Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8—The Ninety and Nine.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—Faust.
BELASCO THEATRE—2—8—Du Barry.
BIJOU THEATRE—2:15—8:15—The Mocking Bird.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2—8—The Silver Slipper.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—A Chinese Honeymoon.
CRITERION THEATRE—2—8—1776.
DALY'S THEATRE—2—8:10—A Country Girl.
EDEN MUSEE—2—8—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—2:15—8:20—The Mummy and the Humming Bird.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—2—8—Old Limerick Town.
GARRICK THEATRE—2:15—8:15—The Stubbornness of Geraldine.
GARDEN THEATRE—2:15—8:20—Among Those Present.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—2—8:15—Sally in Our Alley.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2:15—8:15—A Cigarette Maker's Romance and Rouget De L'Isle.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—2—8:20—Alt Heidelberg.
KEITH'S—10:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—2—8—Sherlock Holmes.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—11—Everyman—2—8:30—The Two Schools.
MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE—2:30—8:45—Tommy Rot.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.
NEW SAVOY THEATRE—2:15—8:20—A Country Mouse.
NEW-YORK—2:15—8:15—Hagenbeck's Trained Animals.
NEW WEST END THEATRE—2—8:15—Foxy Grandpa.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
PRINCESS THEATRE—2:30—8:30—The Night of the Party.
PROCTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—8:30—Bostock's Great Animal Arena.
VICTORIA—2—8—Francesca da Rimini.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—2:10—8:30—The Sword of the King.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Ambassador Choate unveiled a set of tablets in Wesley's Chapel, City Road, London, in memory of Bishops Simpson and Asbury, of the American Methodist Episcopal Church. ═══ Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's flour and grain registration duties in Great Britain are expected to produce for the year £3,000,000, while no increase in the cost of bread has resulted from them. ═══ Pietro Mascagni, the composer, has appealed to the King of Italy to intervene in his case, but no notice has been taken of the musician's alleged grievances. ═══ A new paper called "T. P.'s Weekly" has been brought out in London by T. P. O'Connor, M. P. ═══ French trade returns show a slight decrease in imports and a heavy increase in exports for the last ten months. ═══ Jeremiah Buckley, a newspaper proprietor of Limerick, Ireland, has been sentenced under the Crimes act to four months' imprisonment. ═══ The followers of Lord Hugh Cecil met in Albert Hall, London, to further the passage of the Education bill through Parliament. ═══ Several fugitive revolutionary generals, seeking to escape from Venezuela to Curacao, were captured on a small vessel off the Venezuelan coast.

DOMESTIC.—The Strike Arbitration Commission began in Scranton, Penn., its sessions for hearing testimony; President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers made a long address on the conditions in the coal regions, and emphasizing strongly the demands for recognition of the union; he then went on the stand, and after a direct examination by Mr. Irwin, of counsel for the miners, was subjected to a cross-examination by Mr. Wilcox, of counsel for the operators. ═══ General Chaffee, in his annual report on affairs in the Philippines, pays a high tribute to the gallantry and humanity of his officers and men, and replies to criticisms which have been made in this country. ═══ A bear was killed by President Roosevelt's party in Mississippi, but the President was not the fortunate hunter. ═══ The Western Union Telegraph Company announced that it would fight in the United States courts the attempt of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to remove the poles and wires of the telegraph company from its right of way.

CITY.—Stocks were weak, with heavy final losses. ═══ Men who the police say are an ex-United States army engineer and a doctor were arrested and charged with extorting $4,500 from a company doing waterfront work for the city. ═══ An official of the New-York Central said over $50,000,000 would be paid to the employes of the Vanderbilt roads in increases in wages in the next year. ═══ Police reserves were called to disperse a Broadway crowd which had gathered to see a man who, a practical joker told them, was Roland B. Molineux. ═══ Postmaster Van Cott, after a talk with Governor Odell, declared in favor of changes in the Republican organizations in New-York and Kings counties. ═══ At a hearing in the Prudential Fidelity merger suit at Jersey City Richard V. Lindabury charged that the legislature of New-Jersey was controlled by the companies in question.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 63 degrees; lowest, 46.

THE GOVERNOR'S ADVICE.

