Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Arizona.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8—Fanchon the Cricket.
BIJOU THEATRE—8:15—The Auctioneer.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Martha.
CASINO—8:15—Florodora.
CRITERION THEATRE—8:30—A Royal Rival.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:10—"... Messenger Boy.
EDEN MUSEE—Day and Evening—World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—The Second in Command.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:30—Richard Lovelace.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:30—Captain Jinks.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—San Toy.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8—Tom Moore.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:15—The Rogers Brothers in Washington.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—The Forest Lovers.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—8:15—Miranda of the Balcony.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Shadows of a Great City.
NEW SAVOY THEATRE—8:15—The Red Kloof.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—8:15—The King's Carnival.
PASTOR'S—Day and Night—Continuous Show.
PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—1:30 to 10:30—Forbidden Fruit and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET—1:30 to 10:30—The Jilt and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET—1:30 to 10:30—A Fair Rebel and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET—1:30 to 10:30—Incog and Varieties.
THEATRE REPUBLIC—8:15—The Bonnie Brier Bush.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:30—Don Cæsar's Return.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1901.

NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A dispatch from Port of Spain says Venezuela will probably declare war on Colombia September 28. ═══ Much disappointment was expressed in Great Britain with the work of Shamrock II in the first attempted contest for the Cup. ═══ General Wood reached Havana from Tampa on the steamer Kanawha. ═══ In a fight between Turks and Albanians in Servia, fifty-four men were reported killed and wounded. ═══ It was reported that a dispute between Great Britain and Turkey had assumed serious proportions. ═══ The Danish Ministry has resumed negotiation for the sale of the Danish West Indies. ═══ The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York arrived at Winnipeg. ═══ Great care was taken to protect King Edward on his journey from the Continent to England. ═══

DOMESTIC.—Captain Wise of the Yale testified before the Schley Court of Inquiry that he did not tell Schley of his conviction that the Spanish fleet was in Santiago Harbor, because he thought Sigsbee would do so; neither did he signal the news, as he might have done. ═══ Franklin Murphy was nominated for Governor of New-Jersey by the Republican State Convention at Trenton, which pledged loyal support to President Roosevelt. ═══ Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, was sentenced by Justice White, in Buffalo, to be put to death in the week of October 28; he declared in court that he had no accomplices in the murder. ═══ Two plans for suffrage restriction were laid before the Virginia Constitutional Convention. ═══ The resignation of Justice William Rumsey, of the Seventh Judicial District, has been received at Albany; Judge John F. Parkhurst, of Bath, is prominently mentioned to succeed him. ═══ Cresceus, champion of the trotters, failed to lower his record of 2:02¼ at Philadelphia, but gave a wonderful exhibition, making the mile in 2:04½. ═══ Judge William Fisher, a well known Maryland lawyer, died in Baltimore. ═══ Secretary Gage received $6,150 from an anonymous writer as a contribution to the "conscience fund." ═══ Postmaster-General Smith called for bids for a weekly mail service to Porto Rico and Venezuela.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular, with strength at the close. ═══ The first race for the America's Cup ended in a fluke, the yachts being unable to finish within the time limit; the Columbia was ahead at the close. ═══ Seth Low intimated that he would be liberal in excise affairs if elected Mayor. ═══ Six men were killed by the explosion of an oil tank in Newark. ═══ Anti-Tammany candidates were named in three Assembly districts; in the other districts the conferences were postponed. ═══ The Diocesan Convention adjourned after deferring action on the question of the division of the diocese, taking action looking toward the support of State legislation for the benefit of the Church, and nominating members of the standing committee, and Federate Council. ═══ The Union Theological Seminary announced the beginning of a new course of lectures for the benefit of laymen who do not wish to study for the ministry, but desire to engage in other Christian work. ═══ It was said that the dismissal of Patrolman O'Neill greatly increased the chances of the removal of Devery. ═══ It was announced that a site for the rapid transit railroad power house had been bought, subject to the approval of the commission.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 66 degrees; lowest, 50; average, 58.

TAMMANY AND THE CHILDREN.

