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New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Herr Friedrich H. Krupp, the great German gunmaker, died suddenly at his villa near Essen; worry over recent newspaper attacks, it is believed, hastened his death. ═══ The transport Ingalls, with General Miles on board, went on a reef while entering the harbor of Legaspi, Luzon, P. I.; it was hoped to float the vessel at high tide. ═══ A serious view is taken in London of the strained relations between Great Britain and Venezuela; it is said that joint action will be taken toward reprisals against the republic by Germany and Great Britain, and that an understanding has been reached with Washington whereby no protection will be extended to Venezuela by the United States. ═══ While celebrating over the peace treaty at Panama three soldiers were killed by the premature explosion of a gun. ═══ General Matos, in a statement given out at Curaçao, declared that the Venezuelan revolution had not been crushed, and predicted "events of magnitude" in the republic in the next ten days. ═══ A statue of Balzac was unveiled in Paris with imposing ceremonies, in which prominent people in the literary world of France took part. ═══ The typesetters, coachmen, car conductors and motormen in Havana joined the striking cigarmakers, tying up the traffic of the city.

DOMESTIC.—The President spoke at the Founders' Day dinner of the Philadelphia Union League Club, and also made two addresses at the dedication of the new Central High School for Boys, in that city. ═══ The State Department received further details of the killing of William Fitzgerald by Godfrey Hunter, jr., in Guatemala; Consul General McNally says the affair was a coldblooded murder, while Minister Hunter says his son acted in self-defence. ═══ The independent anthracite operators objected to a settlement with the mine workers; they insisted on a continuance of the hearings by the arbitration commission, saying that they had too good a case to consent to a settlement. ═══ A Rock Island express train was held up by robbers three miles out of Davenport, Iowa, on Friday night; the contents of the express safe were secured by the use of dynamite; the bandits then escaped on the engine. ═══ A wealthy alderman of Boston said that that city was the victim of a clique, and that its municipal assembly was as corrupt as that of New-York when Tammany was in power. ═══ Of the many big football games, the Yale-Harvard game, resulting in the utter defeat of the Cambridge team by a score of 23 to 0, aroused the greatest interest; the season will end this week.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and active. ═══ It was said that if there should be a consolidation of traction companies the New-York Central and Pennsylvania interests would control. ═══ Mabelle Gilman, the actress, was reported to have bought the Albany apartment house, in which she lives. ═══ A young woman was attacked by a negro at Elizabeth, N. J., but fought off her assailant, who was arrested. ═══ Mrs. Charles Parsons was injured in an automobile accident at Ossining. ═══ The Horse Show ended, the management saying that it had been more successful in attendance and number and quality of horses shown than its predecessors. ═══ It was announced that the record breaking net receipts of $30,000 had been obtained from the Yale-Princeton football game; half this sum goes to the athletic association of each university.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and colder. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 63 degrees; lowest, 47.

WORK FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The Attorney General at Albany should immediately institute quo warranto proceedings to depose the police captains fraudulently and illegally promoted by York and his fellow Tammany Police Commissioners. The unanimous decision of the Appellate Division in the Second Department points to such proceeding as the proper one to right this patent wrong. With most commendable public spirit Mr. J. Warren Greene sought to maintain a taxpayer's suit to set aside the promotions which the investigation of the State Civil Service Commission clearly showed to have been made in flagrant violation of the law. A demurrer on the part of the captains was overruled in Special Term, but that decision has been reversed by the Appellate Division, and it is held that the captains, having been promoted under the form of law, Mr. Greene, as a taxpayer, has no standing to contest the payment of their salaries. The question really involved is their title to the offices, and that must be tested by quo warranto.

There is not the slightest doubt that the promotions were deliberately fraudulent. In the investigation by the State Civil Service Commission Police Commissioners Sexton and York frankly admitted that the places were apportioned to the commissioners as political patronage, in absolute defiance of the law, which requires that the promotions be based on merit to be determined by competitive tests. In order to promote favorites the records of past service of candidates were juggled and the Police Commissioners sent to the Municipal Civil Service Commission a series of doctored reports carefully made up so that their predetermined favorites should have standing for promotion while other candidates would be left behind. Moreover, these doctored reports were not even in legal form. The law required that judgment on men's services by their superiors be set down in the form of a contemporary record of their efficiency, and that this record should be certified to the Civil Service board. No such course was followed. The certificates sent forward were created offhand by the commissioners without regard to previous department reports. The commissioners maliciously rated as "poor" men whose work, as shown on the department books, was uniformly excellent, and they rated their favorites as "excellent," notwithstanding contrary facts, and then they certified that this rating was made from the records in compliance with law. The testimony presented conclusively established a violation of the Civil Service law, and the State Commission reported that eleven of the sixteen captains promoted from sergeants held their offices as the result of gross irregularities and violation of the statute.