Governor Odell's timely warning to the Republican organization in New-York City cannot fail to have a profound influence. The Governor has been a practical politician—even a machine politician—himself, and when he tells party workers to quit their squabbles over patronage and to devote themselves to conciliating independent sentiment they cannot dismiss his advice as impractical and sentimental nonsense. Mr. Odell is just as sturdy a party man and just as clearheaded a political manager as any of the leaders in this city, who insist on blaming everybody but themselves if the voters do not support them. He has a large amount of common sense which they seem to lack, and realizes that it is the business of a party organization to win voters, not the business of voters to support a party organization.

The organization exists as a means, not as an end, and not as a means of supporting its leaders and their favorites. This is not the view commonly held here. If a district leader in this city finds that he is an offence to independent citizens, and that his management is alienating voters from the Republican ticket, he does not take himself off that the voters may be conciliated and the Republican strength increased. Instead he rallies his particular followers, carries the primaries, triumphantly points out that his critics have no strength in the organization, but are mostly independents anyway, and then wonders why all those independents who hold the balance of power on Election Day vote some other ticket. The organization here too often seems to think it a virtue to flaunt independent sentiment, to put forward as the type and symbol of honored Republicanism men who are discredited and distrusted. Successful leadership does not consist in winning primaries, but in commending the organization and its policies to popular approval. It was perfectly easy for the persons in control of the organization in 1897 to carry the primaries and commit it to the third ticket folly, but no more monumental failure in political leadership was ever recorded. We suppose now it would be considered a good stroke of business by some politicians who are voluble in blaming the Low administration for the results of election to get the organization once more back to that position. We do not believe that they can do it. The organization would not again dare to incur the odium of directly working to put Tammany in power. But they can fill people with distrust of the organization, make it increasingly difficult for independents to vote Republican tickets here, and diminish the influence of the party in shaping the next anti-Tammany campaign.

The Republican organization has absolutely no cause to complain of its treatment by the Low administration, whatever that treatment has been. At the start it disavowed all claim upon Mayor Low, and it will only earn contempt by whining that its spoilsmen have not been properly cared for. A public, led to believe that that is Republican spirit, would naturally not look with favor on the Republican party. The organization can grow strong by deserving to be strong. The independent vote here is large. It responds quickly to proper appeals. It will never help the Republican party to build up a narrow spoils hunting organization. It will help the party to carry out broad, unselfish policies as suggested by the Governor; and just in proportion as it does so independents will become permanently attached to it and ready to support it on matters about which they have no special feeling instead of voting against its tickets regardless of their merit because they are disgusted with the organization which stands for them.

LABOR UNION AND NATIONAL GUARD.

In resentment at the employment of State troops to preserve order in the region recently affected by the Hudson Valley Railway strike the Trades Assembly of Schenectady passed a resolution calling upon all affiliated local unions to expel members belonging to the National Guard. In accordance with that resolution Local Union No. 62 has expelled William Potter and has informed his employers of his expulsion and of the refusal of its members to work with him. Potter has in consequence been discharged by his employers, with a certificate of their satisfaction with his work. If they had not discharged him they would doubtless have had a strike on their hands at once. If, notwithstanding that assurance, they had determined not to discharge him, their conduct would have excited much admiration. That they ought to have taken that course should not be hastily assumed in ignorance of their circumstances and obligations.

As to the general character of the action taken by the labor union there can be no doubt. It was foolish and immoral. It is foolish because its effect is to deprive the union of the respect and goodwill which the union needs to preserve. It is immoral because it is unjust to the individual immediately concerned, an affront to the State and a virtual confession that the union is opposed to the maintenance of public order. This last assertion is likely to be denied, but the essence of the act is what we declare it to be. Potter is a good workman, and there is nothing in evidence to show that he is not personally a desirable companion in a workshop. The act of his which constituted the reason for his expulsion from the union and led to his loss of employment was the act of a good citizen. Having offered his services to the State by becoming a member of the National Guard, he performed the duty which the State exacted of him in an emergency, and performed it creditably, so far as the record shows. For this he has been turned out of the union which had undertaken to promote his interests, and in consequence has been reduced to idleness. If there were nothing to consider except the manner in which the union has treated him, as an individual, and the fact of his injury, the case would call for sympathy with him and condemnation of his oppressors.