Tammany is trying hard to persuade the people of New-York that it is doing its duty by the school children. With characteristic impudence it points to the schoolhouses built during the last four years, and would try to convince the voters that its foresight is to be credited with such improvements as have been made. As a matter of fact, however, it is to a considerable degree merely the beneficiary of the progressive policy inaugurated under the Strong administration. When Tammany went out of power in 1895 it left the city with utterly inadequate school facilities. Mayor Strong had not merely to keep abreast of the growing school population of his own term, but, so far as possible, make up for the neglect of his predecessors. As it takes about two years after the money is provided to condemn land and build a schoolhouse, it is evident that a large part of the schools begun by him came into use after Tammany had returned to power. Such work as Tammany itself has done in the projection and completion of schools has merely been the following out of the policy inaugurated under Mayor Strong. Tammany neglected the schools under Grant and Gilroy. It was stimulated to some action by the progress under Mayor Strong, but the credit for initiative does not belong to it, nor, indeed, the credit for much of the accomplishment seen while it has been in power.

How little capable Tammany really is of looking forward and dealing with the school problem in an intelligent manner is shown in another column by an article on the increase of school population as compared with the plans now under way to accommodate it. Tammany is making some halfhearted and inadequate efforts to build new schoolhouses, and proclaims that as a result the present lack of school sittings will be supplied. It fails to note, however, that the children will increase faster than the schools, according to its programme, and that by the end of next year there will be more children than ever shut out of school. There are now fifty-two thousand children in school only half a day, and by the end of next year, owing to Tammany neglect, there will be fifty-eight thousand, and at the end of 1903, when the schools now being planned are finished, there will be one hundred and fourteen thousand, taking account of the new sittings which Tammany promises. This is the load Mayor Van Wyck leaves to his successor. Even Mr. Low, push as he might, would be unable entirely to repair the wrongs due to past neglect during his term, though he could make great improvement. Another Tammany Mayor, pursuing the present policy, would leave the children of New-York for years to come shut out from school in constantly increasing numbers.

Tammany, of course, will say that it has had no money to spend. Rapid transit took it all. It had, however, enough money to raise salaries enormously in every department and increase routine expenses vastly out of proportion to the growth of either wealth or population. It preferred to provide padded chairs in city offices for hundreds of lazy drones who can hardly keep out of one another's way rather than spend the people's money providing school benches for children. "Tim" Sullivan and his fellows needed the chairs for their followers, and the children could be of more use to them as "card carriers," growing up to be "watch boys" and, finally, "cadets" for the infamous business which they protect than in learning lessons of honesty and virtue.

NO RACE, BUT A POINTER.

As in 1899, the first contest for the America's Cup was not a race, but it was a glorious spectacle, and if better luck in the matter of wind is vouchsafed hereafter yesterday's inconclusive effort will not be remembered as a disappointment by the thousands who witnessed it. For every purpose but that of a sailing match the day was so perfect that it is rather hard to find fault because the conditions essential to a victory which would count were lacking. All the arrangements had been well made, and no disposition to violate the regulations was observable, though it may be admitted that after the mark had been turned a considerable number of vessels in attendance were brought somewhat unexpectedly to windward of the racers, and may possibly have cut off a trifling part of the faint air that they had to depend on. But, if so, the result was not affected in the least degree.

It was not a race, but it was unquestionably full of interesting and, to Americans, gratifying indications. At the best, the wind was light enough to answer to the prevalent understanding of what the Shamrock wanted, yet it seemed to suit the Columbia still better. There was no time, not even when the challenger got the lead by holding on a course that the defender abandoned in search of better weather, at which the latter caused her supporters any real anxiety, and when the competitors were equally favored the Columbia always showed conspicuous superiority. She did not at every moment outfoot the Shamrock, but whenever she was not sailing quite so fast she was pointing so much higher as more than to make up the difference. On the whole, therefore, it seems pretty safe to say that the Columbia has nothing to fear as to windward work, and that will be regarded by many sanguine persons as nearly equivalent to saying that she has nothing at all to fear.

Undoubtedly yesterday's performance was a blow to Sir Thomas Lipton's hopes. Not a fatal blow, because, in the first place, there are unknown opportunities to come of which, for aught anybody can now say, his beautiful boat may show herself able to take advantage; and, in the second place, because his courage is of the robust order. In remembrance of the many hardships which fate inflicted two years ago, and which the circumstances made peculiarly trying to him, we are sure that yesterday's failure to finish within the time limit was chiefly regretted on his account. But there is no necessity of assuming that the melancholy experience of 1899 is to be further repeated in a long succession of drifting matches. The reasonable and cheerful view to take is that the next three racing days will furnish all the wind that anybody wants and not an ounce too much.

THE LOCAL ISSUE.

