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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—'Way Down East.
BIJOU THEATRE—2:15—8:20—The Auctioneer.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2—8—The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast.
CASINO—8:15—The Little Duchess.
CRITERION THEATRE—2—8:15—The Helmet of Navarre
DALY'S THEATRE—2—8:10—The Messenger Boy.
EDEN MUSEE—Day and Evening—World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Second in Command.
GARDEN THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Alice of Old Vincennes.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:30—A Message from Mars.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:20—The Way of the World.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The New-Yorkers.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—Beaucaire.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:20—Flachsmann als Erzieher.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:30—Quality Street.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:20—The Girl and the Judge.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:30—The Liberty Belles.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—8:20—The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—La Belle Russe.
NEW SAVOY THEATRE—8:20—Eben Holden.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Florodora.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—1:30 to 10:30—Mme. Butterfly and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET—1:30 to 10:30—Blue Jeans and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET—1:30 to 10:30—What Happened to Jones and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET—1:30 to 10:30—A Night Off and Varieties.
THEATRE REPUBLIC—2—8:15—Under Southern Skies.
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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1901.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The tone of comment on the President's Message in London was favorable, and the views in regard to anarchists were especially commended; Lord Rothschild said the document was a statesmanlike one, and he expressed the view that protection might return to England. —— The Prince of Wales is said to be following his father's footsteps in taking especial interest in London hospitals, having accepted the presidency of one of the leading ones. —— The debate in the German Reichstag on the tariff question was continued, and the Secretary of the Interior said that protection was necessary for German trade, and that treaties of long duration should be renewed.

CONGRESS.—President Roosevelt's Message was read and heard with great interest in both houses; resolutions on the death of Mr. McKinley were adopted, and, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late President, both branches adjourned, the House until Friday.

DOMESTIC.—The Supreme Court's decision in the Philippine case caused great activity among the leaders in Congress, and prompt action will be taken to prevent a flood of free importations from the islands. —— President Roosevelt entertained several of the Republican leaders in Congress at dinner. —— A shortage of $100,000 in the accounts of the First National Bank of Ballston, N. Y., resulted in the closing of the bank; the teller is under arrest, accused of the defalcation. —— Governor Odell heard arguments for the pardon of "Frenchy," who was convicted in 1891 of murdering "Old Shakespeare" in an East Side hotel. —— A trolley car, containing five passengers, dashed down a steep hill at Poughkeepsie, and sank in the Hudson River, drowning David Baruth, a commercial traveller, of this city.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular, but generally higher. —— A broker, admiring the stowaway's pluck, offered to give bond to prevent the deportation of Johann Beck, who came to this country on the Hamburg-American steamer Palatia boxed up as freight. —— Richard Croker announced that he was weary of the leadership of Tammany Hall and would shift some of the burdens at least to the shoulders of another man; the announcement filled the leaders of the Greater New-York Democracy with joy. —— The examination of the charges of oppression made against Deputy Police Commissioner Devery was continued before Justice Holbrook in Special Sessions. —— The plea that the November grand jury was unconstitutionally constructed, having a non-resident on it, was urged against the indictment of Fire Commissioner Scannell before Recorder Goff.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Cloudy and colder. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 43 degrees; lowest, 28; average, 39.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message is long, but no citizen of the United States who takes a becoming interest in national affairs will find it tedious. From beginning to end it well repays an attentive reading. State papers which elaborately recounted current history and opinion without reaching decisive conclusions have been promulgated in great numbers, only to prove void of effect and fade out of the public mind almost as soon as they were issued. That fate will not befall the communication sent to Congress yesterday by Mr. Roosevelt. It is not a negative message, but bristles with recommendations of a positive and far reaching character, which nevertheless are essentially conservative in the true sense of that often misapplied word. With particular features of it we deal in separate articles on this page, and can here only indicate some of the other important subjects of which the President treats as illustrations of the intelligence and candor with which in this instance he has discharged his constitutional obligation to "give "to the Congress information of the state of the "Union and recommend to their consideration "such measures as he shall judge necessary and "expedient." His proposals and the reasoning by which they are sustained deserve and will doubtless receive from Congress a deliberate and respectful examination.

If there are persons who have been sympathetically awaiting an impassioned denunciation of trusts addressed to a low order of intelligence and mischievous propensities they will be greatly disappointed in the President's utterances on that subject. He discusses it in a thoroughly temperate manner, with clear discernment of the natural causes which have made combination the most conspicuous feature of modern industrial development, the immense benefits of which it is prolific, the evil tendencies which it involves and the danger of hastily applying remedies which may prove worse than the disease. His conclusion is that at which the most thoughtful and disinterested students of the problem have generally arrived. He wisely says:

> The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts—publicity. In the interest of the public, the government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke. What further remedies are needed in the way of governmental regulation or taxation can only be determined after publicity has been obtained, by process of law, and in the course of administration. The first requisite is knowledge, full and complete—knowledge which may be made public to the world.