The State Commission, though it officially declared that the promotions were illegal, had itself no power to invalidate them. That can only be done by the courts, and it rests with the Attorney General to take the appropriate proceeding to secure such a judgment. The efforts of the present city administration to extirpate blackmail have been greatly hampered by the presence in high office of Tammany men who were put there through favoritism. If these illegal promotions could be cancelled, there would be an opportunity presented to put men of merit in their places and break down Deveryism. Governor Odell has at all times supported the efforts of New-York to free itself from Tammany corruption. Prompt action of the Attorney General would be thoroughly in line with his policy. There should be no delay, no waiting for the accession of a Democratic Attorney General who might not be in sympathy with reform movements, and who at any rate would have to take time to familiarize himself with the office. Public spirited citizens have done all they can to undo the rascally work of York and Sexton. The honest people of this city are now left dependent on the Attorney General, and look to him with confidence for prompt and decisive help.

BORROWING TROUBLE.

Current and not unreasonable reports that the rapid rise in the market value of Manhattan stock foreshadows a working alliance between that company and the company controlling the underground railroad contract, if not their amalgamation, have evoked some expressions of fear that such an arrangement might prove detrimental to the public interests. Thus it has been suggested that the motive for a combination of that kind must be a desire to avoid competition and to effect economies, and consequently that the community would suffer, or at least be subjected to the risk of suffering. If the recent dealings in transportation securities are in fact correctly interpreted by Wall Street gossip it does not necessarily follow that the parties in interest have even contemplated the possibility of managing their affairs in such a manner as to disappoint and harm the public. On the contrary, the conduct of the men behind the tunnel enterprise has thus far justified the belief that they are too wise to make such a mistake, realizing that their prosperity will depend upon their success in promoting the general convenience.

But if there were any good reason to suspect the management of the underground roads of purposes hostile to the common welfare, there would still be no cause for serious apprehension, in view of the authority which the Rapid Transit Commission exercises and will retain over the business. Under the law the contract provides that the roads shall be operated "upon "such terms and conditions as to the rates of "fare to be charged and the character of service "to be furnished and otherwise as said board "shall deem to be best suited to the public in-"terests, and subject to such public supervision "and to such conditions, regulations and re-"quirements as may be determined upon by said "board." Inasmuch as the act prescribes adequate penalties for the violation of the contract and the commission is entirely competent to protect the community, we shall not look for any mischievous results in case the combination now talked of is brought about.

COLOMBIA AND THE CANAL.

Colombia's reported conclusion of peace is full of interest to the United States. It is on general principles pleasing to know that our southern neighbor has reached the end of a struggle which was tedious and disastrous in the extreme. It is a relief to be rid of the necessity of keeping guard over our interests at Panama and occasionally intervening in their behalf with force and arms. There have been complaints made against such intervention, by both parties to the conflict on the isthmus, largely, if not entirely, unfounded. The treaty rights of the United States to intervene for the protection of its property and the maintenance of free traffic on the railroad cannot be disputed. It may well be that such intervention hampered the belligerent activities of one or both of the parties. But if so their quarrel was with the treaty, and not with our enforcement of its provisions. Certainly the government, now that it has won the day, must realize that it is far better to have the railroad and its terminals in good order and in operation than it would have been to have them in ruins, as they would have been but for United States intervention. The establishment of peace is thus welcome as a vindication of American action.

Another highly important consideration is that the return of peace will expedite a definite settlement of the canal question. Being rid of the insurrection, the Bogota Government can apply itself to that matter without distraction. It is high time for it to do so to a practical purpose. There has already been too much delay and too much backing and filling. For years past the Colombian Government has professed to be eager for the United States to purchase and complete the unfinished ditch of the French company. This country has been given to understand that every facility will be offered to it for the prompt completion of the canal on the most liberal terms. But now that it is ready and eager to begin the work, Colombia seems inclined to temporize and to ask impossible conditions. There does not seem to be the slightest justification for the reported attempt to increase the rental price. It is understood that Colombia was willing to accept a certain price a year or two ago, when it was not certain that the United States would want to build at Panama. Nothing has occurred since then to make the concession more valuable. As for Colombia's reluctance to grant to this country complete and permanent control of the strip of land containing the canal, her own conduct and condition demonstrate its unreasonableness. It would be simply intolerable to have the canal exposed to the disturbances which for months past have beset the Panama Railroad.

