantee the integrity of China and the open door to all the world; that Russia intervened to veto these proposals and to rob Japan of her reasonable indemnity, and that ever since that time Japan has regarded Russia with aversion and as a Power with which, soon or late, a conflict is inevitable. The notion that in such circumstances Japan would ally herself with Russia against her own interests and against the one European Power that showed her sympathy and friendship in 1895 is really too great a draft upon credence.

There remains the question of the participation of the United States in such an alliance. It will be remembered that this country has ever stood for the territorial integrity of China and that less than a year ago it actively championed the open door policy and secured the formal assent thereto of the other Powers. Moreover, it has just given its cordial and unreserved approval to the reaffirmation of those policies in the Anglo-German alliance. Certainly it would seem to be an extraordinary performance for it to enter into a league for the thwarting or "counterbalancing" of those policies, or for opposition to a compact whose principal aims it has formally approved. The United States has not been in the habit of opposing, at alien suggestion, policies which it has itself initiated or advocated and which were calculated to promote its own interests.

Neither has it been the policy of this Nation to enter into offensive alliances with alien Powers in antagonism to other Powers with which its relations are entirely amicable. It has been no party to Old World jealousies, rivalries and intrigues. It has cherished no feuds and sworn no vendettas. When European Powers differ, or even quarrel, the United States can be the disinterested and impartial friend of both. To suggest that it should deliberately depart from that role, and should lend itself to be the ally or the catspaw of any Power in antagonism to another, and that in a matter in which it has absolutely no interest, or an interest directly contrary to the suggested action, is to propose something little short of madness. The United States has a definite, consistent and benevolent policy in China, as in all foreign affairs. It is not lightly to be seduced therefrom for the gratification of alien ambititions or the furtherance of alien feuds.

THE ESSENTIAL CONDITIONS.

The reputable part of this community will be glad to know that the Merchants' Association intends to continue on more general lines the excellent work which it has been doing for a year or more in opposition to the schemes of the Ramapo Company. Through its president, Mr. William F. King, it has just made public a list of the measures which it expects to present to the attention of the Legislature the coming winter. Most of them relate to the municipal water supply, and all of them may be found worthy of adoption, unless, as is suggested, they are anticipated to a greater or less extent by the Charter Revision Commission.

Perhaps even more important than the association's proposals in respect to these particular matters is its pledge of support to the movement already taking form for the municipal redemption of New-York. In the words of Mr. King, it "purposes to create an agitation among the "commercial interests of this city to the end "that New-York may be governed on a purely "commercial basis, not by political bosses who "dictate the policy of the municipal government and the acts of those who are elected to "public office." For this indispensable work of arousing and instructing popular opinion the association has shown that it is well equipped. Its unselfish labors in a special field have commended it to the confidence of the community, and if it now devotes its moral resources to this larger task the result cannot fail to be creditable and salutary. As we said yesterday, the one essential thing at present is to spread among the upright and intelligent people of this city a realizing sense of the wrongs they suffer and a determination to end them. It is far too early to define a plan of operations or select the immediate agents of reform, but it is precisely the time to begin the process of arraying all honest influences against Tammany Hall and the spirit which Tammany Hall chiefly but not exclusively embodies. The impulse already exists, and is clearly felt not only by those who would destroy that organization, but also by those within it who think they see an opportunity to change its leadership and capture for themselves its power and plunder.

If the people of New-York who know good government from bad and prefer the former are resolved—not merely inclined—to accomplish a municipal revolution, they can certainly have their way. There is no possibility of doubt about it. The vicious and the hopelessly ignorant are not a majority of the people of this city. But we would not be understood to imply that the task is to be an easy one. It requires as a fundamental condition of success a complete subordination of all selfish motives, and, as human nature is constituted, that is no trivial achievement. There are those whom a conviction of their own superior sagacity and disinterestedness predisposes to folly. There are others whose ostensible devotion to the public welfare does not always disguise a partly unconscious longing for the various rewards of political prominence. And, as members of the Merchants' Association must be aware, there are many reputable citizens who find it convenient and profitable to accept the terms on which unlawful favors are procurable from a corrupt municipal administration.

