Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—Monte Cristo.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—Cumberland '61.
BIJOU—8—The Belle of Bridgeport.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8:10—Foxy Quiller.
CASINO—8—Florodora.
CRITERION THEATRE—8—The Gay Lord Quex.
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—A Man from the West.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:30—In Central Park.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:20—Arizona.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8—Die Goldgrube.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8—L'Aiglon.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—12:15—8—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:30—A Royal Family.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—2:30—Two Piano Recitals.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—2—8—Mikado.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:30—Hodge, Podge & Co.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—The Princess and the Butterfly.
THE NEW-YORK THEATRE—2—8—Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S—Day and Night—Continuous Show.
PROCTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
SAVOY—2:15—8:20—Mistress Nell.
THEATRE REPUBLIC—2:15—8:15—Sag Harbor.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8—Sapho.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1900.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Ambassador Choate delivered an address before the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh on "The Career and Character of Abraham Lincoln." ═══ Russians captured an arsenal near Yang-Tsun, China, on November 10, killing two hundred Chinese; a conflict between British and Russians over the possession of railway property at Tong-Ku was reported; a Belgian traveller writes that the Amoor River was choked with bodies of Chinese, who had been slain by thousands by the Russians. ═══ Thirteen persons were killed and nineteen injured in an explosion in a German mine, due to fire damp. ═══ Four Cubans were drowned by the wrecking of a scow off the port of Havana; the captain and engineer of a towboat for failing to try to save them were arrested for cowardice. ═══ A fierce gale swept the English Channel, causing many wrecks, including a steamer, and loss of life. ═══ President McKinley sent a medal to the sailor Olsson, at Copenhagen, who saved twenty members of an American crew. ═══ It developed at the inquiry that when the Campania ran down the British bark Embleton, drowning eleven of her crew, the lookout on the steamer was a pattern maker from New-York, and not a sailor.

DOMESTIC.—President McKinley invited all the members of the Cabinet to retain their offices in his second term; they expressed a desire to remain unless prevented by urgent personal reasons; it is believed that Secretary Long and Attorney-General Griggs will retire. ═══ Secretary Long will recommend to Congress the establishment of a National Naval Reserve in place of the existing Naval Militia. ═══ The proposed consolidation of great steamship lines was confirmed by Brown & Sons, of Baltimore, and it is said the International Steamship Company is to be the buyer of the Atlantic Transport and Pacific Mail companies. ═══ Mayor Flood of Elmira has been arrested, charged with forgery in the first degree. ═══ State Engineer Bond has asked Governor-elect Odell for an extension of time in which to report on the cost of a barge canal. ═══ The twentieth session of the Church Congress of the Episcopal Church began in Providence. ═══ A masked burglar was caught in a Lake Shore residence in Chicago in the act of chloroforming Mrs. Orrin W. Potter.

CITY.—Stocks were reactionary and generally lower. ═══ Grant Brothers, stock brokers, assigned and there were rumors of a defalcation. ═══ Edward A. Treat was appointed receiver of W. L. Strong & Co. in an action by William L. Strong's executors for an accounting and to wind up the business. ═══ J. Noble Hayes, announced that the Ice Trust charges against Mayor Von Wyck would be pressed before the Governor. ═══ The clergy of the Presbytery of New-York began a three days' prayer session in retreat at Riverdale. ═══ Evidence of widespread fraud in divorce cases was presented to the Grand Jury, several lawyers being involved; indictments were found and a confession was secured from one of the women in the case. ═══ It was announced that Bishop Potter's evidence of police protection of vice was formulated, and that charges were ready for presentation to the Mayor. ═══ The Southern Pacific Railway Company secured control of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, acquiring also the Harriman interests; ═══ Archbishop Corrigan presided at a Triduum in St. Patrick's Cathedral in honor of St. John the Baptist de La Salle, who was canonized in May. ═══ It was announced that Richard Croker would sail for England on Saturday.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Increasing cloudiness, probably with rain, turning to snow; cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 50 degrees; lowest, 40; average, 43½.

The TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, *$1.50 a year. Wednesday's issue, in wrappers, 2 cents a copy. This edition, 6 pages, has the same news as the Daily, and is adapted for the region beyond the immediate range of the Daily.*

PROPOSED TERMS IN CHINA.

