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New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1903.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Advices from London said that the outlook for peace in the Far East was improving. ═══ The Macedonian proposals have been partially accepted by the Sultan. ═══ Minister Powell sent a dispatch from San Domingo saying that the rebellion was spreading, and advising the dispatch of a warship; the Dixie will be hastened from Guantanamo. ═══ The third instalment of the indemnity was paid by China to representatives of the United States. ═══ Count Lamsdorff left Paris to rejoin the Czar at Darmstadt; the Emperors will meet at Wiesbaden on November 4. ═══ Professor Mommsen had not regained consciousness, and no hope of his recovery was entertained. ═══ Count Cassini attached little importance to the Russian occupation of Moukden. ═══ Severe electrical disturbances which crippled telegraph service were reported from England. ═══ The German battleship Preussen was launched at Stettin in the presence of the Emperor and Empress. ═══ Emperor Francis Joseph has approved the Hungarian Cabinet formed by Count Tisza. ═══ Lord Goschen was elected Chancellor of Oxford University, to succeed the late Marquis of Salisbury.

DOMESTIC.—The Treasury statement for October shows that for the four months of the fiscal year there was practically no surplus, government expenditures having increased and receipts decreased. ═══ President Roosevelt appointed Governor Sanford B. Dole United States District Judge for Hawaii, and George R. Carter, now Secretary of the Territory, Governor, to succeed Mr. Dole. ═══ The President issued a proclamation designating Thursday, November 26, as Thanksgiving Day. ═══ A movement is on foot to hold a non-partisan conference to discuss an Anglo-American treaty of arbitration; the President and Secretary Hay are said to be interested. ═══ The Kishineff petition in behalf of the oppressed Jews of Russia was delivered to Secretary Hay and placed by him in the archives of the State Department. ═══ Sixteen persons, students and members of the Purdue University football team, were killed in a train wreck at Indianapolis, while fifty-three others were injured, several probably fatally. ═══ A tornado in Oklahoma killed two persons and injured nine, two probably fatally.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and firm. ═══ A rousing rally was held at Cooper Union; James C. Carter, the veteran lawyer, made an eloquent speech attacking Tammany; Mayor Low and others spoke. ═══ Ex-District Attorney Philbin, in relating his experiences as District Attorney, laid bare the rottenness of Tammany. ═══ Police Commissioner Greene denied that he knew promotion to a captaincy had been denied to a police sergeant because he refused to pay $2,000. ═══ Mr. McLaughlin issued another statement attacking Tammany Hall. ═══ Two well dressed women were killed by a runaway in Harlem. ═══ The budget, amounting to about $106,000,000, was unanimously approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. ═══ James Shevlin declared that Controller Grout had not refused a renomination as Borough President at the hands of the McLaughlin machine. ═══ John J. Ryan was ruled off the turf by order of the Jockey Club.

THE WEATHER: Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 68 degrees; lowest, 48.

Election returns will be displayed, as usual, Tuesday night, on a stereopticon in front of THE TRIBUNE *office with all the quickness and accuracy possible. For the purpose of disseminating news of the results at the earliest possible moment* THE TRIBUNE *will likewise display the returns at the Dog Show, in Madison Square Garden; at the Grand Circle and Fifty-ninth-st.; at the Harlem branch office, No. 263 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., and, in conjunction with "The Brooklyn Times," at No. 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.*

THE SHOCKED TIGER.

Tammany has turned to a familiar old device in its denunciation of the fusionists for raising the issue of the protection of the home from immorality. Whenever anybody attempted to expose Tammany misgovernment, Tammany would denounce him for libelling the city. How often have Tammany platforms rung with glowing phrases about the honor and good name of this metropolis which was being slandered by those who dared to complain that the streets were not clean or that the police administration was corrupt?

It is the same old story now. The evils which Tammany notoriously fostered, and may be expected to foster again if it has the chance, must not be discussed lest the people be corrupted. The voters must not be reminded of what Tammany did and aroused to protect their children from another era of official propagation of vice lest, forsooth, those children learn that such a thing as vice exists! The persons who support vice and take toll from it are deeply concerned lest the morals of the community be undermined by public knowledge of their operations!