But such obstacles as these are not insuperable. On the contrary, we hope and expect to see the personally honest and politically well meaning majority of this vast electorate inspired, indeed inflamed, with an ardor for municipal purification which will consume selfish, vain and jealous interests and clear the way for an irresistible assault upon the common foe.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

While the expected happened here on Tuesday, the unexpected happened on Wednesday across the northern border. There were, no doubt, many who looked for Liberal success. There could have been no one who looked for a victory so sweeping. The general expectation was that the result would be close. As a matter of fact, the Liberals have won with a considerably larger majority than they secured at the preceding election. They have, moreover, succeeded in parts of the country where conservative success was generally anticipated. The expectation was that in Manitoba, British Columbia and the Territories there would be a pretty clean Conservative sweep. The realization is that the Liberals have secured a majority of the seats for those provinces. Again, the Liberals have been far more successful in the maritime provinces than even their most sanguine leaders dared to hope. So for the first time in Canadian history a Liberal Government will be retained in office for a second term, and that on a much surer basis of popular approval than it enjoyed in the first place.

The principal cause of this result is, no doubt, the prosperity the Dominion has enjoyed during the last four years. There are few points of contact between Canadian Liberalism and United States Republicanism, but there is at the present time this one, that the policy of each has been materially profitable to the Nation. It would, of course, be folly to attribute all national prosperity to governmental action. But there can be no doubt that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy of maintaining the Protective tariff—which, by the way, he was pledged to abolish—and establishing a scheme of discriminating rates and reciprocity has been to the industrial and commercial advantage of Canada. So has been his energetic and generous promotion of the canal improvements and harbor developments which are winning for Canada so much export trade which formerly belonged and should always belong to the United States. Sir Wilfrid has also catered shrewdly to the sentiment of the people. He greatly pleased the French with the great eclat he won at the Queen's Jubilee, and he equally commended himself to the British with his aggressive imperialism during the South African war. In brief, he rode two horses at once with the skill of a star equestrian, and won the race.

It will not escape observation, however, that he won in spite of himself, through a splendidly audacious repudiation of the traditional policies of his party and of the very issues on which he was first triumphant. The Liberal party has been for Free Trade; it has practised Protection. It used to denounce acceptance of Crown offices by members of Parliament; it has been practising such acceptance on every opportunity. It inveighed against Conservative extravagance and promised retrenchment; it has been spending more money each year than ever was spent before. It demanded reduction of the debt; it has been increasing it. It declaimed against railroad influences in Government; it has been as subservient to the railroad interests as any of its Conservative predecessors. It stood for practical independence of the mother country; it has become rampantly imperialistic. There is scarcely an essential item of its former creed which it has not practically repudiated and reversed. Whether this means an actual change of opinion or merely an audacious attempt to "dish the Tories," it has led to a success greater than any one had the slightest reason to expect. What will be the next pattern in the kaleidoscope is not to be predicted. But we may pretty safely suppose that the policy of the Dominion toward the United States will remain about the same that it has been in the last four years. There was little ground for expecting, in any event, anything better, and there seems to be no reason for anticipating anything worse.

NOW FOR CROKER.

Bryan is disposed of. Now for Bryan's guide, philosopher and friend. Croker has been even more intimately identified than any other man with Bryan in this campaign. The public has been made to understand that Bryanism means Crokerism applied to the Nation, and that Crokerism means Bryanism applied to the city. Never before has Bryanism been so offensive as this year in its assaults upon the credit and honor of the Nation, the independence and impartiality of the judiciary and the sovereign symbolism of the flag. Never before, either, has Crokerism been so unblushing in its iniquity, so brutal in its tyranny, and so flagrant in its lawlessness, as this year. The Crokerized Chief of Police sneering at the systematic debauchment and ruin of young women with a "we don't mind that sort of thing," and later ordering the police force to antagonize the lawful authority of the State, and the coarse, brutal Boss himself flaunting vile insults in the faces of the citizens and explicitly inciting violence and crime at the polls—these were the spectacles presented by that consummated and sublimated Crokerism to which Mr. Bryan was mortgaged.

The next task before us is to rid this city of Croker and Crokerism, as the Nation has now, we may trust, been rid of Bryan and Bryanism. The achievement is possible, and should not prove difficult. For if ever a man was "rattled" and "lost his head," that man is Croker. Whether he is drunk with his excess of arbitrary power, or his head is turned with the cheap delight of being at last recognized as a dictator of National affairs, we know not. But certain it is that the cool, shrewd, taciturn and politic leader of former campaigns has been transformed into a wild, raving, blustering and most blundering marplot, stricken with the madness which precedes destruction.