Dr. Morrison, easily the foremost of correspondents in China during 1900, gives us through "The Times," of London, a far more intelligible account of the tentative agreement at Peking than that in the "Cologne Gazette," referred to yesterday. He tells us explicitly not only that the Envoys are agreed, and upon what subjects, but also what is the purport of their agreement. It will be observed from the text of his dispatch, published in our columns yesterday morning, that the proposed terms are much like those suggested some weeks ago by the French Government and freely discussed at that time. There does not seem to be any reason now for changing the opinion then expressed of them, that some are just and proper and some of doubtful utility, if not of doubtful propriety.

The building of a memorial to the murdered German Minister and the sending of an Imperial Prince to Germany to convey an apology would be fitting deeds for China to perform. So would be the putting to death of the eleven officials, if proved guilty, and the dismissal and punishment hereafter of unfaithful and inefficient Governors. The suspension of examinations in disorderly districts would doubtless much impress the native mind. The payment of indemnity may well be required, and the maintenance of permanent legation guards is merely a question of numbers. Nor is the suppression of the Boxers by Imperial proclamation an unreasonable demand. But when we get beyond these things, to the remaining items, the way is not so clear.

No doubt it would be a good thing for a single Foreign Minister to be substituted for the cumbrous and irresponsible Tsung-li-Yamen, and for the Emperor to be accessible to "rational intercourse, as in civilized countries." But due weight must be given to the consideration that in civilized countries alien Powers are not permitted to dictate the organization of the Foreign Office and the rules of court etiquette. We doubt if the German Emperor, for example, would regard with favor a demand that he make himself more readily accessible to the representatives of other lands. He would probably reply that that was exclusively his affair. Nor is it quite clear that the demands for the razing of the Taku forts and the alien guarding of the road to Peking are wholly reasonable, though it is proper to require that those forts shall not be used in menace to friendly Powers and that the road shall be always free and open. Finally, as to the prohibition of importations of arms and ammunition, that is an unheard of thing save in the case of savage tribes, such as those in the Congo, and it would, anyway, be ineffective, partly because of the smuggling that would be done and partly because China would soon be making her own supplies.

It is said that China must submit to demands that no great Power would tolerate, because she is not fully civilized and has acted savagely. But that suggests the real gist of the matter. If such be the case, it may be asked, why make that demand for "rational intercourse, as in civilized countries"? Must not China be treated either as a civilized, independent, sovereign Power or as an uncivilized, dependent, subject State? To such questions there is the obvious answer that there are precedents, in our own history as well as in the history of other nations, for occupying a middle ground; but it is not easy in this instance to define such middle ground with confidence and security. Much of the trouble European countries have had with China has arisen from the illogical system of saying to her, in effect—and of acting upon it—"We will hold you to the full responsibility of an independent sovereignty, but will not grant you authority or recognize your rights as such." It may now be possible and wise, with regard to her own welfare and the permanent advantage of the rest of the world, to assume a different attitude toward her.

THE CITIZENS UNION ADDRESS.

The spirit manifested in the address of the Citizens Union is one of the hopeful signs of the campaign to secure good municipal government. The document is free from talk about "protests against the Republican machine," which was so rife in the early stages of the last Mayoralty contest. Some men were then a little more given to showing their disapproval of the Republican organization than to using its strength in behalf of anti-Tammany government, and they did all they could do to prepare the way for the inexcusable folly of the organization leaders in running a third ticket. The Republican organization learned its lesson, and in 1899 made the promise of co-operation for true municipal non-partisanship, which it evidently intends to keep this year. A few individual expressions of disinclination to have any dealings with wicked politicians have been heard, but officially the Citizens Union discountenances such a disposition, and promises to spare no efforts to secure the active co-operation of all organizations, societies and individuals qualified to render effective service.

No one body can render such effective service as the Republican party. Its organization is ready to meet the systematic campaigning of Tammany as no improvised system could hope to be. Thousands of persons vote its ticket as a matter of habit. The system perfected for general political contests is indispensable in the present early stage of education in the idea of municipal non-partisanship. It can doubtless be made available to support non-partisan candidates for city offices on the terms proposed by the Union, if those terms are really lived up to. The Union says that it wants men who will "not use their offices nor permit them to be used for any partisan purpose." That means not merely to refrain from helping any political party aiding in the election, but also to refrain from working against the standing of a political party as a State and National body.

It is worth while, if union is to be secured, to keep this double obligation in mind. The Republican organization could not be blamed if it should refuse to accept a candidate who, it believed, would use the Mayor's office in the name of municipal non-partisanship to undermine it as a force in general politics. Some men who might be admirably equipped otherwise for the business administration of a city would undoubtedly be such partisans of non-partisanship that they would regard it as a social duty to break down political machines. Therefore it is a wise plan of the Union to attempt no dictation of candidates, but to seek union on men who, while measuring up to its high standard of executive ability, sincerity and honesty, will at the same time be acceptable to other organizations and not be regarded as inimical to their prosperity in their own proper field.