Following his consideration of the subject of trusts the President introduces the proposal, which was known to have his approval, that a Department of Commerce be created, the sequence suggesting that in his opinion the supervision of industrial combinations should be intrusted to the new branch of government.

No part of the Message will be greeted with more interest and presumably with more approbation in certain sections of the country than that dealing with the question of irrigation, in which the President expressly commits himself to the proposition that "it is as right for the "national government to make the streams and "rivers of the arid region useful by engineering "works for water storage as to make useful the "rivers and harbors of the humid region by "engineering works of another kind." It may be generally admitted that this conclusion is logically impregnable, but it is certain to revive painful recollections of scandals and miscarriages resulting from river and harbor bills in years gone by, and to arouse apprehensions of similar abuses hereafter at new points within the national domain. But Congressional action should not be controlled by timid and partial considerations like these. It ought to be possible to make a cautious calculation of advantages and drawbacks, and thereupon without undue haste to base a national policy in respect to the irrigation of dry lands.

With a mere allusion to the President's plea for an increase of the naval establishment, his remarks concerning the organization and discipline of the army, the merchant marine, the isthmian canal and the Pacific cable, his prudent assertion of the principle of the Monroe Doctrine and his declaration that the time has come to do away with the tribal status of the Indians and recognize them as individuals, we pass in conclusion to his unqualified advocacy of the merit system in the Civil Service, and especially in the administration of our insular dependencies. No definition of duty and statement of purpose on the part of the appointing power could be more full of promise for the credit of the nation and the welfare of the peoples newly committed to its care:

> It is important to have this system obtain at home, but it is even more important to have it applied rigidly in our insular possessions. Not an office should be filled in the Philippines or Porto Rico with any regard to the man's partisan affiliations or services, with any regard to the political, social or personal influence which he may have at his command. In short, heed should be paid to absolutely nothing save the man's own character and capacity and the needs of the service. The administration of these islands should be as wholly free from the suspicion of partisan politics as the administration of the army and navy. All that we ask from the public servant in the Philippines or Porto Rico is that he reflect honor on his country by the way in which he makes that country's rule a benefit to the peoples who have come under it. This is all that we should ask, and we cannot afford to be content with less.

It is not a reasonable surmise, but a solemn fact, that our success in solving the problems and meeting the requirements of sovereignty in the West Indies and the Orient will be measured by the degree of fidelity with which the government of the United States adheres to that policy.

THE PRESIDENT ON ANARCHY.

President Roosevelt naturally gives first place in his Message to the consideration of the great calamity which so recently devolved upon him the duties of the executive office and forces him now to address Congress on the state of the nation. His tribute to President McKinley is feeling, eloquent and just. He gives appropriate official expression to the grief of the whole nation and its horror of the dastardly deed and no less dastardly doctrines to which President McKinley fell a victim. Turning from the man to the problem forced upon attention by his assassination, President Roosevelt devotes a large share of attention to anarchy and makes some important specific recommendations for its treatment. He deliberately faces the fact that the responsibility for anarchist murders does not rest solely upon those who profess anarchist principles, but is shared by those who spread abroad the spirit of discontent and defamation, and says:

> This criminal was a professed anarchist, inflamed by the teachings of professed anarchists, and probably also by the reckless utterances of those who, on the stump and in the public press, appeal to the dark and evil spirits of malice and greed, envy and sullen hatred. The wind is sowed by the men who preach such doctrines, and they cannot escape their share of responsibility for the whirlwind that is reaped. This applies alike to the deliberate demagogue, to the exploiter of sensationalism, and to the crude and foolish visionary who, for whatever reason, apologizes for crime or excites aimless discontent.

The restraint upon those who indirectly incite to murder in the guise of political opposition must be applied by public sentiment. The demagogue and the sensation monger carry on their propaganda only so long as it is popular and has at least a show of countenance from respectable men. If only those likely to be stirred to crime by excitements to aimless discontent read those excitements they would not long be published. If the same class alone cheered and voted for the demagogue he would not long be in politics. The success of both depends on other patronage which they too often are able to obtain. But public sentiment cannot reach the professed teacher of anarchy, much as it can do to stop the preparation of ignorant minds to receive the seed of his teaching. He and his creature, the assassin—for the teacher is never himself the assassin—must be dealt with by law. President Roosevelt recommends legislation along these lines for the suppression of this class, starting from the premise that anarchistic speeches, writings and meetings are essentially seditious and treasonable, and that no preacher of anarchistic doctrines should be allowed at large any more than if preaching the murder of some specified private individual. He proposes the prohibition of entry into this country of anarchists or persons "pro-"fessing principles hostile to all government "and justifying the murder of those placed in "authority." He would also have them deported if found here. Then he asks that jurisdiction be given to the Federal courts of attacks on the President or any officer in line of succession, and that the punishment of an unsuccessful attempt be proportioned to the enormity of the offence. Finally he suggests:

> Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race, and all mankind should band against the anarchist. His crime should be made an offence against the law of nations, like piracy and that form of manstealing known as the slave trade; for it is of far blacker infamy than either. It should be so declared by treaties among all civilized powers. Such treaties would give to the Federal Government the power of dealing with the crime.