The Ruler from Wantage who will make up the Tammany ticket this year as he has done in previous years has not applied his massive thoughts unreservedly to local politics in the last few days. He has spent a large part of his time at the races in close companionship with the backers of poolrooms. This is no campaign slander. It is plain, blunt truth, and every syllable of it can be proved beyond dispute. Under the laws of this State as they now stand the keeping of a poolroom is a worse offence than the running of a faro bank, a roulette wheel, a keno game or a gambling house of any sort in which there is no betting on horses. The statutes of the Empire State provide in this day and generation that the maintenance of a poolroom is a felony, while the carrying on of a gambling house of any other kind is only a misdemeanor. A man is known by the company he keeps. Among Mr. Croker's intimate associates since he ran over from England to inspect the present workings of the Tammany machine and to oil the bearings have been professional gamblers or persons interested in poolrooms in one way or another. The inference is easy.

Is it possible that the voters of New-York will consent in November to hand over the municipal government for another term to a man who holds no office, who is subject to no responsibility, who spends most of his time in England, whose only interest in this metropolis is the filling of his own pockets? Mr. Croker has admitted on the witness stand that his chief object in public affairs is to enrich himself. Even if he selects for the top of the Tammany ticket some fairly respectable figurehead, a victory for the Fourteenth-st. organization will be in effect a triumph of evil. Another term for Mr. Croker, the real Mayor of New-York, will be another term of corruption and of crime. It will be a poolroom administration, a red light government, a new lease of power for the worst elements in New-York life.

With a Croker Mayor and a Croker District Attorney, after the first day of January next year Manhattan would be so smirched that her decent citizens would be compelled to lower their eyes and shrink from the gaze of the world. Cannot we get rid of a racetrack boss, a poolroom boss, a red light boss? This is no time for soft words. Within a few weeks the fate of this city is to be settled at the polls, and all of us will know whether the forces of evil or the men of honesty, of clean hands and clean minds are to have the upper hand. Why hide the truth or shrink from the direct issue? Every intelligent New-Yorker in every borough should have the question set nakedly before him. This is a deadly fight—wrong on one side, right on the other. Tammany misrule in local affairs is harmful from top to bottom, from side to side and through and through. A vote for Tammany will be a vote for sin. A vote against Tammany will be a vote for better things in this big town.

VICTIMS OF LOOTING.

The fruit dealers in our streets have been despoiled so ruthlessly by predatory members of the police force that many of them are inclined to look upon the wearers of the blue and brass as licensed brigands, privileged to persecute and plunder the peripatetic venders, who despair of obtaining redress in any quarter. And now the petty merchants of the curb, some of whom still talk in modern Greek of the glories of Marathon and Salamis and Thermopylæ, complain bitterly that the charioteers and the conductors of the nimble and elusive trolley are somewhat too prone to the snatching of pears and peaches and plums from the wagons of the vicinage as they rush by at a disconcerting speed.

Verily, the lot of the lowly dealer of the pushcart is not free from trouble. Buffeted from pillar to post, fleeced and pillaged by street urchins, by guardians of the peace, and by the wearers of uniform on swiftly disappearing electric cars, they may well bemoan their fate and cry out that the looters of New-York treat them with almost as scanty charity and consideration as the Kurds show to the Armenians or the Turks to the Thessalians. Loose practices which are winked at in the metropolis are too numerous, and the licensed costermongers of New-York who purchase privileges at the City Hall out of their scanty and difficult earnings are justified in demanding protection for their legal rights. But they do not get it now, and they will not get it at any time while our Police Department is a Devery department.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST THE HOME.

The arrest of several anarchists in the State of Washington on the charge of sending obscene literature through the mails attracts attention to one of the most odious phases of the anarchist propaganda, and also of a certain and considerable school of socialism. That propaganda is directed not only against the State but equally against the family and the home, and against the very foundation of social morality. We need not at present seek to determine whether this is because of perverted morals, or because of a recognition of the fact that the family is the foundation of the State. The fact is indisputable. To most anarchists, and to many if not most socialists, the authority of parents over children is as hateful as that of monarch over subject, and fidelity of affection between husband and wife is an intolerable monopoly. The socialist demands community in conjugality as well as in industry and property, and the anarchist would abolish the marriage tie together with statute law.

These anarchists in Washington are charged with having sent indecent prints through the mails in a propaganda against marriage and the home, and in favor of "free love" in its most offensive form. So the murderer of McKinley declared himself to be opposed to marriage. So other teachers of anarchy and socialism, some of them conspicuous, have been noted for their practical disregard of domestic obligations, among them at least one sensational professor of "Christian Socialism." For such preaching and practice there is, of course, good socialistic authority. Socialists as conservative and respectable as William Morris and Belfort Bax have categorically denounced the present marriage and home system, and have demanded the substitution of a system under which marriage should not be a lifelong contract, but merely an association terminable at the will of either party, and in which parents should not be responsible for their children, but the latter should be cared for by the State.