To that endeavor we hope that the voters' canvass which The Tribune has undertaken and of which we print the early results this morning will largely and usefully contribute.

CLOSE OF THE PARIS FAIR.

Some curious but not altogether unpleasant impressions are produced by the announcements made at the closing of the World's Fair in Paris, which was effected this week after a prolongation of the season for an extra week. Particularly pleasant is it to know that, from the French point of view, which is after all the essential one, the fair has not been the failure some have depicted it as being. In point of number of visitors it appears to have been the most successful ever held. We are told that more than fifty million persons passed through the gates. The number was probably ascertained by counting the tickets received, and as on the closing evening at any rate five tickets were required for each person admitted, that method of computation may not be altogether accurate, though due allowance should have been made, and probably was, for the quinqueplicate tickets. There can be no doubt that the number of admissions, even if it fell short of the reported fifty millions, far exceeded that of any other fair. The Paris fair of 1889 reported only 32,354,111; the Chicago fair of 1893, only 27,529,400; the Philadelphia fair of 1876, 9,789,392, and the first of all, in London in 1851, 6,170,000. For a single day's attendance, however, the Paris fair did not equal the record. We are told that more than 600,000 visitors entered it on one day. But on one day in Chicago the number rose to more than 760,000. The receipts from admission fees, concessions, etc., have unquestionably been far less at the Paris fair than at Chicago, since tickets have been sold at a sou each, and even at a lower price. Indeed, low prices and small receipts from entrance fees have been the rule at all fairs in Paris. Thus in London in 1851 there were 6,170,000 admissions and $2,530,000 receipts, while in Paris in 1855 5,162,330 admissions brought in only $1,280,000. In Philadelphia in 1876 there were 9,789,392 admissions and $3,813,749 receipts, while in Paris in 1878 the figures were 16,032,725 and $2,531,650. And in Chicago in 1893 there were 27,529,400 visitors and $14,117,332 receipts, while in Paris in 1889 the 32,354,111 represented only $8,380,000.

The immediate receipts of the fair are, however, a small part of the profits accruing to Paris and to France, and it is agreeable to learn that the latter are regarded by so good an authority as M. Hanotaux as quite satisfactory. The increase of receipts of the National Treasury has this year been nearly $20,000,000; the local octroi duties in Paris have correspondingly increased, and there are quays, bridges, transportation lines, etc., remaining for the permanent betterment of the city. The impetus given to business has doubtless also been considerable, and while Paris and France can scarcely be supposed to be in need of advertising, it is conceivable that the better acquaintance with them which the world has acquired will be to their profit. Perhaps, too, we may properly set down on the side of gain the undetermined benefits resulting from increase of friendly relations with various countries. It is notable that while eleven years ago the British were first in number among the visitors, this year the Germans have been by far the most numerous. This fact is due not to the abstention of the British from visiting the fair, although that has been most marked, but to the enormous increase in attendance of Germans. It may reasonably be hoped that this circumstance will result in, and, indeed, is the indication of, an increased friendliness between France and Germany far greater than any temporary estrangement between France and Great Britain. The part world's fairs have played during the last half century in increasing international friendships and promoting civilized intercourse is not to be estimated in mathematical terms, but it is doubtless very great, and in contributing thereto this end of the century fair has not been backward. Upon that result, as well as upon the more tangible successes of the enterprise, Paris and France are entitled to the cordial congratulations of the world.

FLOCKING TO THE BIG TOWN.

These are brisk and busy days in New-York for merchants, bankers, brokers, manufacturers, agents, speculators and for the host of people who seek to make life here attractive and agreeable. Our exchanges, our marts of trade, our wholesale houses, our mills and shops are throbbing with multiplied and intensified activity. Buyers who came to town earlier in the year and went home last month have returned in troops to make additional purchases. Merchants in every State in the Union are adding to their stocks with sanguine expectations of the winter sales. Fresh orders are pouring in upon the mills day after day, and purchasers of all classes are thronging in upon the shopkeepers and are buying goods with remarkable freedom.