The first of these proposed remedies raises the question of the status of the philosophical anarchist, who professes principles hostile to all governments, but who does not urge or justify assassination. His ideas lodging in the minds of ignorant and violent men may do the greatest harm, but it is extremely difficult to draw the line between what is academic and what is seditious. Nor is the professed anarchist the most dangerous of his class. The secret plotters must be reached as well. The second proposal deals with the punishment of anarchist crime rather than its prevention. While not unimportant, it is incidental; for it is to be doubted if any penalties will deter the assassins. They always expect to kill and in turn be put to death when they attack a statesman or throw a bomb into a crowd; and, as has been seen in Spain, the most rigorous punishment of anarchist criminals does not discourage others from following in their footsteps.

The third proposal is the one which offers the best hope of repression. This is in line with the remedy suggested in the current "North American Review" by the Duke of Arcos, the Spanish Minister at Washington. The latter thinks ceaseless surveillance and general co-operation between the heads of police all over the world would succeed in rounding up not only the open teachers of anarchy who by the President's first proposal would be excluded or deported, but also the secret leaders who come and go unnoticed and inspire weaker creatures to deeds of violence. The latter, left to themselves, would not hatch out anarchy. Rapidly as the doctrine has gained adherents among the half educated, the number of real leaders and missionaries of anarchy is limited, and by international co-operation they might all be confined, instead of being sent from one country to work in another. Just what sort of laws or treaties can be framed to control them and at the same time carefully preserve the right of asylum for political offenders, even when miscalled anarchists by their enemies, is a question for careful study; but certainly there is need of world-wide co-operation against this mad foe to civilization, and President Roosevelt's recommendation merits the consideration of Congress and the attention of foreign governments.

AS TO RECIPROCITY.

What the President says in his Message about reciprocity, both as a general principle and as a particular policy to be pursued toward Cuba, is brief, explicit and commendable. He is in accord with those who oppose disturbance of business and impairment of prosperity through any general revision of the tariff, but he cogently reminds them that no such thing is contemplated in the reciprocity proposals. Reciprocity is, on the contrary, consistent with the principle of "let well enough alone." It is an integral part of the existing system, and is specially provided for in the present tariff law. Certainly a policy with which the names of Blaine, McKinley and Dingley have been identified may be regarded as soundly Republican, and the execution of it as not a "new departure" nor an attack upon the established order of things. It has always seemed to be a peculiarly admirable feature of our present tariff system that thus various minor readjustments of customs and expansion of trade are provided for without any general revision and its attendant disturbance of commerce and industry. Our laws make that possible. The President urges it as eminently desirable.

In the case of Cuba he regards reciprocity as more than desirable. It is imperatively demanded by "weighty reasons of morality and national interest." Let us see what those reasons are. This country required of Cuba that by constitutional provision she should place herself in closer international relations with it than with any other country. In the "Platt amendment" it required Cuba to pledge herself never to enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power which might tend to impair Cuban independence or to give such foreign power a lodgement in or control over any part of the island. That means United States supervision, to some extent, over Cuba's foreign relations. Let us imagine for a moment Cuba making a reciprocity treaty with some European power, discriminating in favor of that power against the United States. That would be regarded by this country as intolerable. Yet if we deny to Cuba full freedom of negotiation with other lands, are we not morally bound to give her special consideration in our own dealings with her? Surely we cannot close the markets of other lands against Cuba and refuse to open our own to her.

Our own national interests, too, says the President, demand reciprocity with Cuba. It has long been axiomatic that the United States should have the bulk of Cuba's foreign trade. But what are the facts on that point? Cuba is now buying $37,000,000 worth of goods a year from other lands than this, and her purchases from such lands are rapidly increasing, while those from the United States are decreasing. In the seven months ending on January 31, 1901, as compared with the corresponding months a year before, there was a decrease of $1,164,846 in Cuban purchases from the United States, and an increase of $564,512 in Cuban purchases from Germany alone. Do the business men of this country want that process to continue? Cuba buys $6,000,000 worth of cotton goods a year, of which the United States supplies only $500,000; and $2,000,000 worth of vegetables and vegetable fibres, of which we supply only $171,000; and $2,500,000 worth of oils, of which only $713,000 worth comes from this country; and $8,476,000 worth of animals and animal products, of which this country contributes less than $2,000,000. The same is true in respect to wines, leather goods, silks, drugs and chemicals, woollen goods and other items. Our Cuban trade is discreditably small, and is growing smaller. But what hope is there of getting a better hold upon the Cuban market if we do not open our own market to Cuba?