But there is another consideration and a more important one. A single instance of this sort does not of itself work great public mischief, but it does unmistakably contain a grave menace to the public welfare. If it were widely imitated, the results would compel universal attention, and therefore it now suggests the question whether or not a situation has been created, or is threatened, for which no remedy is available. We do not deny that there are difficulties in the way of answering that question satisfactorily; but this at least can be said, that the action of the labor union in expelling William Potter because he is a member of the National Guard would seem to contain the elements of a conspiracy to thwart the essential purposes of the State, which, if not obnoxious to the law as the law stands, can be taken cognizance of by the legislature and made criminal hereafter. We do not believe that the State is powerless to protect its peace and dignity from such an assault.

NAVY'S CRY FOR MORE OFFICERS.

The cry of a scarcity of officers to supply the needs of the navy seems to be unceasing. The report of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, published the other day, is a report of that department which has to do with the detail of officers for ships and stations, and much of it is devoted to the insufficiency of personnel which has so often been referred to since the enactment of the Personnel law, the chief object of such a law being "to relieve the hump"—in other words to make possible more rapid promotion in the lower grades. The chief of the bureau, Admiral Taylor, reiterating what has been asserted by others, says: "That there are "not enough line officers of the navy to man "the vessels already constructed . . . can be "repeated now with greater force and . . . "the critical condition now existing, due to the "lack of officers, has reached such a point as to "be dangerous to the efficiency of the fleet." To remedy the existing conditions and to provide for the future—and he repeats what one of the navy officers noted in a letter to The Tribune a few days ago, that 1,600 officers are necessary for the present fleet, or 577 more than are now available, and that 498 more will be required for vessels under construction—Admiral Taylor has drafted a bill for Congress to act upon which provides, among other things, that a course of four years only, instead of six, as at present, shall be necessary for a midshipman to secure his commission as ensign.

The proposition to shorten the course of instruction for midshipmen, as prescribed in a recent order of the Secretary of the Navy, is regarded by many of the officers with regret and apprehension, it being interpreted as meaning a lower standard of efficiency than heretofore. It is maintained that modern naval construction and naval conditions are such that the training required to fit an officer for his duties is broader than ever before, and that to curtail the course at the Naval Academy is a serious misfortune for naval interests. It is not to be denied that more officers are needed for the ships, and it would seem that there must be some expedient to meet the emergency. A partial remedy was provided by Congress two years ago—that of making retired officers available for detail. A few have been so assigned to duty, and it is said that others have put their services at the disposal of the Navy Department. A few days ago a retired commander was ordered to the nautical schoolship Enterprise, at Boston, to succeed an officer on the active list. It is thought probable that other retired officers may be ordered to similar duties, so as to release active officers for the regular navy ships.

It has been contended that there has been no increase, but a positive decrease, of available active officers through the operations of the Personnel law. One of the features of this law is the clause which allows a certain number of voluntary retirements each year in four of the grades, such officers to be retired with the rank and pay of the grades next above those respectively held by them on the active list. So many were inclined to take advantage of this provision that an effort was made in the last session of Congress to repeal that part of the Personnel law, but the amendment was stricken out when the bill was sent to conference. The number of officers has been lessened, too, in other ways. Thus, three officers have committed suicide within the last six months, and many resignations and applications for retirement have been presented because of the rigid duties now exacted of officers.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

The football season, now approaching its culmination, will be commemorated in a timely manner in to-morrow's Sunday Tribune with an illustrated article about the trials of candidates for places on the university teams at Yale and Harvard. The consecration of the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Albany and the celebration of its golden jubilee to-morrow will form the topic of another illustrated article of instant interest. Other articles will be about the new railroad from Havana to Santiago de Cuba, which is to be opened on Thursday next; a sixteen story building on a lot only thirty-two and a half feet wide; Boston's new water reservoir, which is to be the largest in the world; the improvements and enlargements of Governor's Island; the adventures of a sportsman in the Yazoo Delta, where the President has gone on a hunting trip; the proposed use of photography in the perpetuation of government records; the boys' club in Tompkins Square; the estate of Charles F. Dietrich near Poughkeepsie; the proposed new buildings for Cornell University; the teaching of boxing at a Jersey City church and the American travels of European statesmen.

There will be many other special articles, and also the usual features of book reviews, chronicles of sports of to-day and of the week, social news, matters of interest to women and to the young, miscellany, cartoons, humor, foreign correspondence and all the news of the world. It will be a blue ribbon number of the public's favorite paper.

UNCLE SAM AND THE METROPOLIS.