The terms proposed by the United States are not only reasonable, they are generous to Colombia. It is for Colombia to accept them or reject them. Whichever she does she should do thoughtfully and advisedly, for the decision is one fraught with incalculable importance to her future, but she should, and indeed must, do it promptly. The United States must not be kept waiting like a party to an old fashioned New-England horse trade. For the Panama route, as our Colombian friends should remember, is not the only one. There is another at Nicaragua, which has some advantages over that at Panama, and which we can have for the asking. The President is as fully authorized to accept and adopt it as he is to conclude arrangements with Colombia, and if he should do so that would mean an ending of the Panama Canal. Whichever route this country adopts will thenceforth be the only one. Colombia cannot afford to run any unnecessary risk of being left in the lurch forever.

A REST FOR RECORDS.

The fastest time for a locomotive engine is thirty-two seconds for a mile. If a test were made, with every preparation for the highest speed, a locomotive flyer might possibly pass over a measured mile in a half minute flat. An automobile in France has covered a mile in forty-six seconds, better than twice the pace of the fleetest thoroughbred horse. Now that these wonderful figures have been scored, why not give the records at a mile or less a reasonable rest? The helpless things have been sadly bruised and battered, even although Salvator's feat of running a mile in ninety-five and one-half seconds, an exploit which was seen at Monmouth Park many seasons ago, has not yet been surpassed by a horse; and no trotters have reached the two minute mark as yet, although dozens have tried to get there.

Suppose there were a friendly agreement all around to let the venerable scythe bearer, who has been smitten and buffeted so rudely, enjoy a vacation in 1903! Why not permit him to slumber undisturbed for one season at least? It would be a welcome relief, too, to intelligent human beings if the entire world would celebrate one jubilee year in which no one would try to smash a record of any kind or even talk about it.

A MATCHLESS GAME.

We may well ask whether it is not time to revise our application of the phrase "our national game." For years baseball has been thus called, and with good reason. In origin, or at least in almost its entire development, it is American, and it has from the outset been played almost exclusively in this country. Properly played, and especially properly managed, it is a superb game, well worthy of the distinction which popular phraseology has given to it. In recent years, however, it has undeniably fallen into unfavorable if not evil ways. Never since the unfortunate "Brotherhood" split has it been what it was before. It is still played more widely, perhaps, than any other game; but the vast popular enthusiasm and the multitudinous patronage which it once enjoyed are now things of the past.

They are now given instead to football, and they are given to it in a measure unknown to baseball even in its most halcyon and vociferous days. Where attendance at the great holiday games of baseball used to be counted by thousands, that at the great football games is counted by tens of thousands. Moreover, while football appeals to the general populace with much force, it also commands the attention of the social world of wealth and fashion to a degree never approximated to by baseball. The only other sport comparable with it in such respects is the turf, and we are not sure that any racetrack in the country ever saw a spectacle quite rivalling that seen again and again at New-Haven, at Cambridge, and at Princeton. Nor are the games of the big universities the only ones worth considering. Hundreds of lesser universities, colleges and schools all over the land have their football teams, and their games are witnessed by hundreds and by thousands. If one were to set down the total number of spectators at yesterday's games, or at those of the Saturday before, or at those of next Thursday, he would have to use at least six figures.

Football is indeed at the present time a matchless game in the esteem of lovers of manly sports. The reasons therefor are not hard to discover. It is one thing to watch a number of men playing a game for wages, just as others lay bricks and hoe potatoes. It is a very different thing to watch a company of young men, in mind and character the very flower of the new generation, contending in a strenuous game just for the sake of the game and the triumph and nothing more. Of course the comparative shortness of the football season is a contributory factor for it compresses all the interest into so small a space of time and thus makes it the more intense. There is, also, the fact that as a spectacle football is simply unapproached by any other game, not even by the thrilling sport of polo. Its action is so swift and continuous, and so strenuous in the direct personal contact of the contending players, that no beholder can escape a tingling of the nerves and a quickening of the pulse. Moreover, while some of its methods are so intricate in strategy that one might almost think Emerson had a quarterback in mind when he wrote of Brahma,

> They know not well the subtle ways
> I keep, and pass, and turn again,

yet the whole plan of campaign is so perfectly obvious that every spectator readily understands it and appreciates every successful move. It is a game for the scientific and equally for the unscientific mind, for the lover of strength and the lover of skill and the lover of speed; and if the fascinating element of chance enters into it less than into some other games, ask any of the myriads who thronged Yale Field yesterday if there was not enough of quivering uncertainty in it to satisfy the maddest devotee of chance.