It is an open secret that the crux of the situation is found in sugar. There is strong opposition in this country to the abolition or reduction of the tariff on Cuban sugar. The President does not ask for its abolition, but only for its reduction. That is a moderate request. Only a few years ago the Republican party, in the most famous of its tariff measures, made sugar entirely free from tariff duties. "Free sugar" was the popular campaign cry of those days, under the triumphant leadership of Harrison and McKinley. The duty on sugar would not have been restored by the Dingley bill had it not been necessary to do so in order to extinguish the deficit in the budget which a Democratic administration had created. And the restored sugar tariff was then regarded as a temporary measure. If on the general principle of sound finance the nation could abolish the sugar duty altogether ten years ago, and could exult in so doing, it will require strong arguments to prove that it should not now make some reduction of that tariff in favor of Cuba, not only on the ground of sound fiscal policy, but also because of the imperative demands of national honor and of national interest.

BRITISH TRADES UNION PROGRESS.

Opinion has been expressed frequently in recent years that trades unionism in its original home, Great Britain, is undergoing a radical transformation. Some have held that it is declining, others that it is becoming less a "friendly" and more a "strike" institution, and others that it is drifting toward impecuniosity. Not one of these theories is sustained by authentic statistics. The last Board of Trade report on trades unions, just published, shows the condition of unionism down to the end of last year, and shows it to be much the same as for many years before, such slight changes as are recorded being favorable to its prosperity.

Thus in the last nine years, with the exception of a slight decrease in 1898, there has been a steady increase in membership, the total last year being 1,158,909, or more than ever before in the history of unionism. The income has also been on the whole increasing, and last year's, $9,873,055, was the largest on record. The rate of income was $8 52 per member, or about the average for the last nine years. The expenditure last year was about an average amount, $7,452,910, and the rate per member, $6 42½, was with one exception the lowest for nine years. The amount of funds on hand at the end of the year has been on the whole increasing, in gross and in rate per member; the amount last year, $18,833,125, and the rate, $16 25, being both considerably larger than ever before. The character of expenditures is also instructive and significant. In the nine years reviewed in the report something more than 60 per cent of expenditures have been of a "friendly" nature—payments to sick and unemployed members, funeral expenses, etc.—a little more than 20 per cent for strikes, and the remainder, less than 20 per cent, for working expenses. But in 1900 nearly 65 per cent went for "friendly benefits," and only 10 per cent, or scarcely half the average, for strikes.

The indications of these statistics are, therefore, that trades unionism is steadily growing in the United Kingdom, though it still includes little more than one-fortieth of the population; that the unions are increasing in financial prosperity and strength; and that the vast bulk of their resources is devoted to the mutual benefit of the members, and only a small and apparently diminishing fraction to strikes. These are commendable conditions, and they are auspicious of continued good for industrial Britain.

Rather nasty weather, to be sure, but considerably better than a snowstorm, in the opinion of adult New-Yorkers.

Mr. Croker having disclaimed responsibility for the platform thrust on the Democratic caucus at Washington last week, a more definite explanation of Mr. Edward M. Shepard's relation thereto would be interesting and perhaps not unconstitutional.

Park Row, in the neighborhood of Mail-st., ought to be better policed. At that point the cars are frequently stalled so close together that it is impossible to cross the street between them. Inasmuch as the motormen have no natural regard for the convenience of persons on foot, they clearly need to be put under strict discipline and compelled to leave a passageway. The subway work along the City Hall Park is as nearly complete an obstruction as the public can reasonably be asked to tolerate.

If the Indian method of nomenclature were followed, the executive head of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system would be called not Greatsinger, but Greatcrowder.

Mayor Studley of New-Haven says the trolleys have hurt the value of centrally located residence properties. Then the trolley is doing its expected work of decentralization. Unfortunately, it does it mostly in towns where decentralization is little needed, and the congestion of our great cities is still unabated.

Mr. Brackenridge, of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, suggests that if an elevated road should be built in Centre-st. it would be possible to run more trains on the bridge. The impudence of this as a reason for giving up that thoroughfare to his company and disfiguring the new Hall of Records is plain when it is remembered that fewer trains are run on the bridge now than the city used to run there. Until the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company does the best it can with present facilities there is no reason for the public to load it with new gifts.

"Touchin' on an' appertainin' to" Devery's transfers of policemen, Devery's nominal chief doesn't seem to know "where he is at."

One of the things that made the West Point-Annapolis football game last Saturday remarkably enjoyable was the open play. The season just ended has witnessed a return to the close and dangerous formations which were generally modified two or three years ago for good and sufficient reasons.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A little Boer girl in a concentration camp in South Africa recently wrote an English composition, in which she said: "I will try to learn English that I can say to the Kakky, hands up; I am twelve years old. This is my first English writing."