At a meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission a day or two ago some further information was presented concerning the commission's effort to secure a permanent right of way for the underground road through the space now occupied by vaults near the Postoffice which are the property of the federal government. It appears that Secretary Gage not long before his retirement decided that he could not make the desired grant, though he expressed the opinion that the government would never revoke the temporary grant already obtained. But that personal belief does not satisfy the requirements of the situation. A fully guaranteed right in perpetuity is deemed essential, and the commission's counsel advise that an appeal be made to Congress at the coming session.

While the matter was under consideration the other day President Orr imparted a new flavor to the proceedings by remarking, more in grief than anger, that it was unreasonable in the United States to refuse to give up something it had never known it owned until informed of the fact by the commission, whose engineers would seem to have made the interesting discovery in the course of their explorations. Assuming that he is right, we must say that we are inclined to agree with Mr. Orr. The federal government, having caught the city of New-York in a generous mood, took advantage of its woful lack of foresight and obtained gratis the lower end of the City Hall Park, on which it proceeded to plant a building of appalling ugliness, thereby contracting a moral obligation to treat its benefactor with peculiar consideration in all subsequent negotiations. Is that claim now to be gruffly repudiated? We trust not. How sharper than a serpent's tooth it would be to have a thankless Uncle Samuel!

ALL SOLDIERS.

The report of the executive committee of the Interstate National Guard Association, just published, is accompanied by an article on "Our Second Line of Defence," by General Charles Dick, of Ohio, president of the association. He says:

The only way to bring our National Guard up to a high state of efficiency is to pass a federal law which will make them in fact as well as in name a national guard, and which will insure their uniform equipment and drill. They should be armed and equipped just as the regular army is armed and equipped, and they should have the same discipline and instruction, so far as possible in the limited time that can be given for that purpose. State troops should go to camp under conditions as nearly as possible approximating those of actual war. State troops and regular troops should be camped together, so that the former may have the benefit of the experience and skill of the latter.

Only a few years ago a proposition to bring "regulars" and National Guardsmen together in camp service would have been met with violent opposition on the part of the regular establishment. The State troops were looked upon as holiday soldiers, and the officers of that branch of the service as unworthy of their shoulder-straps. On the other hand, the guardsman did not appreciate the worth of his comrade of the United States Army, and thought the professional soldier just a trifle lower in the social scale than he.

But the men have become better acquainted. They have been camp mates, and have learned that patriotism, devotion to duty and discipline are qualities on which no class of Americans has a patent, and that it required no great effort to wipe out the imaginary barriers which owed their existence to prejudice. In the days when no two regiments in the National Guard wore the same uniform, when waving plumes, gold lace and many colors were the characteristics of a militia parade, it was difficult to imagine the citizen soldiery a reserve force. But the fancy costumes have had their day. The regiments, with few exceptions, are clothed like the regular troops, and the National Guardsman is easily mistaken for a "regular" when on duty, and is usually proud of the fact.

The recommendations contained in General Dick's article, if carried out, may have a tendency to destroy some of the social or club features of the National Guard, but they will make the 115,000 men who compose that body in the States and Territories better soldiers. They will bring about a spirit of harmony between the citizen and the professional soldier, and will go far toward making the National Guard an effective second line of defence.

MR. BALFOUR ON GOLF.

The Prime Minister of Great Britain is now generally looked upon as one of the most accomplished and masterly of living authorities on golf. He knows the links. What other famous statesman can equal him in experience and ability in the ancient and honorable Scottish game? Mr. Balfour has set his face as a flint against freakish innovations and revolutionary transformations. He is a true conservative in sport, and who desires to appeal from his judicious findings?

The ministerial deliverances with regard to golf abound in wisdom. Mr. Balfour is a thirty-third degree expert in this antique Scottish Rite. When he speaks as he has spoken recently, golfers in every land and every clime put their hands to their ears and listen eagerly and even with reverence and awe. England is the unquestioned home of cricket, Scotland of golf, and the British Prime Minister is the prophet of the world famous game.

Now China would like arbitration at The Hague. Could there be more surprising evidence of awakening in the Far East?

The officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad have granted an advance in wages to thousands of their men. The biggest corporations in the New World are now exhibiting a commendable disposition to share their prosperity with the multitudes on their payrolls, and the menace of enormously extensive strikes on the railway lines is passing away. For this prospect much thanks to the field marshals of transportation!

Hill is no longer pilot of the Democratic craft, but its Jonah, and the crew is united in the necessity of throwing him overboard, the only debated detail of the performance being which end first.