This city has seen many a lively and stirring winter, but the outlook now is exhilarating and inspiriting in the extreme. When New-York's hotels, restaurants and theatres are thriving no one can dispute that there is plenty of money in circulation and that people generally are buoyant and hopeful. Within a few years many costly and sumptuous hotels and restaurants have been opened in Manhattan, and the list of theatres is a long one. It is evident that in general such establishments have been taxed to the limit of their capacity since the elections were decided, and the managers of all these places express unbounded confidence that there will be more people in town throughout the coming season—people of the class who desire the choicest of surroundings and are ready to pay liberally for the gratification of their tastes. The rush to the metropolis of wealthy residents of other cities North, East, South and West is now almost at its flood, and will reach its highest mark next week, the week of the Horse Show.

Our parks and drives are now gay and glittering with the handsomest equipages to be found in any American community, and the number and variety of vehicles and horses are bewildering. Our avenues and streets are bustling with the multitudes of tastefully garmented, well nourished, comfortable and joyous men, women and children. No need to go over the figures of the census to realize the splendid growth of New-York. The scenes in the streets are evidence enough. Then watch the tremendous pressure of travel on the local transportation lines, the elevated and surface roads alike. Manhattan and the other boroughs present each winter a more tempting range of recreations and attractions for visitors from every quarter of the globe. A triumphant, fascinating, enjoyable winter lies before New-Yorkers, their friends and guests and the strangers within their gates.

FIGHTING WITH FACTS.

In calling attention to the loose system under which the city government is carried on, and the waste and corruption which inevitably follow from careless and inaccurate estimates and ignorance on the part of the appropriating power, the Merchants' Association sets for itself a golden rule which should be as chart and compass to all reformers. It says: "When one publicly makes such allegations as these it is incumbent on him to prove his statements." This it promises to do concerning the statements of waste and extravagance, which it makes in such detail as to warrant belief that full proof is behind them.

General denunciation of corrupt or inefficient government is one of the commonest things in the world. Everybody has been told that Tammany misrules this city, and the majority of people in a general way suppose it is true, but also assume that it is not half as bad as represented, because many charges put forth are never fully substantiated. Some evils known to exist are of a nature difficult to prove. But many others denounced, and doubtless justly denounced, are unproved because men do not take the trouble to fortify themselves with definite facts before plunging into a contest for the right. How often do we see professed reformers making positive statements which under challenge they cannot substantiate! To such persons, who want to work reforms with glittering generalities, the Merchants' Association has already set an admirable example. While others were talking in loose terms about the menace of Ramapo it went to work to learn the facts. It learned them so well that it stopped the Ramapo contract and gave the people of New-York a mass of trustworthy data with which to fight effectively for the preservation of their water supply system. That method of fact getting applied to other departments of our city government is better than any amount of oratory for the promotion of reforms.

The Tribune has hitherto sought to impress upon the Charter Revision Commissioners the necessity of devising an administrative system under which expenditures shall be better regulated. The people will never accept as satisfactory a charter that allows their rulers to go on indefinitely spending a hundred millions a year in the present haphazard fashion, which leaves nobody knows how much to be wasted or stolen. The Merchants' Association is right in calling for a change of system under which officials can know what they are doing. An honest man at the head of a department now must to a great extent go it blind. We hope the association will persist in its work until the city government is managed with the accuracy and responsibility in the matter of expenditures which are exacted in a great railroad office where comparable sums are spent.

In good old Democratic Kentucky it is not considered of any use even to try to get an honest count. What was it we used to hear a long while ago about "consent of the governed"? In Kentucky that means consenting to be robbed.

In the death of Marcus Daly the breeding, racing and trotting interests of this country lose one of the most liberal, broad minded and far seeing supporters that they have ever known. Mr. Daly had a passionate admiration for the noblest specimens of horseflesh. He was as enthusiastic over the finest trotters as Robert Bonner was, and he was as devoted to champion racers as James R. Keene was to Domino. Moreover, in Montana he had an immense stock farm, containing big troops of celebrated stallions, mares and their produce. He owned some of the most famous runners and trotters ever seen in any part of the world, including that superb racehorse Hamburg, one of the greatest in the annals of the turf, a mighty champion among champions. The amount of money which Mr. Daly spent upon horses and on his breeding farm would have staggered any man whose wealth was not measured by millions. He gave so much of his time and toil to the Anaconda mine and to his manifold Montana interests that he was often absent when his best horses were winning honors and renown, although no man enjoyed more keenly the excitement of watching hotly contested races. He was a warm advocate of honorable sport and detested trickery and cheating on the racetracks. His death weakens the American turf.