He will, of course, make desperate efforts to save himself and his "organization" from the impending ruin. It is possible that even his obtuse perceptions may be quickened by this tremendous defeat into a certain mending of his ways in hope of securing salvation. But such mending would be only apparent and superficial. The essential viciousness of the system of which he is the head would remain unchanged. The only true cure is to cut up, destroy, abolish and annihilate Crokerism, root and branch. The big, brutal and insolent Boss and all his little but no less brutal and insolent understrappers should be swept forever from the places of power which they have so villanously misused. That is the thing which should be done. That is the thing which will be done a twelvemonth hence if only the true men of New-York shall to themselves be true.

MORE MANHATTAN TRAINS.

It is gratifying to observe that the Manhattan management has decided to make important additions to the number of its trains, both on the East Side and the West Side. This increase has been much needed for a considerable time, and the wonderful growth in population and in every branch of metropolitan progress in the districts which compose the parts of Manhattan above Seventy-second-st. from the East River to the Hudson, together with the amazing activity and expansion beyond the Harlem, have appealed to the men who control our elevated lines with a force that they have been unable to withstand. It is a pity that they were not somewhat more open eyed and large minded years ago. The adoption of the policy of enterprising development which they are just entering upon would have been wise and judicious in the eighties. They ought not to have waited to the close of the century.

New-Yorkers are not censorious or captious. It is not their habit to spend their time in grumbling or finding fault. Only the worst of ill treatment provokes them to emphatic protest or complaint. They suffer long before they break out. Intelligent citizens generally, when they talk over matters calmly and quietly, agree that the elevated roads on both sides of the East River have usually been timorous and backward in taking advantage of their opportunities and in anticipating the mighty advance of this imperial New-York. But the great majority of our people all over the Empire State, from Shelter Island to Buffalo, from Bedlow's Island to the Canada border, are amicable and indulgent in the extreme. They never make a fuss unless they are squeezed and banged about far beyond the average of human endurance. They never think of resenting any misuse of the privileges which have been granted to our transportation companies unless the holders of the franchises persist in opposing every reasonable desire of the community which has been so ungrudging in its gifts to those corporations.

PRICES ON NOVEMBER 1.

On November 1 the large number of commodities covered by The Tribune's price tables showed a decrease of 1.4 per cent compared with October 1, and 6.3 per cent from the highest point of the year. General trade conditions were unusually healthy, especially in consideration of the unseasonably warm weather and the interruption of the political campaign. There was every evidence of a firm foundation, and in many articles, particularly iron and steel and footwear, the healthfulness of recent reactions in quotations was strikingly apparent. The markets have exhibited little speculative manipulation of late, except in cotton, and this was not reflected to any great extent in the cost of goods to consumers. A flurry in the October option of pork had no influence on the general market for meats, and the principal cereals reacted to a more normal level in response to conditions of supply and demand.

The following table of comparative prices prices is of especial value, because the quantity taken in each case is carefully proportioned to the consumption, and due attention is thus given to the relative importance of articles quoted. For instance, a change of a cent in the price of barley has not the same value as a similar fluctuation in wheat, and hemp does not compare equally with cotton or wool. For convenience of comparison, as it is impossible to give space here for the many articles included, the various commodities are divided into seven classes, and prices are given for the highest point this year and the last four months. Breadstuffs include peas and beans; meats include lard and tallow; with dairy products are eggs, fruit and vegetables; other food includes fish, coffee, tea, liquors, condiments, sugar and rice; with clothing are twelve grades of woollens, cottons, boots and shoes, ten of leather and hides, four of silk goods, seven of rubber goods, besides the raw material in each case; metals include eleven iron products, coal, petroleum and three minor metals, besides many quotations of hardware; in the miscellaneous class there are many kinds of lumber, brick, lime, glass and glassware, turpentine, hemp, linseed oil, paints, fertilizers and over sixty drugs.