Thanksgiving Day is less than a fortnight away. In the markets is heard a cry of fear that turkeys will be thin and lean, few and costly. The dealers, however, often take alarm without sufficient cause. But even if the Yankee birds disappoint expectations, will there not be pumpkin pies, baked beans and brown bread a-plenty?

Three town marshals in the lively little settlement of Orange, Tex., have been killed in street fights in quick succession. If appeals should be sent northward for the prompt investment of conservative capital in that region of the Lone Star State, and for the opening of new homes by settlers from the communities above the historic line of Mason and Dixon, it is barely possible that the response might not be enthusiastic. There is nothing dull in daily experience in that corner of Texas! But perchance the town graveyard may be a little overcrowded by this time.

The Ohio official who essays to hold up the Hon. Tom L. Johnson as a tax dodger invites a commission de lunatico inquirendo. The Hon. Tom is nothing like that, whatever else he may or may not be.

Oxford is ready to give a cordial welcome to American students who will devote themselves to culture in her delightful halls and quadrangles and cloisters; and the generous benefaction of Cecil Rhodes will undoubtedly result in memorable gains for this and future generations.

Official statistics show that the number of passengers and of employes on railroad lines who are killed or injured is much larger in proportion to population in the United States than in Great Britain. Can it be disputed, then, that these comparative figures indicate more carelessness in the cars and on the tracks in this country than among our kin over sea? How will it be practicable to secure greater care in the various States of this Union?

The day will surely come when New-York will outgrow boards of aldermen and boards of coroners. Both are cumbrous, ineffective, out of date.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Some New-York women are engaged in an anti-streetcar crowding campaign, says "The Montreal Star." And there is no reason why they should not succeed. There is no omnibus crowding in London—no crowding of the admirable "tuppenny tube," or the Underground. Paris runs an electric line right across the city without a thought of overcrowding. It is all done by the simple rule of forbidding a car to carry more than a fixed number; and then running a procession of cars, if necessary. People do some waiting at the corners and in the offices, of course; but the immense traffic of these two great cities is carried every day without much of this. An omnibus company or an electric car management will soon put on as many vehicles as can get filled; for it pays to carry passengers at the prices charged. The prices there, of course, run even lower than here. In a city like Montreal there is absolutely no excuse for overcrowding. A fixed number of passengers a car and frequent cars would banish the evil. The City Council might well take it in hand, for as long as people will pack themselves away in too few cars the company will not pay for more.

There are really very few things in use in the world to-day which have not been materially changed by the forces of methodical development. Civilized men and women themselves are the best examples of this all-pervading influence. The beasts of burden and the creatures which supply the world with animal food are remotely different from what they were in the beginning. The work of breeding and training has added beauty and usefulness to the birds of the air and the beasts of the field, and the same upward tendency is noted in these latter days in the flowers which gladden life with their loveliness and which admonish man perpetually of his frailty. Pleasant it is to know that what may be called the sophistication of flowers has robbed them of not a whit of their native charm. There is, in the sensuous odor of the American Beauty, the magic to revive in any mind attuned to the heart of nature sweet memories of tangled vines and wild roses, creeping and blooming along country roads. The scent of the rich and full carnation will call up in a moment tender recollections of borders of spicy little pinks tended by loving hands that have been folded for years in dreamless repose. In the regal chrysanthemum is seen the amazing product of brave little asters which came to embellish the dooryard with the first chill of autumn and after all of the summer blooms had perished.—(Kansas City Star.

By way of investigating the industrial condition of the negro in the Southern States, "The Chattanooga Tradesman" has recently sent a circular letter to all the manufacturers of the South, asking how many negroes they employ, how many of them are skilled or semi-skilled, what kind of skilled work they do, what wages they receive, how they compare in efficiency with the white workmen, how much education they have had, what the effect of the education has been and whether the employers intend to continue to employ skilled negro workmen. About five hundred replies were received, not all pointing to the same conclusions nor anything like it, but from them "The Tradesman" reaches the conclusion that in some industries, among them the cottonseed oil and lumber mills, the foundries, kilns, mines and blast furnaces, they are superior to white or any other kind of labor, while in the occupations requiring more skill they are inferior. They are most valuable as experienced assistants, and in this respect are practically indispensable. As brick makers, carpenters, blacksmiths, firemen and engineers, many of them become fairly expert, but in the textile industries, fine cabinet work, watchmaking, nice tool and machine constructing, and in the professions, the number who have distinguished themselves is too small to be appreciable as affecting the possibilities of the race.