Truly, it is a matchless game, worthy of the pride of every lover of true sport, and worthy of most vigilant safeguarding from any of the evil influences which have made some other sports a byword and a reproach. Long may its pennants wave!

A FINE STREET ILL USED.

In his review of the achievements of the present municipal administration, the chairman of the Citizens Union does well to refer to certain park and street improvements in Brooklyn. We have already referred to the gratifying creation of Seaside Park, in which the slovenly neglect of twenty-five years was atoned for in forty-three days of energetic and well directed endeavor. The transformation of a long stretch of Fourth-ave., too, is a splendid piece of work, which we trust will be continued to completion. The reconstruction of the southern end of the Ocean Parkway, often in recent years urged in these columns, is likewise a commendable piece of work, and so is the redemption of the Prospect Park end of Ocean-ave.

The mention of Ocean-ave., however, reminds us of some other features of that thoroughfare. It is a fine street, sorely ill used on much of its length, and, as we shall see, ill named throughout. For a mile or so south of Prospect Park it is one of the most attractive avenues in Brooklyn. But the southern end of it is in a sad plight. Trolley tracks occupy the centre of the roadway, unsightly poles are planted along the curb, with wires strung from their tops clear across the roadway, and the roadway at each side of the tracks is in wretched disrepair. That is not a creditable state of affairs for one of the choicest residence streets of Brooklyn and for the one great driveway leading to the Sheepshead Bay racetrack. There is probably no serious objection to letting the car tracks remain, for the avenue is so wide that a street of ample width is left at each side of the tracks. But the poles along the curb and the wires stretched across the street are an intolerable disfigurement. Until such time as the wires are put underground there should be a single row of well designed poles along the centre of the avenue, between the trolley tracks, supporting the wires on projecting arms at each side, like those on some streets in the upper part of this borough. Then the roadway at the sides of the tracks should be well macadamized, so that there would be no occasion for vehicles ever to go upon the car tracks save in crossing the avenue.

We have said the avenue is ill named. The name is inappropriate, because the avenue does not, at least at present, run to the ocean, but ends at Sheepshead Bay. Even if it shall one day be extended across Sheepshead Bay and Manhattan Beach to the ocean it will be unfortunate to have it called Ocean-ave., because of the danger of confounding it with the Ocean Parkway, which runs parallel with it a short distance to the west, and which is well named, for it does actually run to the ocean. The commission on the revision of Brooklyn street names will do well to consider this case before the unfortunately chosen name is more firmly fixed upon the avenue by lapse of time. Seeing that Ocean-ave. is geographically a continuation of Clinton-ave., it seems a pity that the latter name was not bestowed upon it. But whatever its name, the southern two-thirds of Ocean-ave. should be remodelled and improved in a manner befitting the fine beginning which has been made at the upper end.

If the operators and miners can get together in November, why couldn't they in May? It looks as if a little common sense somewhere might have saved immense loss to both sides and to thousands of the innocent public.

A newsboy who was disturbing the public peace by frantic yelling of a bogus "extra" has been fined $25. Not too heavy a penalty. Honest, hardworking lads deserve the heartiest encouragement, and they get it. Impudent swindlers who go bellowing through the streets trying to deceive people ought to be promptly locked up.

If wireless telegraphy succeeds in keeping ocean steamships in constant communication with their ports of departure for thousands of miles over the Atlantic, another miracle of science is added to the marvels with which this generation is favored. Marconi insists that within a short time this will be practicable in the regular trips of the ocean ferry. But the people are getting tired of so much talk and would like to see a little more performance.

District Attorney Jerome thinks Thomas Jefferson was a "fakir." And yet he is a Democrat—perhaps he is as much of a Democrat as David B. Hill, author of the socialist coal plank.