The cheerfulness with which Southern Democrats smile through their tears over the defeat of Mr. Bryan must be trying to the Nebraskan. They cannot be mourners even for a decorous political funeral.

It is now proposed to build a railroad between Damascus and Mecca, the chief use of which will be to carry Mahometan pilgrims to and from the Arabian city which is so much revered among the devout believers in the Koran. Earlier in the century it was death for any foreigner if he were caught within the boundaries of the Holy City. The story of the dangers to which Captain Burton was exposed when in disguise he entered the temple consecrated to the memory of Mahomet and gazed upon the Kaaba has not yet lost its picturesque and absorbing interest. It is thought probable that American locomotive engines will be used on the projected line, as they are used on so many other railroads outside of the United States. Could anything more incongruous and startling be imagined than the thought that the shriek of the whistle of an engine constructed on the banks of the Delaware may in a few years startle the echoes of Mecca and Medina? Was ever vision of the Prophet himself more amazing and suggestive!

The Police Commissioners are slowly making up their minds that the Civil Service law "goes." It is hard, but they must come to it.

Wall Street rumors that Metropolitan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit are soon to be tied together in the closest of fraternal bonds have subsided, and they were undoubtedly premature. Nevertheless, in the fulness of time it is probable that the whole vast network of local lines, from the outer edge of Queens on the east, from the furthest verge of Richmond, throughout the entire territory of Brooklyn, and from the Battery to the upper borders of The Bronx, will come under one supreme direction and control. Such is the probable tendency and drift of things, and before 1910 it may be that underground trains, overhead and surface tracks and all the corporations interested in urban traffic may be working harmoniously together on terms much more intimate and more firmly adjusted than those of mere amity and goodwill.

The wisdom of having Devery indicted is to be judged in the light of the day when the Grand Jury acted. What might he not have done if the Grand Jury and the Governor had not scared him into doing his duty, instead of creating disorder, as he threatened?

The Tax Department announces that the total valuation of the real estate in the five boroughs which make up this metropolis is $3,168,557,700 for 1900, an advance over the valuation for 1899 of $236,112,236. Within the borders of New-York, as the census shows, there are now living more than three millions and a half of men, women and children. For each human being in the five boroughs, then, the real estate valuation is less than $1,000, but it is an undoubted fact that if all the buildings and lands were assessed for taxable purposes at their full market worth the total valuation would be far above $4,000,000,000, and it would probably be above $5,000,000,000. It is not customary, however, and it may not be advisable to tax real estate at the full measure of its market figures, and it is reasonably certain that even with a valuation of less than $1,000 on buildings and land for each inhabitant this city must be ranked as among the richest in history, both in the aggregate and in proportion to the number of its people.

PERSONAL.

Lord Frederick Hamilton, who has retired from the editorship of "The Pall Mall Gazette," is succeeded by G. R. Halkett, who has for some time been art editor.

The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon said in an address in Boston on Monday that of thirty-two places of amusement in New-York City only five were such that Christian people might properly go to them, while sixteen were unfit for any one to patronize.

Denver, Nov. 13.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Boyle, Inspector-General of the Department of Colorado, was retired to-day, having reached the age limit. He was born in Bay Ridge, Long Island, on November 13, 1838. Major Alfred C. Sharp succeeds him. Colonel Boyle fought in three wars and in Indian campaigns almost without number.

Chancellor Snow, of the Kansas State University, is to have a year's vacation, on account of failing health. "His labors in connection with the university," says "The Topeka State Journal," "have been of such a high order and withal so bravely and modestly applied throughout these years that no manner of complaint has ever arisen. His work in natural history especially, has made him a reputation beyond State lines and given the university a high standing among the educational institutions of the country. The head of the State university is now a man of about sixty years of age. It is expected that the Regents will take much of the active work from his shoulders in the future."

Count Cogni, who accompanied the Duke of Abruzzi on his recent Polar expedition, has just been married to his cousin, Signorina Nasi.

To Charles F. Binns, the director of the New-York State School of Clay Working and Ceramics, has been awarded a silver medal for the collection of the economic clays of the United States which was made for the Paris Exposition. The exhibit consists of over one hundred examples of useful clays, each specimen being shown in three conditions, crude, prepared and fired. The department of mines has applied to have this collection form part of its exhibit at the Pan-American Exhibition in Buffalo.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Included with those booked to sail to-day for Antwerp on the Red Star Line steamer Southwark are Miss Katherine Burnes, W. H. Dole, Miss Anna Higgins, Mrs. T. F. King and Captain and Mrs. Harry Reade.