"ARCADES AMBO"—"BLUFFERS" BOTH.

Messrs. Yer-kes and Morgan, whatever their aim,
As "bluffers," no doubt, quite deserve all the fame
They have earned by so playing their business game
As to make it remind us of "poker";
None the less, it is clear, we're not fated to see
Just at present that season of glad "Tubilee,"
Which the Yankees announced was so shortly to be—
Since each prophet, 'twould seem, was a joker.

But what they are busily doing just now
It is difficult rather to tell, we allow,
Since for every old scheme they in haste disavow
They are quickly concocting a new one!
But though much of their policy may be unknown,
That they've both fallen out has so clearly been shown
That all we honest men ought to come by our own
If the proverb so trite is a true one!
—(London Truth.

Father Bouillion, a Canadian priest, is said to have drawn the plans for a cathedral in New-York, to be the largest in the world, a scheme so capacious as to suggest that the pious father did not grasp it in all its bearings. It took a thousand years or so to build one of the great minsters; Cologne took even longer, and was begun before Charlemagne, and only finished the other day. To exceed these constructions, as well as Rome's crowning ornament, "The Dome, the vast and wondrous dome, to which Diana's marvel was a cell," might take a much longer time than the imaginative Father Bouillion has figured on.

Winter Ways of Squirrels.—Gray squirrels do not hibernate, but seldom leave their nests during the very cold weather. On mild days in winter, however, they come out and race through the tree tops and visit the large stores of nuts which they gathered and hid away in the autumn. Red squirrels are smaller but much hardier creatures than the gray ones, and, although they, too, have snug nests of cedar bark in the hollow trees, they use them only at night, for no weather is so severe as to keep these little fellows indoors. They are about the most provident of all the creatures in the woods, usually storing away under brush heaps, beneath fallen logs and in hollow trunks far more nuts than they can possibly eat in one winter. They do not put them all in one place, as a rule; they generally have several hoards at some little distance apart. This is a wise precaution, as it sometimes happens that one store is discovered and stolen by an enemy, and unless there was another supply to fall back upon the squirrels might die of starvation.—(Woman's Home Companion.

About People and Social Incidents.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, Nov. 14 (Special).—The Chinese Minister will return to-morrow from New-York. Mrs. Wu spent this afternoon leaving cards of farewell. Seated in an open barouche, she made a vivid picture in her native costume of rose and gray brocade, embroidered with silver threads. Her shining black hair was uncovered and dressed in Oriental fashion, with a quaint comb of filagree gold jewelled with colored stones. She was accompanied by Shen Tung, the first secretary of the legation.

Countess Cassini and her guest, Mlle. Des Planques, were making calls this afternoon at the embassies and on the former's friends. The wedding of Mlle. Des Planques and Count Pabloff, Russian Minister to Corea, will take place in January, probably at the Russian Church in New-York. Count Pabloff travelled from Europe with the young women and their chaperons. He is now the guest of Count Cassini.

According to Maryland folklore, Señor Ojeda, the Spanish Minister, acted wisely in retaining the present legation, which has been occupied by his predecessors. The other day a visitor called his attention to a splash of dry yellow clay, plastered on the stained glass over his front door, and explained that, according to plantation tradition, a "dirt dobber" brings good luck and prosperity wherever it builds its nest. The minister has decided that the nest shall stay.

The Brazilian Minister has given up his legation in Columbia Road, and with Mrs. De Assis-Brasil will spend the winter in New-York.

John B. Jackson, recently promoted from first secretary of embassy at Berlin to be Minister to Greece, called at the State Department to-day. Mr. Jackson has come to the United States to receive instructions and take a short leave of absence before beginning his new duties.

THE CABINET.

Washington, Nov. 14 (Special).—Mrs. Hay, wife of the Secretary of State, returned to Washington to-night. She has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Payne Whitney, in New-York.

Secretary and Mrs. Hay have issued invitations to the first Cabinet dinner of the season, in honor of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. The date selected is January 3.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 14 (Special).—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh gave a dinner to-night in honor of M. Cambon, the French Ambassador. Invited to meet him were the Russian Ambassador and Countess Cassini, the Mexican Ambassador, Signora Mayor des Planches, wife of the Italian Ambassador; the Austrian Minister and Baroness Hengelmüller, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne, Justice and Mrs. McKenna, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Miss Patten, Miss Wilson, Miss Cockrell, Admiral Kenny and Henry Shaw. The dinner was followed by a small musical party.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Watson have reopened their home, in New-Hampshire-ave.