Distasteful as these phases of the subject are, it is necessary to recognize them in order to understand aright the abominable character of the anarchico-socialistic campaign against law and order. It is something more than a movement against certain forms and theories of government. It is directed with implacable and insidious hatred against the very foundations upon which all government and social order and social morality are based. It is a propaganda against conjugal fidelity, against filial piety and against parental love.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF "THE TIMES."

We congratulate our neighbor, "The Times," on its handsome fiftieth anniversary number, which appeared on Wednesday—delayed a week on account of the death of President McKinley—but still more on the fact that under its present enlightened management it represents a high type of clean, honest and able journalism. In common with many of its best friends, we have doubted whether a high class paper of the character of "The Times" could be produced for one cent. But its appearance day by day, showing many evidences of prosperity and growth, tends more and more to dissipate such doubts. Its success is creditable no less to its constituency than to itself, and we hope that it will long continue its work of enlightenment and instruction.

It is not too much to say that journalism has been revolutionized since the birth of The Tribune and "The Times," and, while some of its developments have been regrettable, its movement on the whole has been constantly upward and onward. It has, indeed, become the greatest single force in modern life, and in a sense it may be said to be the maker as well as the chronicler of history. It covers the whole field of human thought and activity, and either directly or indirectly does the thinking for a large segment of the human race. It enlists in its service men of intellectual light and leading, and in its mechanical equipment its progress has been little less than marvellous. Such being the case, the press, whether individually or in the aggregate, is a tremendous power either for good or evil. It is pleasant to know that our neighbor is fully sensible of its responsibility to its readers and to the community at large, and that its influence is always given to every good and uplifting cause.

GERMAN AND AMERICAN URBAN GROWTH.

The most serious and concerned comment probably that was made upon the showing of the recent United States census related to the noteworthy increase in urban population. In general such comment was unfavorable. The fact that urban population was growing more rapidly than rural was interpreted as indicating that the people were flocking to the cities and abandoning the farms, and that in consequence agriculture was declining and manufacturing and other urban industries were being congested. Such a movement was declared to be ominous of national decay—as doubtless in some cases it would be—and many a pessimistic homily was read upon the subject. Now comes a similar showing in the latest German census, upon which, doubtless, similar comments will be made, and between which and our own depressing comparisons will be drawn.

There is unquestionably a certain similarity between the two. In both countries, it is true, the population is being more and more massed in and about large cities. In both there has been of late a vast increase of manufacturing productiveness. Both nations have in recent years materially altered their characters, and have become greater industrial and commercial powers than ever before. So far the parallel holds good. But at this point it ceases. For it is conceded that Germany's increase in urban population is connected with a serious decline in agriculture, which has driven people from the farms to the cities. This is proved by facts and figures concerning agricultural work and production, and it may in a sense be regarded as an ominous condition, presaging the reduction of Germany to a state of dependence upon other lands for food.

No such condition exists in the United States, however, either as cause or effect. There is here no decline of agriculture. On the contrary, rural industry and its products show a steady and healthful growth. If manufactures and commerce have gained upon agriculture, it is not that the latter has declined, but that the former have grown more rapidly. In spite of the alleged "flocking from the farms to the cities," the farms are each year becoming more profitable and more productive. Agriculture is still by far the greatest of our industries, greater than all others put together. For every "abandoned farm" in one State there are two new ones in another. If the number of persons engaged in agriculture seems to be proportionately less than it once was, it must be remembered that improved machinery has made the industrial potency of each individual far greater than before. It requires no more men to harvest a thousand acre field of wheat to-day than it once did to harvest a ten acre field.

It is doubtless desirable to utter words of warning against undue urban congestion, and to warn young men against precipitately deserting the farm for the factory or counting house. At the same time there is no reasonable warrant for reading national decline in the census returns which indicate great urban growth. So long as this country not only remains self-supplying in agricultural resources, but also is steadily increasing its surplus agricultural production for exportation, and makes such exports greater than all its others put together, the balance between city and country will remain well on the side of safety.

SIGNS OF REBELLION.

While the good people of the United States are arguing weighty questions, while men are busy with political, financial and scientific questions, the fashion maker makes his presence known and sweeps all other matters aside in order to discuss the question, What shall men wear?