Some of those who will sail for Southampton to-day on the American Line steamer St. Louis are Samuel M. Taylor, United States Consul at Glasgow, Scotland; Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Cheever, P. S. Allison, Thomas McG. Allison, Henry Burk, Mr. and Mrs. William Chappell, Mr. and Mrs. John Dean, the Misses Eliza and Anna Dean, Miss M. Field, Hugh Hastings, C. L. Howard, Clement Just, William Howell Lockerman, United States Consul at Aden, Arabia; H. H. McBride, Captain A. N. McGray, J. McD. Mackay, R. W. Milbank, Mr. and Mrs. William Nicholson, Mrs. George S. Scott, Lord Strathdona, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Van der Oidermolen, Mrs. M. Winter, Miss Edith Wood and Miss E. Wykes.

On the White Star steamer Germanic will sail to-day for Liverpool James Clarke, H. E. Crawford, Miss Nellie Hardie, H. M. Hilton, R. F. Newton, Henry Peck.

On the Atlantic Transport Line steamer Minnehaha, which arrived here from London yesterday, were Poultney Bigelow, the Rev. W. H. Cavanaugh, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bowman, Mrs. G. Lee Lawrence, T. Scott Lowry, Dr. E. G. Warne and Mrs. Pope Yeatman.

MARCUS DALY'S PALLBEARERS.

The pallbearers to attend the funeral of Marcus Daly, at his home, No. 725 Fifth-ave., this morning, were selected last evening, and are J. B. Haggin, John W. Mackay, Henry H. Rogers, William J. Hull, Hugh J. Grant, John A. Sullivan, Hosmer V. Parsons and William Scallon.

GENERAL PORTER TAKES A VACATION.

Paris, Nov. 13.—The United States Ambassador to France, General Horace Porter, left Paris this morning on the vacation which he did not take during the Exposition because American interests demanded his presence here. He will be absent about seven weeks, and will spend the time mostly in the southern part of Spain.

Henry Vignaud, secretary of the United States Embassy, will be Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

BARONESS VON KETTELER TO GO ABROAD.

Detroit, Nov. 13.—Baroness von Ketteler, whose husband was murdered by the Chinese in Peking, is improving slowly at the home of her father, Henry B. Ledyard, president of the Michigan Central Railroad Company. When she arrived there about five weeks ago her condition was such that her relatives for a time were greatly alarmed. She is now convalescent. Friends of the family say that as soon as she is able she will cross the seas to the late home of Baron von Ketteler, and will be received by Emperor William, who has requested her to come.

COUNT TOLSTOI'S DRAMA COMPLETE.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 13.—Count Tolstoi has finished the drama, "The Corpse," upon which he has been engaged for some time past. The play, which is in twelve scenes, will be produced immediately after its publication.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The supply of Rhode Island turkeys," says "The Providence Journal," "is decidedly limited this year. Horace Vose, the Westerly turkey king, says that the shipment will about equal that of last season, but ten years ago three times as many turkeys were marketed as are raised now. To Mr. Vose's mind the outlook for the turkey industry is rather dark, and growing worse each year. On some farms, unknown to the general public, several turkeys are being tenderly reared and fattened, and when the time comes the handsomest will be sent to President McKinley, with Mr. Vose's compliments. Mr. Bryan will be left out this year, although he was remembered by Mr. Vose four years ago. Mr. Vose enjoys a distinction that is shared by no other man in this land. He furnishes the President with his turkey, and it is sent from Westerly, R. I. These two facts are known wherever the newspaper spreads its wings. The majority do not remember his name, but they remember the place and they remember the deed. Senator Anthony sent the first Rhode Island turkey to the President of the United States. When Mr. Anthony died, the elder Nathan F. Dixon continued the practice. When he ceased, Mr. Vose took up the custom in his own name."

Paternal Joy.—"You laughed heartily at that story Gubbins told."

"Yes, it was one of mine."—(Indianapolis Journal.

A sanitary Bible, for use in the administration of oaths, has been put on the market. It is bound with white cellulod, instead of leather, and it can, therefore, be washed and disinfected from time to time.

"Is Miss Triller an obliging singer?"

"Oh, yes; half the time she refuses to sing."—(Philadelphia Bulletin.

The United States Consul at Magdeburg, Germany, describes an electrical farm operated in Germany in which the power for generating the electric current was derived from a stream whose waters were dammed up to secure the necessary fall to turn a large turbine wheel. Nearly all the farm machinery, including pumps, harvesters, feed cutters, thrashing machines, churns and ploughs, were operated by the electricity thus generated, which was conducted to all parts of the farm on overhead wires.