Now, if the statements made about those operations were inventions wantonly thrust upon public attention there would be reason for complaint. They are the truth, and the understanding of the truth is necessary to a fair judgment of the question to be settled by the voters. The facts are shameful, but those pretending to decency who with a shameful record come forward to ask the votes of the people, not those who give warning of the record and strip off the mask, are responsible for the shame. It is Tammany which raises the issue of immorality by coming forward once more with its old workers of iniquity striving to overthrow decent and honest administration. The old record of shame is no fiction. It stands proved. Bishop Potter testified to it. Lewis Nixon testified to it. Mr. McClellan himself now admits it, and lays all the blame on Devery. Devery admits it, and says he acted under orders, as he undoubtedly did, for had his course been displeasing to Tammany he would have been removed. Hugh McLaughlin testifies to it. He saw it close at hand, and his representative in the Police Board, Mr. York, had to fight with Tammany to keep Brooklyn from being given over to the divekeepers. There is no dispute about the facts. Tammany no longer denies them, but merely complains in the name of morality against the facts being used. That is, it is not the partnership of government with vice which is wrong, but the exposure of it. When we see a bad man making friends with our innocent children we must let him go on to wrong them, lest by warning them that he is a bad man we give them a knowledge of evil. It is the evilly disposed alone who must have the privilege of enlightening the innocent as to the nature of evil.

That is what Tammany's protests of outraged propriety mean. Tammany is terribly shocked lest the children grow familiar with evil. How familiar Tammany made the children of the tenements with evil, not by hint or hearsay, but by actual daily demonstration at their own doors, all our citizens once knew, and it is a high, if unpleasant, duty to them and to their children to keep it in their remembrance when Tammany again seeks opportunity to renew those lessons.

M'CLELLAN AND VAN WYCK.

Mr. McClellan protests vigorously that if elected Mayor he will be his own master and can be trusted to prevent any dishonesty in government or any spread of immorality. Mr. Van Wyck said the same. His promises of independence, devotion to the people and vigilance for honest government were as sweeping and loud as Mr. McClellan's. And everybody knows the result. Not even Mr. McClellan any longer pretends to say that the four years of the Van Wyck administration were not a period of "red lights" and "graft." Mr. McClellan is an educated, intelligent man, we are told. So was Mr. Van Wyck. On that score there was just as much reason to take Mr. Van Wyck at his word as there is now to take Mr. McClellan at his, while on the score of character and training there was much more reason to expect independence and resistance to dishonest forces from Mr. Van Wyck than there is to expect them now from Mr. McClellan. Mr. Van Wyck was a positive man, stubborn and domineering in disposition. He seemed to enjoy being disagreeable to people. He had long been a judge, and free in a measure from the ties of the working politician. From temperament and training he had every opportunity to make his own policy, enforce discipline and punish unfaithful subordinates.

Mr. McClellan, on the other hand, is a much younger man, with no such habits of self-assertion. He is by nature complaisant. He wants to please. His habit from boyhood has been to walk obediently in the path marked out for him by his political mentors of Tammany Hall. Nothing they did was too bad to command his approval. His declaration in 1901, in the face of a citizenship aghast at the revelations of Tammany's partnership with vice and patronage of the "cadets," "We have nothing for which to apologize," is characteristic. He took the same attitude toward the Tammany corruption revealed by Mr. Goff in 1894. That such a man should be utterly transformed in the twinkling of an eye into a sturdy, independent force, able and willing to resist the vicious influences which completely dominated the Van Wyck administration that he thought so good, is almost inconceivable. If he did not know a "red light" in 1901, if he thought Tammany had "done well" then, there is every reason to fear that he would be equally blind again, and would think he was doing well when he gave free rein to the men who made the Van Wyck administration what it was.

Mr. McClellan is doubtless a man of good intentions, though he evidently lacks ideals of civic righteousness and is content to walk in the paths of conformity to the ways of the world, and that the world of Croker, who works "for his own pocket all the time"; of "Tim" Sullivan, whom Mr. Grout called a member of the gambling syndicate, and of Murphy, the ex-bartender and owner of questionable resorts. We believe that he would rather be the head of a decent government than otherwise, but can he show one single act of his whole political career which warrants the hope that he would not be the head of an indecent government rather than sacrifice his personal prospects? Is there the least likelihood that he would resist his political creators and stand for a clean city at the cost of a break with Murphy or Sullivan? There is yet a little time for Mr. McClellan to answer and show why he should have the support of any citizen who would not vote on Tuesday for Van Wyck if he were running again. Can he do it?

A MAGNETIC STORM.

The paralysis of and interference with telegraphic service in America and Europe yesterday for a period of several hours were not without precedent. That kind of phenomenon is of comparatively infrequent occurrence, but has been observed many times before. It is attributed by experts to a disturbance of the earth's magnetism, and occasionally there have been manifestations in the Southern Hemisphere at the same time as in the Northern.