Official notice has been given that the wires of telegraph, telephone and electric companies in Brooklyn, with the exception of the overhead trolleys, must be put underground within a reasonable period. This action is wise and sound. In due course of time the trolley wires ought also to disappear from view.

The German Emperor and the King of Portugal have been heaping up wonderful scores in shooting birds in Great Britain. Each is an expert with the rifle, shotgun and pistol. Meanwhile ex-President Cleveland has been bagging ducks in a way which few gunners, even professionals, could excel. But bear hunting in Mississippi has drawn a blank. St. Hubert sometimes fails to distribute his favors impartially.

Is it not plain when the columns of the newspapers contain so many accounts of the misuse of firearms that our courts should apply the rigor of the law to protect innocent persons from the senseless blunders of the reckless?

A Russian grand duke, having married a wife named Pistolkoff, has himself been obliged to go off in consequence, a decree of his imperial nephew, the Czar, enforcing the illogical and unmerited exodus. Czars' uncles, and sometimes their sisters and their cousins and their aunts, with all other types of relation belonging to them, are frequently sent into exile, and have been since the days of the mighty Peter; but not often on account of bringing an explosive, and presumably anarchistic, name into the family.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

An Indian traveller in Tibet who saw the Grand Llama in 1882 thus described him: "The Grand Llama is a child of eight, with a bright and fair complexion and rosy cheeks. His eyes are large and penetrating, the shape of his face remarkably Aryan, though somewhat marred by the obliquity of his eyes. The thinness of his person was probably due to the fatigue of the court ceremonies and to the religious duties and ascetic observance of his estate. A yellow miter covered his head, and its pendent lappets hid his ears; a yellow mantle draped his person, and he sat cross legged, with joined palms. The throne on which he sat was supported by carved lions and covered with silk scarfs. The state officers moved about with becoming dignity."

Tom—She says she is nineteen years old.
Jack—Does she? Well, you must remember that she was seven years old before she learned to count.—(Somerville Journal.

There is a new medical invention in Paris. It is a little apparatus which is put under the arm of a fever patient, and so constructed that on the temperature reaching a dangerous height it rings a bell, summoning doctor and nurse.

THE HORSELESS HORSE SHOW.

> Horses short, and horses tall;
> Ponies stout, and ponies small;
> Hackneys strong and lithe of limb;
> Hunters full of verve and vim;
> Cobs for carts, of chunky build;
> Wheelers trained, and leaders skilled;
> Saddle horses trim and sleek;
> Dray-cart nags of manners meek;
> Mounts with nostrils scenting war
> Ready for the army corps;
> Good old Dobbins stanch and true,
> Ready any work to do;
> Tandem teams with champing bits,
> Eager almost unto fits—
> Every kind of horse, indeed,
> Man has ever thought to breed!
>
> These, 'tis said, are to be seen
> At the Horse Show, ever green;
> But I' faith, if they are there,
> Or if not, why should we care?
> For the Horse Show, to my mind,
> Is not for the horse designed,
> But to show us how our "bloods"
> Sport the very latest duds.
>
> Gad! 'Tis clearer every year
> That the Horseless Horse Show's here.
> Horses, it is true, there be,
> But they're not put there to see,
> But to make the wheels go round
> For the people richly gowned;
> For the chappies full of oats,
> Showing off their wondrous coats;
> For the maidens and the dames,
> Crêmest, of the De La Crêmes;
> And the ribbons, blue and red,
> Sought by horses, richly bred,
> Will be given not to steeds
> Of the finest equine breeds,
> But to youths and ladies fair,
> Who are most resplendent there;
> Not for "points" that prove the nag
> But for those whose gladsome "rags,"
> As the public passes by,
> Dazzle most the watching eye.
>
> Poor old horse! Thy day is o'er.
> Human folk now have the floor—
> Naught is left, alas! for you,
> But to seek some handy Zoo,
> There to wait the trumpet call
> That takes you to your Heavenly stall.
> —(John Kendrick Bangs, in Harper's Weekly.

H. W. Lucy, in the November "Strand," mentions a little "aside" he heard in a speech by Frank Lockwood some years ago at the Sheffield Press Club. Alluding to his long connection with Sheffield in the capacity of Recorder, he said: "I hope that during the ten years I was connected with this city I gave satisfaction"—(here the company broke into a loud cheer). "I was about to add," continued Lockwood, gravely, "I gave satisfaction to those gentlemen who came before me in my judicial capacity. I did not realize till I heard the applause that there were so many present here to-night."