"Remember," said the impressive person, "that your ancestors have left you an honored name."
"Well," answered the titled youth, ruefully, "it is all right on a visiting card, but it isn't much at a bank."—(Washington Star.

A businesslike wedding was celebrated at Fort Scott, Kan., the other day. The parties were aged, respectively, seventy-one and sixty-four. Both are possessed of valuable property, and the bride is the owner of several farms. Before the ceremony an agreement was signed to the effect that each should have control of the property belonging to each. However, the good woman got a little the better of the dickering. By the terms of the agreement she is to have a life interest in his estate after death, but he is not given the same right with respect to hers. After everything had been completed comfortably, the two stood up and were married, and then the husband attempted to salute his bride. "Go 'way, John," she said, "I ain't a-going to let you kiss me in public."

"That man," said the modern Sherlock, "came from a town where they have strict blue laws."
"How do you know," asked the observer.
"Because you will notice that he can't even enter a drug store without hunting for the side door."—(Philadelphia Record.

"The Kansas City Journal" says: "The gentle evangelist who is Christianizing Wellington at times grows positively irresistible in his calls to grace. As, for instance, when he said the other night: 'Oh, I can see by your looks that a lot of you old rednosed buzzards can't stand it to stay through the meeting without a drink—and if you want to get out, now git!'"

Sandy—What are yer layin' here fer, pard?
Cinders—Why, a benevolent old gent just gave me a dollar wid de understandin' dat I take a bath.
Sandy—Yer ain't going to deceive him, pard?
Cinders—Sure not! He didn't specify de kind of bath, so I'm going to make it a sun bath.—(Philadelphia Record.

There is a man in Boston who when awake is the soul of honor and probity, and who has a consideration for the rights of others that is almost abnormal. And yet in his dreams his whole nature is apparently changed, and his chief diversion is the wanton destruction of property. Nothing affords him so much satisfaction as to enter an apothecary shop and without the slightest provocation and from pure maliciousness destroy with his cane the showcases, glass jars and bottles.

Young Brewster wed Adeline Worcester,
But nobody knew what indorcester,
In writing her name
To spell it the same,
And make it read "Adeline Brorcester."
—(Baltimore American.

California was credited with 4,000,000 barrels of petroleum last year, and several good authorities estimate the product of 1901 at 7,000,000 or 7,500,000 barrels. But W. J. Young tells "The Engineering and Mining Journal" that in his opinion even the latter figures are much too low. If this development continues long, not merely Texas but Pennsylvania and West Virginia also will be in danger of an eclipse.

A Few Years Hence.—"Anything going on this evening?"
"Yes; there's to be a performance at the Athletic Gardens. A fellow will undertake to subdue an automobile that has a record of having killed six men. He's to do it in one hour or forfeit $1,000."—(Chicago Tribune.

A man who travels through rural Maine writes to "The Kennebec Journal": "Whoever knew such times as these? Farmers on my route are selling eggs for 30 cents a dozen, and some of them 35 cents. Apples are selling for $3 and $3 50; potatoes are 75 cents quick; butter, 22 cents to 25 cents. Some farmers got over $300 out of sweet corn, and some of the same men got over $300 out of apples this fall. There are other men in my town who will get about $1,000 from their apples alone. Others will get that amount out of hay. Help is so scarce that some of the first farmers will be obliged to cut their own wood for winter. Whoever heard of such a time? I think our good papers ought to show up to the people the times as they really are. George Fred Williams had better not come to Maine to speak this fall; neither had Bryan better show up in the East again. What a pack of calamity howlers they were! I wish it might be shown to the people in such a way that they would never forget it."

Charity bazaar in the 'Steenth Ward.
The tallow faced young man approached the table where the strapping girl with red cheeks was selling candy.
"If I buy a dime's worth of this," he said, "what will you give me a kiss for in addition?"
"Twenty-five cents," she said.
"I've only got 15 cents besides the dime. Give it to me for that? It's for charity, remember."
"Yes," she answered, reluctantly, "but we lose money on every one I sell for that."—(Chicago Tribune.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Dec. 3 (Special).—President Roosevelt entertained a number of the Republican leaders in Congress at dinner to-night. It was the third formal dinner of the season at the White House. The guests were Speaker Henderson, Senators Allison, Platt, of Connecticut; Hanna, Cullom, Proctor, Elkins, Perkins, Scott, Beveridge and Kean; Representatives Cannon, Grosvenor and Dalzell, and General Leonard Wood. After dinner the guests remained some time, giving an opportunity for a free interchange of opinion regarding the work of Congress.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 3 (Special).—Senator Clark, of Montana, who has taken a house in Massachusetts-ave., adjoining his property, the old Stewart Castle site, has his daughter, Mrs. Everett Mallory Culver, of New-York, making him a short visit. Mrs. Culver will return to New-York to-morrow, but may come on again in the winter, as will the Senator's other daughter, Mrs. Lewis Rutherford Morris. Mrs. Culver has entirely recovered her health.