The fact that men leave their serious work and read the news from the sartorial world shows that the fashion maker is neither arrogant nor presumptuous, and that men are not indifferent to the rules which reign in the realms of fashion. By what mental process the law giving powers arrive at the conclusion that socks should have delicate, small patterns and not vertical stripes, by what chain of evidence against one or in favor of the other gloves should be self or black stitched, why the shoulders of evening coats should be broad or low, or the trousers have a stripe or be plain at the sides, no one knows or cares. The sartorial law is promulgated, and men usually obey it. But it seems that there are points which even the fashion maker may not overstep, and that his indorsement of a garment will not always insure its adoption. This is shown by the indignation of a Tribune correspondent, who read in a recent issue of the paper an extract from "The Sartorial Art Journal," in which that paper speaks of a white waistcoat and white necktie as "correct" in conjunction with a dinner coat.

"The house coat is for home wear," writes the rebel in fashion's army, "and the white waistcoat and white tie are parts of full evening dress. How can one be worn with the other? It matters not what the fashion journal may say, no gentleman will wear a white waistcoat with a short coat."

The correspondent did not finish his communication with "There! you mean thing," but we have no doubt that he felt like making use of some such phrase by way of emphasis. The letter shows that there are rebels at large in the land, and having attacked the propriety of wearing one garment which had been stamped as "correct" by a leading fashion authority, who can tell where the next attack may be made? The high collar or the low shoe, the colored shirt or the bat end tie may meet with disfavor in the eyes of the rebels, and who can estimate the damage that may be wrought by a widespread rebellion of this kind? The letter is an unmistakable sign of open revolt, and the fashion makers and those who are loyal to them will watch breathlessly the fight which will determine the status of the dinner coat.

Colonel Murphy says he could not allow O'Neill "to browbeat his superior." Is his objection to the browbeating of superiors founded on experience of the evils resulting from Devery's browbeating his superior?

The voluntary raising of wages in Fall River cotton mills will inspire courage and confidence among employers and employed in many a manufactory between Cape Cod and the Golden Gate, between Duluth and Galveston. Good times are here to stay.

Mrs. Fiske's effort to banish the swarm of ticket speculators from the immediate neighborhood of her theatre is heartily to be commended. It seems, indeed, only natural that a manager who is endeavoring to raise the standard of theatrical morals within the playhouse should take drastic measures to end an outdoor nuisance whose continuance is an affront to decency and a plain violation of ordinary business ethics.

Only a few weeks remain before the day on which the voters of New-York will decide whether they prefer Mr. Seth Low or some pliant agent of Mr. Richard Croker in the Mayor's chair. And every day in those weeks should be full of hard work in presenting clearly to all our citizens the importance of the great question to be decided in November. Are we to have a Croker-Devery city, or a clean, honest city? Is our City Hall to be a buzzards' roost after the 1st of next January, or a place in which New-Yorkers may feel a just pride?

Poor, tender, sensitive Devery! Murphy says it would never do to let O'Neill "browbeat him." Murphy thinks it all right, however, for Devery to browbeat every patrolman who helps to expose police corruption.

Three of the most conspicuous and celebrated churches in Fifth-ave. have been sorely afflicted in recent years. Dr. Purves has followed Dr. John Hall to the grave after a too brief pastorate. The Brick Presbyterian Church is still lamenting the untimely death of Dr. Babcock. St. Thomas's is hardly out of the shadow of bereavement. New-York pulpits of renown have suffered much.

Icebox owners whose earnings allow the buying of ice at present prices may suffer no hardship from the new law which forbids sales of meat on Sundays, but to the son of toil who wants a bit of beef or mutton for his dinner on the first day of the week, but has no money to spare for ice, the act which went into effect on the first day of September may appear to be rigorous and unreasonable. Many things with respect to the effects of that statute deserve impartial study.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Emil Levasseur, the distinguished scientist of Paris, speaks thus of the assassination of President McKinley in a letter to a friend in Washington: "The sympathy which I have for the American nation, whose strong qualities I can appreciate, renders me particularly sensitive to the pain which this crime has caused you. When Lincoln was stricken down the excited passions during the great civil struggle make it possible to comprehend without ever excusing the assassination. But this time, as in the case of Garfield, the outrage is inexplicable, at least to me. Never has the economic development of the United States been more rapid; never has its political position in the world been more brilliant. It was the same with us in the case of Carnot. There was nothing to indicate that he would be subject to the attack of an anarchist. This war to the knife made upon the heads of states is a disgrace to our civilization."