The marriage of Miss Texas Bates, daughter of Paymaster General and Mrs. Bates, to Dunn McKee will take place on December 27.

Miss Howard, daughter of the British Minister to The Hague, will spend the winter with her aunts, the Misses Riggs, of I-st.

Colonel John Van R. Hoff, U. S. A., has been ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and will leave Washington next week with Mrs. Hoff for his new station. They will spend Thanksgiving Day with friends in New-York.

Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has established his family for the winter at No. 1,925 N-st.

Francis Colton and his daughters have returned from Europe and opened their home in Connecticut-ave. Mrs. Colton died abroad, and the family have been in deep mourning for the last two years. Miss Colton will present her younger sister before the Christmas holidays. Mr. Colton numbers among his ceramic collection a set of small cups and saucers that once belonged to Napoleon Bonaparte. They are of indigo blue and on the surface swarm golden bees, the design having been made by the French Emperor himself. He also owns a portion of the china once used by Marie Antoinette.

Colonel and Mrs. James Parker gave a tea yesterday afternoon at their new home, No. 1,709 Twenty-first-st., in honor of Miss Elizabeth Young, daughter of General S. B. M. Young. Miss Young will spend the winter in Washington with her father.

Mrs. John A. Logan has invitations out for a reception to Major and Mrs. William Francis Tucker in honor of their twenty-fifth anniversary Thursday evening, November 27, from 9 to 12, at Calumet Place.

At the request of the President, Captain John R. Procter, jr., of the artillery corps, son of Civil Service Commissioner Procter, has been ordered to report to Colonel T. A. Bingham, superintendent of public buildings and grounds in this city, for duty until March 10, 1903, when he will return to his regular station. Captain Procter will assist Colonel Bingham in the management of official and social entertainments at the White House.

DINNER TO JULES CAMBON.

The dinner to be given for Jules Cambon, the retiring Ambassador of France to the United States, by Chauncey M. Depew and James H. Hyde occurs this evening at Sherry's. Senator Depew will act as toastmaster. Among the speakers will be President Eliot of Harvard, Elihu Root, Secretary of War; Governor Odell, Archbishop Ireland, Samuel L. Clemens, Mr. Hyde and Jules Cambon. At the table with the speakers will be Senator Platt, J. P. Morgan, President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University, President Nicholas M. Butler of Columbia University, Whitelaw Reid, Morris K. Jesup, Attorney General Knox, Major General W. C. Corbin, Judge A. B. Parker, Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton, James W. Alexander, President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago, Melville E. Stone and Jacob H. Schiff.

Acceptances have been received, among others, from John Jacob Astor, John Kendrick Bangs, August Belmont, Cornelius N. Bliss, General A. R. Chaffee, James S. Clarkson, Governor W. T. Durbin of Indiana, H. C. Frick, Charles S. Fairchild, Lyman J. Gage, ex-Mayor Grant, Brayton Ives, John La Farge, Professor Germain Martin, of the University of Paris; Colonel Albert L. Mills, Governor Murphy of New-Jersey, Richard A. McCurdy, Judge Edward Patterson, of the Supreme Court; Charles Steele, James Stillman, Charles Emory Smith, Augustus St. Gaudens, Governor E. P. Savage of Nebraska, Governor W. W. Stickney of Vermont, William C. Whitney and Henry Watterson.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

What with the Yale-Princeton football game at Princeton, the meets of the Meadow Brook and of the Westchester hounds, and entertainments of one kind and another at Tuxedo, Ardsley, Chatsworth and the other suburban clubs, society will be busy to-day. To-night there are several small dinners scheduled in town, and there will also be the farewell dinner which Senator Chauncey M. Depew and James H. Hyde are giving at Sherry's in honor of the French Ambassador, Jules Cambon, and for which some two hundred invitations have been issued.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin will spend most of the winter at Aiken and Palm Beach.

Sir Philip Burne-Jones has returned to town, and is at No. 80 West Fortieth-st. for the season.

Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Baron and Baroness de Seilliere, Mrs. Charles Francis Winthrop, Miss Ward McAllister, Julian T. Davies, Fitzhugh Whitehouse, John Clinton Gray, jr., and Don Giovanni Del Drago are among those who have been staying at the clubhouse at Chatsworth, N. J., this week. Most of them will remain there until Monday, returning to town for the Horse Show.

Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee has issued cards for a reception at her house, in Madison-ave., on December 2, for the debut of her daughter, Henrietta.

James B. Parker has announced his return to town for Thursday next, when he will open his house, in Madison-ave., for the season.

Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore arrive in town on Monday next for the Horse Show, after which they will go on to Washington for the winter.

Mrs. Lewis Colford Jones has returned to town from her country place at Throg's Neck, and is at her house, No. 707 Fifth-ave., for the winter.

Mrs. Belden J. Rogers gave a large card party yesterday afternoon at her house, in Lexington-ave.

Miss Leary, who has returned to town, will not resume her Tuesday at homes at her house, in Fifth-ave., until a little later in the season.

Mrs. William M. Ivins will give a reception on Thursday, December 4, at her house, in East Twenty-fifth-st.

January 8 has been set as the date for the wedding of Miss Elsie Barlow Gordon, daughter of Mrs. Charles Gordon, and Morton Burr Stelle. It will take place at 4 o'clock at St. Thomas's, Fifth-ave. and Fifty-third-st.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss May Goelet and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have returned to town from Hot Springs, Va.

Mrs. W. Watts Sherman is seriously ill at her cottage at Newport. She is the only daughter of the late John Carter Brown, from whom she inherited a large fortune.

Mrs. James W. Gerard, jr., who has been staying with her mother, Mrs. Daly, at the latter's house, No. 725 Fifth-ave., has gone to Baltimore to visit her sister, Mrs. H. Carroll Brown.

Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. H. Cram, has arrived in town for the season, and is at her house, in East Thirty-ninth-st.

W. M. Harriman, who has been seriously ill at his house, in West Fifty-eighth-st., has now sufficiently recovered to enable him to leave town next week for the South.

A SILVER WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Jagerhuber, of No. 328 West One-hundred-and-eighth-st., celebrated their silver wedding anniversary at their home last evening. Mr. Jagerhuber is Editor of "Dry Goods." Mrs. Jagerhuber is a member of the famous Cavalli family, of Germany. Many friends were present last evening, and there were numerous presents appropriate to the day.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Booked to sail to-day for Rotterdam on the steamer Statendam are:

Humphrey Berkeley.
Miss Aline G. Spencer.
Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Tallant.
Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Williams.

On the Pretoria, which arrived here yesterday from Hamburg, were:

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Albert.
Mrs. Elise Busch.
Count Waldemar Baranoff.
Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Canfield.
The Rev. G. Monroe Royce.
Dr. and Mrs. W. Francis B. Wakefield.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Warner.

Some of those who will sail on the steamer Auguste Victoria to-day for the Mediterranean are:

Mrs. B. Andrews.
Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Campbell.
Miss Helen Campbell.
Count Costa.
William V. Chapin.
Theodore M. Davis.
General and Mrs. A. A. Harbach.
Mrs. W. S. Haseltine.
Miss Haseltine.
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hyde.
Mrs. Francis Howe Johnson.
Francis H. Johnson.
Brigadier General and Mrs. Charles G. Sawtelle.
Miss Sawtelle.
Mrs. George Tiffany.
Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Scudder.
Mrs. Sarah M. Scudder-Strakosch.
Miss Jane Caroline Perry Tiffany.
John G. Long, United States Consul General at Cairo, Egypt.
Mr. and Mrs. John Mason Little.
The Misses Little.
Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Woodhouse.
Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Whitridge.
Mrs. A. P. Woodworth.

Among those expected here from Rotterdam on the steamer Amsterdam on Monday are:

Mr. and Mrs. Z. Alexander.
The Misses Forst.
Miss Rosa Kiss.
E. P. Lyle.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Gruenberg.

Some of those booked to sail to-day on the First Bismarck, for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, are:

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Otis Apthorp.
Miss Anna D. Compton.
Miss M. Louise Gladding.
George F. Halsted.
Miss A. E. Johnson.
Mrs. Percival Marshall.
H. Maier.
Miss R. E. Zimmerman.

Among those who will sail to-day on the steamer Minnetonka for London are:

Mr. and Mrs. Addison G. Brown.
Captain Frank D. Grissell.
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Halstead.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy.
Frank Phelps.
Mr. and Mrs. L. Trowbridge Martin.