Despite the stormy weather here, society was largely represented at the home of Justice and Mrs. Harlan, on Columbia Heights, when Miss Edith Harlan Childs, granddaughter of Justice Harlan, was formally presented at a coming out reception this afternoon. Assisting at the entertainment were several of the belles of Washington. The parlors were decorated with roses and chrysanthemums.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

The principal affair on the social programme of yesterday was the first dance of the season of the so called Junior Cotillon at Sherry's. The guests were received by several of the patronesses, who include Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, Mrs. William Bayliss, Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Mrs. Woodbury Langdon, Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Mrs. Thomas Newbold, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. J. Henry Harper, Mrs. W. Pierpont Edwards and Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield. The cotillon followed the supper, and was led by Alexander M. Hadden, dancing with Miss Sophie Langdon. Among the favors were dolls and Christmas bells.

Another dance which took place last night was that of the dancing class organized by John D. Rockefeller, jr., known as the Tuesday dances, at Delmonico's. The patronesses who received the guests were Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, jr., Mrs. Edward C. Hoyt, Mrs. Hugh N. Camp, Mrs. A. C. Benedict, Mrs. L. H. Bigelow and Mrs. William H. Hamilton.

Receptions were given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Francis S. Kinney for the debut of her daughter, Beatrice, at her house, in West Fifty-fourth-st., and by Mrs. George W. Riggs at her house, in East Twenty-ninth-st.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse have closed their place at Westbury, and returned to town. They are at their apartments in West Thirtieth-st. for the winter.

The second meeting of the Bridge Whist Club, organized by Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, whose membership was described in this column last week, takes place this afternoon at the house of Mrs. Charles Steele.

The wedding takes place to-day of Miss Elizabeth Agnew to E. Howard Martin, in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth-ave. and Twelfth-st. It will be followed by a reception at the bride's home in West Nineteenth-st.

Mrs. Robert G. Shaw, 2d, who is now in town, will spend the winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Langhorne, in Virginia.

William Cutting, jr., only surviving son of Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, who arrived on Monday night from Newport, with his mother, his physician and three nurses, and is staying at the Waldorf-Astoria, has sustained no ill effects from his journey, and his condition continues to improve. He is, however, still a very sick man.

Among those who sailed for Europe yesterday on board the Kronprinz Wilhelm were Dona Eleonora Massimo, Princess of Arsoli; Dona Marie Ruspoli, Princess de Roggio Suasa Ruspoli and Don Eugenio Ruspoli, who are returning to Italy after a short visit to this country.

The New-York Yacht Club lost one of its veteran members yesterday through the death of George W. Kidd, at his home in Fifth-ave. He leaves a widow and a daughter, Miss Georgette Kidd.

A dinner party was given last night by James Henry Smith at his house in West Fifty-second-st.

Miss Leary was "at home" yesterday afternoon at her house in Fifth-ave. She will be "at home" on Tuesday afternoons throughout the season.

Miss Mary Ray Winters will make her debut this afternoon at a reception given by her mother, Mrs. John E. Winters, at her house in West Thirty-seventh-st.

Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and her daughters will be "at home" on Wednesdays in January and February at their house in Madison-ave.

Among those sailing to-day for Europe on board the Majestic are the Honorable George Keppel and Mrs. Keppel and Miss May Van Alen. The last named goes abroad for a brief visit to her father and sister.

General and Mrs. Charles Francis Roe announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Josephine Bissell Roe, to Prescott Slade, of this city.

DEAN WAYLAND'S ILLNESS.

New Haven, Dec. 3.—Theodore Salisbury Woolsey, professor of international law, has been appointed temporary dean of the Yale Law School, on account of the illness of Professor Francis Wayland, who has been head of that department of Yale for nearly a quarter of a century. Dean Wayland has been suffering since last August from a stoppage of the circulation in one of his legs, but he is now said to be recovering, and it is hoped that he will be able to return to the law school in the spring.

A WEDDING.

Philadelphia, Dec. 3 (Special).—The old Wister Mansion, in Fourth-st., below Spruce-st., the scene of many of the highest social functions in Colonial days, opened its doors to wedding guests this morning. At noon Miss Sara Edythe Wister was married to George Mason Chicester. There were only about a score of persons present, and the bride was unattended by bridesmaids. There were no ushers, but the bridegroom was attended by his brother, Arthur Mason Chicester, who acted as best man. The Rev. Richard Neilson, rector of St. Peter's Church, assisted by the Rev. William Lewis, performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her cousin, Philip Syng Physic Randolph. Upon their return from the honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Chicester will reside at Ardmore with Miss Wister's father. On New Year's Day they will give a reception in the Fourth-st. mansion.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among those who sailed on the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm yesterday were the Princess d'Arsoli Massimo, Senator De Vohder, M. de Wollant, First Secretary of the Russian Embassy; Sir Christopher Furness, Marquis de la Gandara, Mr. and Mrs. George Keppel, Andre Lazard, Princess Josephine di Roggio Suasa Ruspoli, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Randebrock, Colonel Albert Thys, Dr. Carl Wiegand and Granville Waldegrave.