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, has just celebrated her sixty-second birthday by giving several entertainments, at which hundreds of natives and a few whites were present. Three hundred guests breakfasted with the deposed queen, and then came a general reception. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon there was a big luau, or feast, at which Federal Judge Estee was present and escorted the hostess to a large tent, under which the luau was given. He was seated on a mat at her right hand. The food was served on mats on the ground and the staple articles were poi and raw fish.

Lord Norton is among the oldest members of the British House of Lords, for he is in his eighty-eighth year. He is among the most active, also. His attendance last session was perhaps not quite so constant as formerly, but he still took a keen interest in the debates, and for the last twenty years his speeches must have been more numerous than those of any except the leaders of the House.

The professor of chemistry in the University of Columbia, Mo., is Syanigi Wara, a Japanese nobleman.

San Francisco, Sept. 26.—R. E. Von Bennigsen, Governor of New-Guinea, has arrived here, bound for Europe on a six months' leave of absence. He says that the resources of the colony are showing a steady but slow development.

DATE SET FOR GEN. CORBIN'S WEDDING.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Announcement was made to-day that the marriage of Major-General H. C. Corbin, adjutant-general of the army, and Miss E. Patten, will take place in this city at the home of the bride, on November 6.

SECRETARY GAGE OFF ON VACATION.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Secretary Gage left Washington to-day for his annual vacation. He will go to Chicago and then to Colorado to visit his sister. He expects to return soon after October 15. In his absence bond purchases will continue as at present.

ABNER M'KINLEY NOT ILL.

At the Manhattan Hotel last night it was said that Abner McKinley was at dinner with friends. He was a little indisposed on Thursday, it was stated, but had not been ill.

KIRK B. ARMOUR SOMEWHAT IMPROVED.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 26.—The condition of Kirk B. Armour, the packer, who is seriously ill at his home here, is somewhat improved to-day.

LADY CURZON STARTS FOR INDIA.

London, Sept. 26.—Lady Curzon of Kedleston (formerly Miss Leiter, of Chicago and Washington, wife of the Viceroy of India) and her children started for Marseilles to-day to embark there on board a steamer bound for India.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The late Lord Savile used to say, according to "The Candid Friend," that high diplomatists had always to be on their guard against intriguing women, mainly Russian agents, who would use any wile to extract information. During the Russo-Turkish War, when Europe was always on the verge of a crisis and Russian statesmen were most anxious to know what England would do under given circumstances, a lady came up to him suddenly at a ball, and said:

"I hear that the Russians have made a forced march and entered Constantinople," hoping, no doubt, that he would be surprised into some indiscreet expression.

He merely replied:

"Indeed! And I suppose the Sultan has conferred on them the Order of the Turkish Bath!"

The lady continued, gravely:

"And they say in Paris that, if England does not interfere, the Eastern Question is settled in favor of Russia."

"And that," replied his excellency, "is, I suppose, the new Judgment of Paris!"

The Intelligent Foreigner.—"In your President's Cabinet, the Secretary of the Navy is subordinate to the Secretary of War, is he not?"

"By no means. He is of equal authority."

"How is that? When you have war your navy takes part in it, does it not?"

"Yes."

"And the Secretary of War cannot direct its movements?"

"Not at all. He looks after the land forces."

"Ah, I see. You have really no Secretary of War. You have a Secretary of the Navy and a Secretary of the Army."—(Chicago Tribune.

Pierre Maurier, who died in Genoa the other day at the age of ninety-eight, lived in Elba when Napoleon was sent there and used to carry eggs and fruit to Napoleon's kitchen. Once the exiled Emperor scolded him for throwing stones at a dog.

"Oh! mamma," cried Tommy, "Willie's pulling the pussy's tail!"

"He's a very bad boy to do that," said mamma.

"Yes, and he's selfish, too; 'cos he won't let me pull it at all."—(Philadelphia Press.

A wager was recently made by a London man that he could cook a plum pudding ten feet beneath the surface of the Thames. He won the bet by placing the pudding in a tin case and putting the whole in a sack of lime. The heat of the lime, slacking when it came in contact with the water, was sufficient to cook the pudding in two hours.

"How do you keep from getting tanned, Bobby?" asked the young lady visitor, comparing her own sunburned hands with his.

"Oh, that's easy," replied Bobby. "All a fellow has to do is to mind the teacher."—(Chicago News.