	Mar. 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1
Breadstuffs	$14,122	$13,880	$13,917	$14,255	$13,853
Meats	8,594	9,068	9,014	9,195	8,669
Dairy & garden	13,272	11,532	11,251	12,231	12,383
Other food	9,370	9,618	9,650	9,803	9,640
Clothing	17,684	16,106	15,843	15,980	16,012
Metals	17,476	15,151	14,870	15,574	15,077
Miscellaneous	16,886	16,170	16,169	15,666	15,663
Totals	$97,404	$91,525	$90,714	$92,614	$91,297

A heavy movement of grain into sight calmed fears of scarcity, while high prices drove foreign purchasers out of this market for a time. This combination of depressing influences resulted in a drop of three cents in wheat and two cents in corn, which accounts for most of the alteration in the breadstuffs class. Oats remained quiet, while beans and barley gained moderately and rye slightly weakened. With an easy corn market there is nearly always a corresponding decline in live hogs and pork products, and the average of six grades of live beef also fell 14½ cents. Sheep remained steady, but the other changes took the general range of meats much below recent figures. Fluctuations were numerous in the third class, small gains appearing in fresh apples, raisins and onions, while losses occurred in cheese, hay, potatoes, dried apples and turnips. Butter and milk did not change. Less satisfactory weather for producing eggs caused a sharp gain of two cents a dozen, and this was the balance of power in the dairy and garden products. Cheaper sugar was chiefly responsible for the decline in other foodstuffs, and small gains occurred in hops, molasses and spices. Tea and malt weakened, but coffee, whiskey, rice, tobacco, fish and salt showed no variation.

The small gain in clothing was mainly due to the remarkable strength of leather and hides. These materials have advanced sharply under the better demand from boot and shoe manufacturers, but consumers are not feeling the difference, as finished products have not changed in price. A moderate advance occurred in cotton goods early in the month, being but a partial response to the phenomenal advance of the raw material during the preceding month. Later there came a severe collapse of speculation in raw cotton, and the price on November 1 was 1¼ cents lower than on October 1, a decline exactly equivalent to the advance during September. The average of 100 grades of wool was slightly lower for the month, making the loss about a cent since August 1. Raw silk averaged $5 early in the spring, and declined almost without interruption until $3 52 was quoted on October 1. The first recovery appeared on November 1, when the average was $3 72½.

Decline in the metal class was not counteracted by a single advance in any of the articles quoted. Prices of iron and steel showed a definite recovery toward the end, but the average on November 1 was lower than on October 1. Coal fell 35 cents after the strike was settled, and misfortune overtook the corner in tin at London, so that the lowest price in nine months was quoted on November 1. The Standard Oil Trust gave the people a further reduction in the cost of petroleum, making barrel cargoes 2.55 cents, or 25 per cent cheaper than at the beginning of the year. Copper, lead and tinplates did not change. In the great number of articles included under the miscellaneous heading there were many small fluctuations, but the net result was insignificant. The most important change was an advance in linseed oil from 63 to 75 cents, while turpentine, hemp and some grades of lumber also gained. On the other hand, glass and paper averaged slightly lower.

What was that remark of Croker's about there no longer being any Republican party?

Every true spirited yachtsman is delighted that C. Oliver Iselin has consented to take charge of the Columbia in the trial races against the new defender of the America's Cup. Mr. Iselin has unselfishly sacrificed his own personal interests for years for the glory of American yachting. He has worked so hard and has displayed so much talent and capacity in yachting affairs, and has achieved so notable triumphs for the distinction and fame of this country in international contests on the water, that he deserves the gratitude of all Americans. And so do all the generous yachtsmen who have spent their time, labor, intellectual effort and money to keep the America's Cup on this side of the Atlantic.

A joint debate between Bryan and Croker as to the causes of the Democratic defeat would attract much attention and add to the gayety of the Nation. Both political leaders have been extremely garrulous this year. A period of silence in their cases would excite general surprise.

The furious chase of the elusive and evasive aniseseed bag seems to be more intense and violent on Long Island this autumn than in any previous time since Hendrik Hudson tried to discover the Northwest Passage by sailing past Communipaw. Horseback riding over hedges, fences, ditches, brooks and stone walls is undoubtedly one of the most exhilarating of amusements to men and women who have the skill and courage to urge their mounts against perilous obstacles. But, after all, is the aniseseed or the fox really indispensable? Do intelligent people anywhere sincerely exult over the capture of the bag or the possession of a poor little beast's tail or feet as trophies of the chase? Why not get the fun without either seeds or tail? Is fox hunting or seed hunting a sport with the faintest touch of common sense? As to the wild pursuit of a golf ball from tee to tee, that, of course, is wholly different.

The Mott Haven Canal still smells to heaven.