The American Line steamship Philadelphia, sailing to-day for Southampton, will carry among its passengers James Balfour, Captain R. M. Berry, Charles R. Bradley, Major and Mrs. G. R. D. Graham, Edwin L. Oppenheimer and B. A. Marsden.

The Red Star Line steamship Zeeland, sailing this noon for Antwerp, will carry Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cremer, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Deruele, Kenneth Frazier, the Right Rev. J. J. Koppes, Dr. P. M. Pilcher, the Rev. P. Maurice Raepsaet, John B. Adams and Leon Van der Lyn.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamer Aller from Genoa, Naples and Gibraltar were William G. Bunce, E. H. Hargrave, Edgar Magness, W. H. Magness, the Rev. J. E. Simmons and C. S. Newcomb.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The new Consul General of the Republic of Ecuador, Señor Francisco Mora Silva, recently installed in his New-York office, is a young man of thirty-five years. He was born at Guayaquil, the principal seaport of Ecuador, and after having pursued a course of studies in his country he came to the United States, and was graduated from a business college in Poughkeepsie. Señor Mora Silva speaks English fluently and is a great friend and admirer of everything American. Before being sent back to the United States as Consul General he had occupied several important posts in his country, among them those of Assistant Postmaster General of Quito and Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs. During the Buffalo Exposition Señor Mora Silva acted as secretary of the Ecuadorian Commission. He is a warm partisan of the new President, General Plaza, who knows him and appreciates his ability, inasmuch as the President is credited with the intention of placing upon a more friendly and liberal footing than formerly the international policy of Ecuador, a change which needs the services of a young, intelligent and active man like Señor Mora Silva.

Hamilton MacCarthy, of Ottawa, Canada, has made the model for the bronze statue, thirteen feet high, which is being cast in New-York, to be erected next spring in Halifax, N. S., to commemorate the deeds of the Nova Scotians who fell in the Boer war.

"During one of his Congress campaigns," says "The Boston Transcript," "Mr. McKinley was followed from place to place by a reporter for a paper of opposite political faith, who is described as being one of those 'shrewd, persistent fellows who are always at work, quick to see an opportunity and skilled in making the most of it.' While Mr. McKinley was annoyed by the misrepresentation to which he was almost daily subjected, he could not help admiring the skill and persistency with which he was assailed. His admiration, too, was not unmixed with compassion, for the reporter was ill, poorly clad, and had an annoying cough. One night Mr. McKinley took a closed carriage for a nearby town at which he was announced to speak. The weather was wretchedly raw and cold, and what followed is thus described: He had not gone far when he heard that cough, and knew that the reporter was riding with the driver in the exposed seat. The Major called to the driver to stop, and alighted. 'Get down off that seat, young man,' he said. The reporter obeyed, thinking the time for the Major's vengeance had come. 'Here,' said Mr. McKinley, taking off his overcoat, 'you put on this overcoat and get into that carriage.' 'But, Major McKinley,' said the reporter, 'I guess you don't know who I am. I have been with you the whole campaign, giving it to you every time you spoke, and I am going over to-night to rip you to pieces if I can.' 'I know,' said Mr. McKinley, 'but you put on this coat and get inside and get warm, so that you can do a good job.'"

James A. Tawney, chairman of the World's Fair Committee of Congress, is to deliver the principal address at the ground breaking ceremonies of the St. Louis Exposition on December 20.

The Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the World's Christian Endeavor, will sail for Europe in January, to give his personal efforts to establish the society more firmly on the Continent, especially in Central Europe, Scandinavia, Spain, Italy, Holland, Bohemia and Bulgaria.

Brigadier General Henry M. Roberts, U. S. A., retired, has gone to Galveston, Tex., having been appointed by the commissioners of that city to superintend the plans for the protection of the city from the sea in severe storms.

The Rev. John M. Bacon, the English balloon expert, insists that lighthouses should have warning bells under as well as above water, because in a storm sound travels further under water than through the air.

Dr. Daniel Freeman, of Gage County, Neb., owns and occupies the first farm given away by the United States Government under the homestead act.

ADVENT CHURCH ELECTION.

MAYOR-ELECT LOW AGAIN CHOSEN VESTRYMAN OF ST. GEORGE'S.

At the Advent election of St. George's Church yesterday the following ticket was chosen:

Warden, John Noble Stearns; vestrymen, Frederic H. Betts, Seth Low and H. H. Pike.

St. Andrew's Church—Warden, William H. Sage; vestrymen, John Boardman, jr., Henry Bischoff, jr., and Henry W. Reighley.

St. James's Church—Warden, Stephen Baker; vestrymen, F. S. Smithers, William Watts Sherman, John McKesson and Bayard Dominick.