An unexpected menace to brick street paving has come to light in Council Bluffs, Iowa. Numerous ants began burrowing into the sand beneath the bricks and removed so much of it to other and unknown quarters that the city engineer was called in to repair the damages. One street was made unfit for travel for several blocks.

Patience—I always like to see the prices printed on the menu card opposite each dish, when I'm with Will.

Patrice—Why so?

"Oh, if the prices are not printed I'm afraid of ordering something cheap."—(Yonkers Statesman.

A local paper of Rockport, Mo., says: "A tacky party was given at the City Hall on Friday evening for the benefit of the Christian church. Everybody was dressed as tacky as could be. Hewitt Hill won the prize as the tackiest person present."

"Tommy," said the father of a precocious five-year-old at the dinner table, "don't you think that is a pretty big piece of cake for a boy of your size?"

"It looks big, papa," replied Tommy, "but it's sponge cake and nearly all holes."—(Chicago News.

ART TRIBUTE TO M'KINLEY.

LEADERS HERE INTERESTED IN A PROJECT FOR A MEMORIAL ARCH.

Art circles in this city are taking a keen interest in the project of building a McKinley memorial arch. Frederick Dielman, president of the National Academy of Design, said yesterday in conversation with a Tribune reporter that he would feel sympathy with the movement if for no other reason than that it would or should lead to the creation of a noble work of art.

Mr. Dielman thought it was highly proper that permanent expression should be given in some such form to the universal sympathy which had been aroused in the American people, as well as to the no less universal condemnation of the lawless spirit that prompted the infamous act. As to the probability of a successful issue of the movement Mr. Dielman had no definite opinion, but remarked that one was reminded of the peculiarity which had been attributed to the American people that their first impulse on the death of a prominent man was to erect a monument to his memory, and the next was to drop the project.

Mr. Dielman added:

The all important thing would be, if the proposition is taken up seriously and carried out, that the matter of its execution be put into competent hands to insure a result worthy of the present state of art in this country. Why the proposed memorial, however, should necessarily take the form of an arch, is not altogether clear. It may be made a question whether a form of memorial which has been so largely associated with military triumphs, would be the most appropriate in this case.

A prominent member of the National Sculpture Society said yesterday:

No greater object lesson could be placed before the American people at the present time than a fitting tribute to the late President McKinley. The artists of the country would undoubtedly unite in a unanimous expression of approval for any project having that end in view. Such a memorial should call forth the best efforts of every profession, and the public may feel sure that no one will hesitate to perform his part of the task.

The ever increasing art feeling of the country has been demanding an opportunity for expression. No more fitting opportunity could be offered than the tribute to the memory of so able a man, called forth under such trying circumstances. The artists of the United States may be counted upon to a man in favor of such a proposition.

Any form of expression not on the lines of a conventional monument would be preferable. All public expenditures should be of benefit to the public, not only as object lessons of the event to be memorialized, but as things of beauty or utility in the community in which they are placed. Thus, a memorial hall, a memorial library or a memorial arch would be a thousand times preferable to any conventional monument.

YALE'S INCREASED ATTENDANCE.

New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 26.—Yale University began its year to-day with exercises in Battell Chapel, led by President Hadley, and the academic department, Sheffield Scientific School and the law school entered upon regular work. The divinity and other professional schools will not open for several days. Although no accurate statement of the number of students can be made, yet, it is estimated that there is an increase of about 8 per cent from last year in the academic and scientific departments.

ABOUT SOCIETY.

Society was afloat yesterday, and the fashionable world was all at sea, taking part in the brilliant maritime carnival afforded by the Cup races. Favored by weather which was delightful for yachting parties, though perhaps not so satisfactory for the actual races, there was nothing but the failure of the rival champions to finish within the time limit to mar the pleasure of those on board the immense fleet of beautiful yachts. The procession of the latter down to the Hook and back again was a spectacle not easily forgotten. There were at least one hundred of them, in addition to craft of every description, from Sound steamers to tugs and even mere launches that had been chartered for the day. Each had a gay party on board, the men for the most part in yachting costumes, while the women were in many instances tempted by the superb weather to don something more dainty and elegant than the ordinary tailor made frocks usually worn by the fair sex at yachting regattas.