The country editor had turned the personal column over to his daughter temporarily, while politics claimed his attention.

The daughter had studied country editorial methods to some advantage, and the following items appeared:

"Tom Jones called last evening with a two-pound box of candy. Call again, Tom."

"Harry Mason was around with his trotter and sidebar buggy last week. Don't forget the number, Harry."

"George Brown's billboard is said to be good for two seats for anything that comes. We always like to see George on show nights."

"Miss Mary Martin, the milliner, has a magnificent display of the latest styles in her show window. How much is this good for, Mary?"—(The Chicago Post.

General "Phil" Sheridan was at one time asked at what little incident did he laugh the most.

"Well," he said, "I do not know, but I always laugh when I think of the Irishman and the army mule. I was riding down the line one day, when I saw an Irishman mounted on a mule which was kicking its legs rather freely. The mule finally got its hoof caught in the stirrup, when, in the excitement, the Irishman remarked: 'Well, begorrah, if you're goin' to get on, I'll get off!'"

"Have you weighed anchor yet?" demanded the new commodore of the yacht club.

"Aye, aye, sir," answered the petty officer, touching his hat.

"Then why," thundered the commodore, "don't you announce the weight?"—(Chicago Tribune.

A young lady applicant for a school out West, says a St. Louis humorist, was asked the question: "What is your position upon whipping children?" and her reply was: "My usual position is on a chair, with the child held firmly across my knees, face downward." She got the school.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Nov. 22 (Special).—The following programme of receptions and dinners at the White House for the season of 1903 was announced to-day:

December 18 (Thursday)—Cabinet dinner, 8 p. m.
January 1 (Thursday)—New Year's reception, 11 a. m. to 1:30 p. m.
January 8 (Thursday)—Diplomatic reception, 9 to 10:30 p. m.
January 15 (Thursday)—Diplomatic dinner, 8 p. m.
January 22 (Thursday)—Judicial reception, 9 to 10:30 p. m.
January 29 (Thursday)—Supreme Court dinner, 8 p. m.
February 5 (Thursday)—Congressional reception, 9 to 10:30 p. m.
February 12 (Thursday)—Army and Navy reception, 9 to 10:30 p. m.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt will give two small dinners on Monday and Tuesday evenings, November 24 and 25.

Quentin Roosevelt had a birthday party Wednesday afternoon. A big cake circled with five candles was the special feature of the festivity, and among those invited by the small host to share it were Theodore, jr., Archibald and Ethel Roosevelt and his cousin, Sheffield Cowles. Mrs. Roosevelt and Commander and Mrs. Cowles were also Master Quentin's guests.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, Nov. 22 (Special).—The British Ambassador and Lady Herbert, who are now in New-York, will return in time to open the embassy to society with a housewarming, which it is understood will be given on Thanksgiving Day. The interior of the red brick mansion which the British Government built here years ago is so completely changed that it scarcely seems possible that the light, airy rooms, with their color scheme of pink, cream and nile green, combined with gilt traceries, can be the same sombre apartments of brown woodwork and mulberry walls that society knew so well during the late Lord Pauncefote's residence here. The British Government sent the royal architect to direct the wholesale modelling of its Washington property. With the furnishings sent from London and those added by the Ambassador and Lady Herbert, the house will be as elegant as it can be made by money and artistic taste combined. In addition to the lifesize portrait of Queen Victoria in her coronation robes, which has always hung on the wall of the first landing facing the entrance, there will be a painting of King Edward in his royal robes. The table appointments of the embassy include a service which once belonged to George IV, and which Lord Pauncefote used on all state occasions, generally with a centrepiece of American Beauty roses. At other times the table was adorned with old family silver and English blossoms, preferably Lord Pauncefote's favorite flower, the primrose. Sir Michael Herbert has two children, both sons. Sidney, the elder, is thirteen years old, and was one of King Edward's pages at the coronation. He did not accompany his father to this country, but is continuing his studies at Harrow. Michael is about the age of Kermit Roosevelt, and is attending school here.

The Minister from Austria-Hungary and Mme. Hengelmüller completed on Friday the period of court mourning for the Queen of the Belgians, who before her marriage was Archduchess Marie Henriette of Austria. The legation will be elevated to an embassy on January 1, and it is understood that the new ambassador will signalize his promotion by dispensing his hospitality on an even more gracious scale than that for which he and his beautiful wife have been noted throughout their residence here.