Holy Trinity Church—Warden, John Carstensen; vestrymen, John A. Hiltner, Henry M. Day and William S. Gray.

MARCONI TO EXPERIMENT AT CAPE RACE.

St. John's, N. F., Dec. 3.—William Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, is due here to-morrow on the Allan Line steamer Sardinian, from Liverpool November 25, to conduct a series of experiments in wireless telegraphy in the fogbound regions around Cape Race. Workmen are now preparing a staff 240 feet high and other apparatus to enable Mr. Marconi to conduct these trials. If the experiment succeeds the government of Newfoundland proposes to install the wireless system of telegraphy along the coast of Labrador next summer.

COUNT BONI DE CASTELLANE'S APPEAL.

Paris, Dec. 3.—The financial affairs of Count Boni de Castellane again came up before a French tribunal to-day, when the Court of Appeals began the hearing of the Count's appeal against a judgment obtained in the Tribunal of Commerce in favor of the banker Davillier. The judgment in question ordered the Count de Castellane to pay bills amounting to 2,000,000 francs drawn by the Count in favor of Charles Wertheimer, the London bric-à-brac dealer, and which were held by M. Davillier.

Counsel for Count de Castellane claimed that M. Davillier had no direct interest in the bills, but was acting for Charles Wertheimer, and that this invalidated the previous judgment.

The court adjourned without rendering a decision.

NEW PASTOR FOR BERKELEY TEMPLE.

Boston, Dec. 3.—The Rev. William Knight, of Fall River, to-day announced his acceptance of the call to the pastorate of Berkeley Temple, in this city. Berkeley Temple is Congregational.

PHI KAPPA PSI CELEBRATION.

The first and second districts of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity will celebrate the semi-centennial jubilee of their fraternity's existence by a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria next Saturday, at 7 p. m. The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, president of the fraternity and rector of St. Thomas's Church, will preside. Ex-Governor Lloyd Lowndes of Maryland, ex-Attorney General William A. Barber of South Carolina, Elbridge R. Anderson, of Boston, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel D. McConnell, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, will speak.

OFFICERS FROM HAVANA.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamer Morro Castle, from Havana, were Major A. Schauck, Captain F. Judson, Lieutenant E. Carpenter and H. Vining.

LARGEST PRIVATE YACHT AFLOAT.

J. R. DREXEL'S NEW VESSEL WILL SURPASS JAMES GORDON BENNETT'S.

Glasgow, Dec. 3.—J. R. Drexel, of Philadelphia, will be the owner of the biggest yacht afloat when the new vessel which he ordered from George L. Watson while the latter was in America this year is launched. The plans are all finished and approved, and it is anticipated that the yacht will be built at the yard where Shamrock II was constructed. The new pleasure craft will be over 300 feet on the waterline and will have 40 feet beam. Her tonnage, yacht measurement, will be 2,500. Hitherto James Gordon Bennett's yacht Lysistrata has been the largest private yacht ever built.

THE WILL OF THE COUNTESS SEILERN.

The will of Antoinette Seilern, wife of the Count Charles E. Seilern, of Vienna, who died on September 22 in England, was filed for probate yesterday in the office of the Surrogate. Her estate is said to consist of personal property valued at more than $10,000, but she disposes of $1,000,000.

To her husband she leaves $250,000 absolutely, and she directs $750,000 to be held by Lewis Cass Ledyard and the United States Trust Company for her husband, who is to receive the income during his life. On Count Seilern's death the principal of the trust fund is to go to her sister, Emma Carola Woershoeffer, and should she not survive the testator, to her sister's children. She also appoints her sister as residuary legatee. Should her sister not survive the testator and should she leave no children, then the principal of the trust fund is to go to a number of cousins. The countess leaves her wearing apparel, household furniture and other personal effects to her mother, Mrs. Anna Woershoeffer.

The will was filed by George A. Miller, of No. 54 Wall-st.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske will give a special matinee performance of "The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch" at the Manhattan Theatre on Wednesday of next week.

Leslie Stuart, the composer of the music of "Florodora," will sail for England to-day. The members of the "Florodora" company made him a present of a loving cup at the New-York Theatre last night.

"A Mixed Foursome" is the title of a one-act play which is soon to be produced by the Proctor stock company. The little play is from the pen of William C. De Mille, son of H. C. De Mille, who collaborated with David Belasco in writing "The Charity Ball," "The Wife" and other plays.

The scenes of "The Land of Mystery," a play by Edward McWade, which will be produced in this city next fall, are laid in New-York and in Central America. Miss Margaret May will be the star of Mr. McWade's play.

GRANDCHILDREN CONTEST WILL.

Middletown, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Objections were made to-day before Surrogate Howell against the probating of the will of Mrs. Eualine A. Hinchman, of this city, because her three grandchildren were disinherited. Two of the contestants are Irene and Emma Seeland, of New-York.