The news that in addition to previous contracts of notable size and value an American company has bound itself to send an enormous number of cars to South Africa within an almost incredibly short time shows how American enterprise, ingenuity, resourcefulness and dash overcome every obstacle. Our manufacturers are so prompt, so quick and so indomitable in their undertakings that in many of the biggest industrial tasks of the day, in every quarter of the world, they surpass all rivalry. Great Britain and Germany must get more speed in some way or the United States will distance them constantly in the building of bridges, the equipment of railroads, the setting up of mills, the laying of cables, the development of mines and in other lines of activity, even in the remotest quarters of the earth.

There are not many of the minor details of the election which will be received by the American people with more of inward peace and holy joy than that which assures the retirement of Senator Pettigrew to private life.

Current reports that copper ore in large quantities has been discovered in our sister State across the North River have made something of a stir in New-Jersey. It is not likely that a new Calumet and Hecla, a new Anaconda or a new United Verde will be found anywhere in the region between Cape May and Weehawken, between the Atlantic seaboard and the peaceful Delaware. But the demand for copper for electrical and other uses has expanded so enormously and the price has risen so much within a few years that our friends to the south and west of us may well rejoice if any of their hills are proved to be copper lined and copper fastened. A profitable copper mine is more to be desired in these days than even a gold mine, unless the gold mine is one of the foremost rank. The world can readily make use of many times the quantity of copper now handled in each year, and if the ore exists in any considerable deposits within easy reach of New-York or Philadelphia the mines are sure to be developed with energy, because they will be so near excellent markets.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Hay has contributed $100 to the fund for enlarging the New-Hampshire Historical Society's building at Concord.

Professor Adolf Harnack, the rector of the University of Berlin, takes this view of missions: "Protection should neither be asked by missionaries nor given to them in certain lands. It must be recognized that missionaries give up their rights as subjects of their own countries. The missionary ought not to go to regions where he feels he cannot remain during times of persecution. If the course of political events makes the prosecution of missionary work impossible, the missionaries must withdraw, even if they lose all they had gained. State churches as such should never engage in missionary enterprise. This should be a private undertaking. Missions should leave no doubt in the mind of the Chinese that they are a purely spiritual power. They should never be recognized as identified with worldly power. They should make it clear that they do not represent the interests of Europeans or Americans, but the interests of the natives."

Through Count Talleyrand-Perigord Emperor William has promised $10,000 for prizes to be distributed at the races of the Paris Automobile Club in 1901.

It is said that when, the other day, James McNeill Whistler, the artist, was asked by Henry James what the Americans thought of him, he replied: "They say I am conceited and that my clothes don't fit." "Really, now," said James, "I think they were quite mistaken about the clothes."

William Dean Howells expects to spend the coming winter in New-Orleans, where, it is said, he will lay the scene of his next story.

Cincinnati, Nov. 8.—Governor D. W. Jones of Arkansas, accompanied by his family and staff and State officers and their families and C. G. Warner, vice-president of the Missouri Pacific, and party, passed through this city to-day on the way to Newport News, where the new monitor Arkansas will be named by Miss Bobbie Newton Jones, the Governor's daughter, on Saturday morning.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—Professor Frederick Starr, the well known anthropologist at the University of Chicago, has received a silver medal from Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. This award of honor has been given as an acknowledgment of a fine collection of busts and pictures secured by Professor Starr as the result of his studies among the Mexican Indians and sent by him to the National Scientific and Artistic Collection of Holland.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

On the steamer Kaiserin Maria Theresia, of the North German Lloyd Line, which arrived here from Bremen yesterday, were Charles F. Bradley, Mme. Teresa Carreno, Mrs. James R. Ely, David J. Ely, W. M. L. Fish, jr., Captain F. Grahn, J. W. Kerr, Colonel William Mayer, Frank B. Martin, Mr. Andrews, Charles P. Pressly, G. P. Thompson and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Whittemore.

Among the passengers on the steamer Ems, of the North German Lloyd Line, which arrived here from Genoa, Naples and Gibraltar yesterday, were F. Marion Crawford, the author; E. T. Child, Miss Annie Cover, Miss Nellie Cover, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stokes, Luigi Bignazzi, Edward S. Mecherson and John A. Griffith.

Almeric Paget sailed on the Hamburg-American steamer Deutschland yesterday.

Among the passengers who arrived at Quarantine last night from Liverpool and Queenstown on the steamer Germanic were N. D. Armstrong, John Bingham, jr., Percy S. Cradock, Mrs. C. Drexel, of Philadelphia; W. C. Eustis, S. Furman, A. W. Gilchrist, Captain P. Laurie, Charles McKeever, Captain Albert W. Money, Thomas Runciman, C. V. S. Harrison Smith and Alexander Young.