The Belgian Legation will continue in mourning until March 21. The Minister and Baroness Moncheur are both domestic in their tastes, and spend the time of official retirement from the social world in pleasant fashion with their music and books. The baron's children are at school in Baltimore.

Mr. Grip, the Minister from Sweden and Norway, has been accredited to Washington for a longer period than any other plenipotentiary now connected with the diplomatic corps, and will therefore take precedence at this winter's White House receptions. He is a bachelor, and popular both in diplomatic and "native" circles.

The Swiss colony is deeply grieved at the departure of J. B. Pioda, the former Minister from Switzerland, who has lately been transferred to Rome. Mr. Pioda was in Washington long enough to become acquainted with and actively interested in his fellow countrymen living here, and not only did he attend their social gatherings, but frequently entertained them individually and in a body throughout the year. It was his custom to have a Christmas tree each season, at which he dispensed good cheer after the fashion of his native land. There was always a tree with some appropriate gift for every guest, and there was also, of course, a toast for the fatherland. Shortly after moving into the present legation Mr. Pioda placed in the drawing room a stained glass window that embodied both in design and coloring the early history of Switzerland. When the sun shone through the great window the vivid bits of ruby, emerald and gold colored glass glowed like so many jewels, the cathedral-like effect adding greatly to the beauty of the house. The historical part of the work was designed by Mr. Pioda, and executed by an artist in New-York. Before leaving Washington the minister had the glass removed and shipped to his present post at Rome. The legation in Hillyer Place is the handsomest home that representatives of the Swiss Government have ever occupied in Washington. The house is comparatively bare now, with the exception of Mr. Lardy's suite on the second floor. It will be completely refurnished on the arrival of the new minister, Fernand du Martheray, the former counsellor of the Swiss Legation in Rome. An important member of the legation family is Toby, Mr. Lardy's small black poodle, which wanders around the house disconsolately now that his master is ill. The chargé d'affaires is convalescing from an attack of malaria, and hopes in a day or two to be entirely well.

Mr. De Assis-Brasil, the Brazilian Minister, has given up his legation in Columbia Road, and, with Mme. De Assis-Brasil, will pass the winter in New-York, except for such time as they spend in travelling. They will be missed in Washington this season, as they are both of society and often entertained. Mme. De Assis-Brasil is much younger than her husband, and at the time of her marriage, several years ago, had just left school. She is bright and attractive, and, as she was educated in England and on the Continent, she speaks English, French and Spanish with equal ease.

Another member of the diplomatic corps to spend the winter in New-York will be Sidkey Bey, second secretary of the Turkish Legation. Mme. Sidkey is an Armenian, and therefore can enjoy the privileges of American life. In this she is more fortunate than was Mme. Ferrouh, who was a Mahometan, and throughout her stay in Washington went out heavily veiled, and received only a few women callers in the harem of the Turkish Minister, Ali Ferrouh Bey. Mme. Sidkey speaks five languages, including English, and has a fine voice.

Mme. Bonaparte will give a dinner to-morrow night in honor of her son-in-law and daughter, the Count and Countess Moltke-Huitfeldt, who are now her guests. The count is in the Danish diplomatic service, and just before his marriage to Miss Bonaparte in this city, a few years ago, was an attaché of the Danish Legation here. The countess is a god-daughter of the former Empress Eugénie, and one of her wedding gifts was a diamond crescent pin to clasp her bridal veil which was worn by the French Empress at her own wedding.

Midori Komatz, second secretary of the Japanese Legation, who is now in Japan on leave, may not return to Washington.

R. S. Reynolds Hitt, who has just been transferred from the American Embassy in Paris to that in Berlin, is visiting his parents, Representative and Mrs. Hitt, who opened their Washington home about two weeks ago. Mr. Hitt's marriage to Miss Edith Gray, daughter of Judge John Clinton Gray, of the New-York Court of Appeals, it is understood, will take place early in the new year at the Gray residence, in New-York.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Chief among the features of the programme of society for the week which opens to-day is the opening of the opera season to-morrow night. There is little change this year in the personnel of the occupants of the parterre boxes at the opera. To-day a box at the Metropolitan Opera House is as much a family possession and an heirloom as it is in Paris, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg or any of the large Continental cities of Europe. To-morrow evening, in these boxes, as well as in those of the circle above, in the orchestra stalls and in the different parts of the auditorium, there will be gathered a large, fashionable and brilliant audience, representative of New-York society. The first night at the opera is a social institution, and in many respects is much more exclusive than the Horse Show or any other semi-public entertainment in New-York. Society, however, has grown so large that Wednesday and Friday have become as socially notable as Monday.