"What de news f'um Marse William at de capital?" asked the colored constituent.

"Well, the paper says that he 'has the floor.'"

"De goodness gracious! Is he drunk already?"—(Atlanta Constitution.

An English missionary to British Guiana tells this story: "Hanging over the fence about the cabin was a huge tiger skin. We had arrived only a few days after the animal was killed. 'Tell us about it,' I said, for, like the Athenians of old, we had nothing else to do just then but to tell or to hear some new thing. 'Well,' said Alec,' 'nebba trouble trouble till trouble troubles you. Dis fellow trouble a' we too much. He came in de night and steal de pork. He came 'gain and take a' we fowl. So we say, "We no clea' groun' fo' monkey fo' run 'pon, and we no rear fowl fo' tigah to eat. So we must catch he one dem night." Three of us get we guns, we climb 'pon tree, and we wait and we say, "Ebery day debil help tief, one day God mus' help watchman." By and by we hear noise, massa. Tigah come carrying hog 'tween he teet'. Bang! Tigah stop, tigah growl. Bang! Tigah roll ober. He keep still, but we say, "Ebery shut eye no asleep." We gib he one more. Bang! He dead fo' true. We haul he up. Dere he skin. "No ketchee, no habee."'"

Great Author—Waiter, this steak is as tough as leather.

Waiter—I've always heard you was an orginal character, sir, but I'm hanged if you don't jist say the same as all on 'em do!—(Harlem Life.

"Near Cape Ray about 1830," says "The Newfoundland Magazine," "an old man, a young girl and a boy of twelve saved all the crew and passengers of a Canadian packet ship. So common are wrecks that when men engage for fishery it is part of the agreement that the servant shall get his share of the "wrack." Houses in these neighborhoods are all furnished and ornamented from lost ships. When the Rev. J. J. Curling first came to the colony he was holding a service in one of these places. An old fisherman kept looking at his fine coat. 'That be a fine piece of cloth,' said the old man at last, laying his hand on the minister's arm. 'Never seed a better bit of cloth in my life. Get 'e out of a wrack, sir?'"

Hazlitt—So you really think that Miss Mezzotint is a genuine artist? And yet you never heard her.

Barsad—No, but she freely admits that she sings her selections. She does not claim that she "renders" them.—(Boston Transport.

BISHOP DOANE ON CHINA.

TROUBLE CAUSED BY COMMERCIAL DISTURBANCES—CHRISTIANITY MUST CONQUER PAGANISM.

Albany, Nov. 13.—Bishop William Croswell Doane, in an address delivered to-day to the clergy of his diocese, devoted himself to a defence of missions, and spoke particularly of the trouble in China. He said in part:

We cannot be content to live in a Christian civilization when we are next door neighbors to a civilized barbarism anywhere. We must overcome it, or they will overwhelm us. I take no stock in that weird dream that is called the "yellow danger," because it is based merely on brute force and outnumbering multitudes, and leaves out God and His mysterious providence, and leaves out Jesus Christ and His promised presence, synonymous almost with his commission, "to the end of the world," "to the utmost parts of the earth." Christianity must conquer paganism.

Meanwhile, before the marvels and the mystery of the strange order in disorder of things in the world to-day, we are shut up to one of two alternatives—either a hopeless belief in the relentless cruelty of destiny, which crushes, like a car of Juggernaut, all that stands in its way, or a hopeful faith in the overruling providence of God. Meanwhile the lie is given to the scoffs and sneers at the unfruitful unreality of missions by the course of the men who risk and the men who have laid down their lives by the thousands in China this very year. Meanwhile the call is all the louder to reinforce the ranks and push still further on the only religion that really makes for peace.

Meanwhile there is the duty of rejecting and refuting the senseless silliness of the devil's apothegm, first the missionary, then the Consul, then the gunboat," by the demonstration of the fact that everywhere the missionary ought to be the pioneer. As Livingston said, "Where commerce ends missions begin." It is true, as a matter of course, that the civilization which follows in the train of the Gospel must represent itself by government and protect itself after it has won its way by evident superiority over the conditions which it seeks to improve. But it is false to imply that missions are the cause of war, because the missionaries are the least obnoxious of the foreigners, because demands for government protection are based on citizenship, and not on Christianity, and because the wars that have come from the progress of civilization are not Gospel wars, but "opium wars" and the like.