Owing to the immense number of yachts, as well as to the fact that the majority of the parties had either gone on board the night before, or else had been living on the yacht for several days previously, as, for instance, in the case of Colonel Anthony Drexel's guests on the Marguerita, it was impossible to ascertain the names of the people on the various craft. Colonel Drexel, however, seems to have monopolized to a great extent the visiting foreigners. His party comprised Lord Athlumney, the Duke of Alba, Lady Lister Kaye and her sister, Miss Emily Yznaga; Captain Gordon, Lady Sarah Wilson, the Hon. George and Mrs. Keppel, Lady Alwynne Compton and Francis de Murietta. Sir Henry Burdett, with the Hon. Charles Russell, H. Norman, of the British Embassy, and several British members of Parliament, were the guests of Sir Thomas Lipton on the Erin, while Henry Walters had a party on the Narada, comprising Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Miss Josephine Johnson, Stuyvesant Leroy, Peter Martin, Edward Bulkeley and Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden. On the Aloka, with Arthur Curtiss James, were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Tiers, while Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer had a number of Philadelphian friends on the May. The Chester W. Chapin carried the members of the New-York Yacht Club and their friends to the number of nearly a thousand, among those on board being Anson Phelps Stokes, E. B. Dahlgren, Adrian Iselin, W. E. La Montagne, P. G. Thebaud, General McCoskry Butt, W. S. Wetmore, J. R. Bartlett, John C. Orr, William Milne Grinnell, C. L. Peters, Barclay Ward and W. H. Wickham. Elbridge T. Gerry had a party on the Electra, Eugene Higgins on the Varuna, Mrs. Robert Goelet on the Nahma, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel on the Sultana, Mr. and Mrs. John Waterbury on the Saxon, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt on the Conqueror, Lloyd Phœnix on the Intrepid and Augustus Schermerhorn on the Freelance.

In the evening the various restaurants were crowded to such an extent as to convey the impression that the Horse Show was already at hand. Indeed, it is only during the Horse Show week that Delmonico's, Sherry's, the Waldorf-Astoria and the other popular restaurants present such brilliant and animated scenes as they afforded last night.

Among those dining at Sherry's were Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the latter in black lace, spangled with jet, and with a black and white tulle hat; Mrs. John Jacob Astor, in pale blue crêpe de chine, trimmed with white lace and a black picture hat; Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, in a toilet of black spangled net, with a small black tulle bonnet; Mrs. F. A. Beach, in black lace, with a large black hat; Mr. and Mrs. W. Payne Thompson, the latter in white crêpe de chine, with a pink belt and a large black hat, with white feathers; Miss Alice Blight, whose frock was of white crêpe cloth, with which she wore a white hat with white feathers; Miss Evelyn Burden, in a dress of black spangled net, with a large pink picture hat; Miss Alice Babcock, in pale blue silk, trimmed with white lace and a large picture hat; Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury in a gown of black cloth, with a black hat, and Mrs. Whitney Warren, in white crêpe de chine, with a large white hat, trimmed with black. The men dining there comprised William C. Whitney, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Creighton Webb, Colonel Astor, Paul Thebaud, Howard Willets, Rawlin Cottenet, Lawrence Waterbury, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Frederick Beach.

Talking of horse shows, it is to-day that the Horse Show begins at Tuxedo, and it will continue to-morrow. Numerous house parties are being given at the park in connection therewith, and many people who have come to town for the Cup races will take in the show, thus assuring to the latter a large and fashionable attendance. Horses, in fact, seem to divide society's attention with the yachts, for there are two horse shows slated for next week, one at Lenox and the other in Westchester County, while Morristown is to have one early next month.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bayard Cutting, jr., are going to California with the view of enabling Mr. Cutting to become acquainted with the various intricacies of the sugar refining business, which he wishes to study in all its branches, starting from the very lowest rung of the ladder. He is joining the Oxnards, who have great sugar refineries in California, and will establish himself with his English wife at Oxnard, so as to be close to his business. Mrs. Cutting, by the by, has entirely dropped the use of the English title which belong to her as the daughter of an earl, following in this respect the example of other sensible foreigners who have laid aside the Old World handles to their names on making their homes in the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, who arrived the day before yesterday from Europe, will remain in town for a few days before proceeding to their country place for the autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse are at their country place at Meadowbrook, Long Island, and will remain there until late in the fall.

Cards have been issued for a tea and reception at the opening of the annual golf tournament at Baltusrol on October 8.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer and Miss Beekman have been staying with Mrs. Frederick L. Ames at Pride's Crossing.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears have been at their farm at Southboro since leaving Bar Harbor.

Mrs. J. Boardman Harriman and Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Ronalds were among those who arrived from Europe yesterday on board the Deutschland.

Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander and Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, who have spent the summer abroad, are now on the ocean, homeward bound.

Mrs. Henry D. Knowlton has been staying at Garden City