To-morrow evening will find stockholders and their families in their accustomed places. Along the lower side of the auditorium there is no change at all in the list of boxholders, except that Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, who for years have shared their box with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, will also share it on alternate nights with Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont. Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor, who have been in mourning for some years, will be seen once more in the Cooper box, and the Misses Brice, the daughters of Calvin Brice, who have let their box for a number of years, will be as usual on the north side of the house. The first box on the right will be occupied by Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Miss May Goelet and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mrs. Astor and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will be in their box, and Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson will have Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson with them. The other boxes will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce and the Misses Bryce, Mrs. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, jr., Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry, Heber R. Bishop and Miss Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, William C. Whitney, who will probably have with him Lord and Lady Algernon Gordon Lennox; Miss Morgan and Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, James Henry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, William K. Vanderbilt, Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden and numerous others, who have always been present on the first night of the opera.

An opening performance with Mme. Eames as prima donna is very much like a reception or an entertainment at one of the residences of the fashionable set. She has so many personal friends in the boxes that she is sure to be overwhelmed with flowers in the course of the opera. A number of small dinners will be given earlier in the evening.

The Horse Show is over. The Yale-Harvard football game has been played, and while the opera will keep society, as a whole, in town, the national festival of Thanksgiving, suggestive of family dinners and good cheer and fellowship, will take many to the country, where there will be numerous house parties. Thanksgiving, to be celebrated in an orthodox way, should be held away from the city. One of the many entertainments on that day will be the large dinner dance to be given at the country place of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Thebaud, at Morristown, and at which Peter B. Frelinghuysen will lead the cotillon with Miss Alice Bernam. The different country clubs have prepared special programmes for the occasion, and at Chatsworth there will be a house party and an old fashioned Thanksgiving dinner. Cards are pouring in by each post and invitations to teas and receptions seem to multiply each day. December is the month in which many of the debutantes will have their innings. The Assembly is a fortnight away. All fashionable society is technically in town, and it promises to be a gay, a brilliant and a memorable season.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Morgan Dix have issued invitations for a large dinner on December 11, in connection with the Assembly Ball, at which their younger daughter, Emily, is to make her debut.

Mrs. Artemus H. Holmes gives a reception on December 13, at No. 453 Madison-ave., for the debut of Miss Lillian Stokes Holmes.

Mrs. William John Matheson gives a reception on Friday afternoon at Sherry's for the debut of her daughter Anne.

The governors of the Wednesday Cotillon give their annual reception on Saturday afternoon next at Delmonico's, for the patronesses of the class, who include Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. John W. Boothby, Mrs. J. B. Lawrence, Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens, Mrs. Thomas Randolph Price and Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Livingston announce the engagement of their daughter Angelica to Henry B. Hollins, jr., who is still at Harvard, and whose parents have just moved into their new house, No. 12 West Fifty-sixth-st. The wedding is likely to be deferred for some months to come. Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hollins have recently returned to town from Meadow Farms, their country place at Islip.

Another engagement which has been announced is that of Miss Ethel Robinson, daughter of James Atmore Robinson, No. 23 East Twenty-first-st., to Joseph W. Graeme, U. S. N.

Still another engagement which became known yesterday is that of Miss Edith Gray, daughter of Judge John Clinton Gray, to Robert S. R. Hitt, second secretary of the United States Embassy at Berlin and son of Congressman Hitt, of Illinois.

Among the weddings of the week which opens to-day is the marriage of Miss Caroline Belmont De Saulles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. De Saulles, to Rudolph Degener, which takes place at South Bethlehem on Tuesday. Miss De Saulles made her debut in New-York the winter before last.

On the same day the marriage of Horace Chase Stebbins to Miss Julia Seymour Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Crawford Clark, will take place in town at Grace Church at noon.

The wedding of Mrs. Alfred Roosevelt to the Rev. T. J. Bowlker takes place to-morrow at Boston. It will be a quiet affair, and only near relatives will be present. Mrs. Roosevelt was a relative of the late Minister to the Court of St. James, James Russell Lowell.

Miss Augusta K. Lyon, the third daughter of the late Dr. Samuel