PASSENGERS ON THE MAJESTIC.

Liverpool, Nov. 8.—The White Star Line steamer Majestic, which sailed for New-York yesterday, took among her passengers Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Vanderbilt and Mrs. Duncan Cameron.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

J. Wesley Walter, of Philadelphia, ninety-five years old, has voted in the last eighteen Presidential elections, and has been a Republican since that party was organized.

"What's the disturbance over there?"

"Only a couple of half drunk pugilists who think they want to fight each other. They're indulging in hat-to-hat talks."—(Chicago Tribune.

Martin B. Schroeder, of Philadelphia, a soldier, now serving in China, writing of the occupation of Tien-Tsin, says: "If a soldier wants any work done he lays hold of the first Chinaman he encounters and compels him to do his bidding. The Russian soldiers are the worst. They work the Chinks almost to death during the day and then kill them at night. Many of the soldiers are well supplied with money which they have taken from the Chinese. An American here is held in high respect by the people of all other nations. The Japanese make fine little soldiers, but they are being butchered without mercy. Here we see Tommy Atkins. He is all right, but a fouler mouthed lot of soldiers I never heard. The French soldier is a disappointment. He looks like a drygoods clerk with an ill fitting uniform on. The Germans are all about the same size and never tire singing. The Russians are the poorest and dirtiest looking soldiers here, and they have the least friends, because they are so merciless in their treatment of the Chinese."

Clerk—Perhaps you'd like to look at some goods a little more expensive than these.

Shopper—Not necessary, but I would like to look at some of better quality.—(Philadelphia Press.

"The Sterling (Ill.) Standard" makes the following try for an alleged offer of $1,000 for the best rhyme for Michigan:

I knew a young lady from Michigan
To meet her I never should wichigan.
She'd eat of ice cream
Till with pain she would scream,
And she'd order another big dichigan.

"Experienced patent medicine men," says a gossipper in "The New-Orleans Times-Democrat," "admit the impossibility of predicting when the turning point will be reached in booming any new remedy. The amount sunk in exploiting two articles before returns come in may vary $100,000. In my opinion, the name has a good deal to do with getting a demand started. If it is hard to remember or hard to pronounce it is undoubtedly a serious handicap, and, on the contrary, a catchy, simple title, just odd enough to stick to one's memory, is in itself an advertisement worth thousands of dollars. I have a house in mind that spent a good sized fortune trying to popularize a tablet preparation with a queer Indian title that no two people pronounced in exactly the same way. It was a good thing and cleverly put before the public, and it failed, solely, I think, because people were reluctant to ask for it for fear of making themselves ridiculous by butchering the pronunciation. That's a point about which the average customer is very sensitive."

Among the campaign stories told is this one: The trolley stops; an Irish lady and ten children climb in. Conductor—"Are these your children, madam, or is it a picnic?" The lady—"They are my children and it's no picnic."—(Schoolmaster.

E. F. Atkins, of Boston, is the owner of a sugar plantation in Cuba, near the town of Fergus, which is 13,000 acres in extent. It employs 1,500 persons, and on it there are two forts, thirty miles of railroad belonging to the place, three steam railroad locomotives, many homes for the white people and the natives, a big sugar factory, and a river which floats lighters loaded with sugar from the plantation docks to the ships on the coast. Last year it raised 20,000,000 pounds of sugar, and its owner expects to do much better this year.

Mrs. Partleigh—I ought to ask Tittleton, I know, but I'm afraid if he comes here once he'll be coming all the time.

Partleigh—We could ask him some evening when Bertha is doing her piano practice.—(Boston Transcript.

THE DRAMA.

A NEW AMERICAN DRAMA.

"THE TORY'S GUEST."

In the quaint little house at Newburg, where General Washington dwelt, at that critical time in the Revolutionary War when he was engaged in maintaining communication between the middle Colonies and those of New-England, parting the British forces, and preparing for the investment of New-York, are displayed (or, at least, formerly they were) manuscript documents relative to a plot, which fortunately miscarried, to seize the person of that commander, and deliver him into the hands of his enemies. Conspiracies against the grand old chieftain were not uncommon, but this one was especially ingenious, and it almost succeeded. This is the subject that has been happily chosen by Mr. Victor Mapes, as the theme for a drama, and this subject he has treated, with marked ingenuity and to good practical purpose, in his play called "The Tory's Guest," which was produced yesterday afternoon at the Empire Theatre, by a company of Mr. Franklin Sargent's students, and which was received with more than ordinary favor by a large and unusually intelligent and discriminative audience.