Meanwhile the diabolical diplomacy which seeks only selfish advantage by sinful spoliation must give way to the Christian statesmanship which is patient, unprovoking and seeketh not its own. I stand as an American citizen to-day, thankful and proud that this Government, new and untrained in dealing with the entangling complications of foreign nations and with the treacheries and subtleties of the Oriental mind, has been first and foremost in the dignity, the firmness, the foresight and the wisdom of its counsels and its words. Brethren and friends, we dare not, as Christians or as Americans, be fainthearted and fearful in this crisis of the world's affairs.

YALE READY FOR LEONID METEORS.

New-Haven, Conn., Nov. 13.—The Yale Observatory has made preparations for observing for three nights, beginning with to-night, the expected shower of Leonid meteors. An improved apparatus will be used, and the second station of the observatory will be moved out several miles to the Webb Farm, in Hamden, in order to obtain a larger angle of observation. The apparatus heretofore used to measure the speed of the meteors will again be operated. Officers of the observatory, however, do not express much hope that the Leonid shower will take place.

RELATING TO SOCIETY.

Many marriage bells are ringing to-day. It is the date for the November weddings, and all other entertainments or social affairs which may be arranged for town are subservient to these. Of the many weddings which take place to-day this column has already made mention. Among these are the marriages of Miss Minturn and Amos R. Pinchot, at St. George's Episcopal Church; of Miss Laura Miller and Edward S. Isham, jr., at the Church of the Incarnation; of Miss Elizabeth Gans and William Wilson, jr., at All Angels' Church, and of Miss Katherine Bohlen Hagerdorn and Howard Churchill Hurlburt, in the chantry of Grace Church.

To-morrow will take place the wedding of Miss Louisa Morgan and Herbert Livingston Satterlee. The church decorations and those for the house have already been described in this column. The reception will be very large, and many who are in the country will come to town for the occasion. Both Miss Morgan and Mr. Satterlee have a host of friends, and these are not restricted to the very modish world, but extend to many other circles. The maid of honor of Miss Morgan will be Miss Annie Morgan, younger sister of the bride, while the bevy of bridesmaids will include Miss Ursula Morgan, daughter of John T. Morgan, and Miss Caroline Morgan, daughter of George H. Morgan, both girls being cousins of the bride. The latter's wedding dress is of white satin, with high neck and long sleeves, and trimmed with magnificent point lace. The bridal veil will be of the same material. It was worn by the bride's mother and sister at their respective weddings. It will be fastened with a spray of diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, are due to-day on the White Star ship. Mrs. Francis Ormond French, Miss Elsie French and Alfred G. Vanderbilt arrived in town yesterday, to be here to meet them. Mrs. Vanderbilt, it is understood, will return to Newport with Mrs. French. The last report from Newport is that the Vanderbilt-French wedding will take place on January 14.

Among the arrivals in New-York for the weddings are Mrs. Seth Barton French, who closes her house at Hot Springs; Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, and Mrs. and Miss Eno, from their country place in Connecticut.

The first of Mrs. Astor's dinner parties will take place on December 15, and will be restricted to the younger set. The date of the Van Alen-Post wedding is now fixed for December 19.

The Meadow Brook pack were out yesterday for a somewhat exciting run from East Williston to Old Westbury and to Westbury, the finish being near the old church. Both W. C. Hayes and Harry Savage Page were thrown, and while the latter managed to remount and to come in among the first flight at the finish, W. C. Hayes had to be taken to his home, at Hempstead Farm, in a trap. In the saddle were Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Foxhall P. Keene, Samuel Willets, Ralph Ellis, Ernest Hayes and Warner Baltazzi.

The Varuna is to sail this morning. Eugene Higgins, as already announced, takes with him a large party, in which are Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinton Smith, Miss Emily Hoffman and John Duer. The trip will be extensive, and will embrace the West Indies, Bermuda and the Madeiras and thence to the Riviera.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor will be one of the patronesses who will receive at the Assembly on December 13. With her will be Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and Mrs. Charles A. Post. Miss Nora Iselin, the step-daughter of Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, and Miss May Goelet will be among the debutantes.

Colonel and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have had a small house party at Ferncliff. Mrs. Edward S. Willing, Mrs. Astor's mother, was among the guests. In the house party given by Mrs. Ogden Mills is Miss Evelyn Burden, who arrived from Europe on Saturday last.

There is a rumor that Mrs. George Keppel may visit this country. George Keppel has been in New-York, off and on, for the last year. He is