The fabric differs from most of the callow compositions that are customarily presented at these trial matinees (which commonly are trials in more senses than one), in possessing several conspicuous merits. It tells its story more by action than by words. It suggests the atmosphere of the time to which it relates. It discriminates between varieties of character. It arouses and maintains a feeling of suspense. It contrives two or three situations of an effective order. It is written in fluent English, and it is comparatively free from long speeches. On the other hand, its fable is trite; its incidents are occasionally forced; its movement is impeded by episodical trivialities—odds and ends of scrappy dialogue between servants and supers, to explain what needs no explanation; its heroine is made far too easily credulous that her accepted lover is an impostor and a spy; it contains too many persons, and it is wofully weak in the element of humor. The introduction of Washington, necessary and cleverly managed in the fourth act, is superfluous and drearily ineffective in the first. The expedient of the twin brothers, who so closely resemble each other,—not merely in aspect, but in voice,—that no observer can distinguish between them, has done duty in many another play and novel, and is venerable with antiquity. There is, however, a respect due to age, and old things that are freshly used can still sometimes be made to seem effective. Mr. Mapes, making one of the brothers a gay and rattling British officer and the other a staid and serious Continental, has, in his series of connected scenes, caused them to be repeatedly mistaken for each other, and, by involving them in the plot of three old Tory inhabitants to capture General Washington,—by luring him to a dinner party at a country house, and causing the place to be surrounded by British troops,—has made their personal similarity contributive to a really romantic climax. If carefully pruned and condensed, and then committed to the hands of experienced actors, "The Tory's Guest" would assuredly make a brave show, and not improbably would capture the public fancy. Such a situation as that in which the Continental brother is surprised by the British guards, and then, being mistaken by his captors for their own leader, in disguise, is sufficiently alert to surprise their secrets and discomfit their plans, has carried to a popular success several dramas more experimental than this one. Even the somewhat crude treatment of it by Mr. Sargent's phalanx evoked a response of copious enthusiasm.

The play contains twenty-eight parts, four of which are doubles. The representative of Washington bore himself with composure and inspired respect,—and that, under the dramatic conditions provided, could not have been easy; for now, as always, since the tie-wig times of Peter Richings, that great American emerges as all dignity and decorum, all buckram and starch, a creature but momentarily escaped from a marble pedestal, and,—as old Henry Clapp said of the Rev. Dr. Osgood,—only waiting for a vacancy in the Trinity. The play that shall do justice to the character of George Washington has never been written, and probably never will be. Mr. Wallace Worsley, who doubled as the twin brothers, evinced many of the qualities of an actor—creating an illusion, and exhibiting both vivacity and serious force. The acting, in general, was at least zealous. Robert Siddle, as an old traitor, and Austin Webb, as a tipsy soldier, were notably clever. There was much screaming by some of the female players, particularly by Miss Mifflin, a lady who said that she had come all the way from Philadelphia and who began as a volcano and continued vociferously to explode throughout the representation. King Lear furnishes a salutary hint for students of this kind:

"Her voice was ever soft, gentle, and low—
An excellent thing in woman."

W. W.

CAST OF "THE TORY'S GUEST."

George, Harry	Wallace Worsley
General Washington	Edmund Liston
Caspar Moulton, a "friend" of Washington's	Robert Siddle
Joe Moulton, his son	Cornelius Garrigan
Barton, friend of Moulton's	Robert L. Sanford
Haight	Abraham Kaufman
Schmidt	John Le Roy Atwell
Captain Murphy, in Continental Army	Herman Lechner
A Soldier, in Continental Army; Colonel Buckner, in British Army	William C. de Mille
Major Randall (in British Army)	Austin Webb
Sergeant Bulty (in British Army)	Henry Dugan
Patridge (in British Army)	George E. Cooper
Stone (in British Army)	Herbert Pollard
Knowlton (in British Army)	Herman Lechner
Orderly (in British Army)	Hugo Goldsmith
First Soldier (in British Army)	L. Wallace Owen
Second Soldier (in British Army)	George H. Nichols
Third Soldier (in British Army)	Hearn Collins
Fourth Soldier (in British