Like certain auroral displays in low latitudes, these outbreaks appear to be associated in some mysterious way with the appearance of spots on the sun. Hence there was a little reason for expecting the latest one. An area of solar surface of considerable extent was seen to be marked with spots early in October. By the rotation of the sun this region disappeared a fortnight ago, but it is now coming into view again. The exact situation there cannot be discerned by astronomers until the axial movement has continued for a day or two more, but it is not unlikely that the locality is still the scene of perceptible activity.

Just what is the mechanism by which the observed effect is produced is yet uncertain. Perhaps it would be more intelligible if the source of the earth's magnetism itself had been determined beyond dispute. The coincidence between magnetic disturbances and sunspots is more conspicuous, apparently, than that between other terrestrial phenomena, such as atmospheric convulsions and solar outbreaks. So distinguished a physicist as Lord Kelvin has expressed scepticism regarding the possibility that the effects in question could be caused by activity in the sun, and he based his doubts upon mathematical computations which have inspired a good deal of confidence. There is, however, an increasing array of facts pointing in the other direction. So far as the spots themselves are concerned, they are probably the products of explosive action within the sun, and are only symptoms of something else. Nobody of consequence believes that they directly disturb the magnetism or meteorological conditions of the earth, but the tremendous forces whose operation they betray may be capable of spanning the gap between the sun and the nearer planets. If the connection be not due to some of those magnetic and electrical activities of which man already has a partial understanding, it is credible that a less familiar agent, possibly one of the newly found forms of radiation, will supply the needed explanation.

A question which may possess great practical importance is revived by the correspondence in point of time between yesterday's magnetic storm and the reappearance of the front end of the disturbed area on the sun. By amateurs who connect severe cyclones and other weather phenomena with sunspots it has been held that trouble was to be anticipated chiefly or exclusively during the first two or three days after the focus of solar activity had come around the eastern limb of the sun by the rotation of that body. It is hard to understand why this should be so. If the influence exerted upon the earth were that of magnetic induction, and depended on something which disturbed the magnetism which is imputed to the sun, one would suppose that the same consequences would ensue, no matter where or when the solar eruption occurred. Presumably the whole sun would be affected, and then its hysterics would provoke instant sympathy at a distance. Further observation is needed to verify the supposition that locality is a factor in the operation. Should such a theory be established, a different conception would be needed to account for the effects produced. If a solar eruption is potent only when seen at a particular angle, the magnetic hypothesis would have to be reconstructed or discarded for a more satisfactory one.

Not the least interesting feature of yesterday's storm is that wireless telegraphy was entirely uninfluenced thereby. As yet there is no general agreement as to the nature of the force by which Marconi has performed such wonderful feats. Some electricians declare that something besides Hertz waves is involved. Whatever be the truth of the matter, it is a notable discovery that the system will work when ordinary telegraphy will not.

YACHTING INSPIRATION.

There is fine inspiration to yachtsmen and to all lovers of true sport in current dispatches from beyond the sea. We are told that the German Emperor is about to offer a worthy trophy to be contended for in a race across the Atlantic Ocean, that the indomitable and resourceful Sir Thomas Lipton, all but perpetual challenger for the America's Cup, will defer all his own plans to pursuit of those thus imperially designed, and finally that the well known British yacht creator, Mr. Watson, is about to build, with all possible speed, a large and powerful racing schooner, such as a sportsman-sovereign might use in a race across the sea, at which it is hinted that Mr. Watson's patron is none other than King Edward himself.

It is sincerely to be hoped that this hint may prove to be true. The King has long been a keen and accomplished yachtsman, and has done as much for that sport as any man in the world. He has taken a deep interest in the last half dozen contests for the America's Cup, and more than once it has been thought that he might himself enter the sea lists as a challenger. At the conclusion of the race last summer The Tribune suggested that it might be considered well to regard the fight for that particular trophy as—for a time—what our Gallic cousins call a "chose jugée," and turn to some other marine contest, in which the King might not think it beneath his dignity to play a prominent part. The present reports indicate that our suggestion may in some form find realization. If so, there will be a popular acclamation of the new rivalry such as never has been surpassed over even the most popular contest of the past.

In any case, whoever may be the contestants, a transatlantic yacht race must strongly appeal to the interest and enthusiasm of every real sportsman. Such a contest would test the qualities of vessels as no race in coast waters could possibly do, and would to a great degree eliminate the element of chance, while it would, of course, abolish altogether whatever advantage one contestant may have in racing in home waters. There would be lacking the element of a vast multitude of sightseers, but we doubt not that yachtsmen would find in the wind and waves of mid-Atlantic as potent an inspiration to effort as in a fleet of crowded excursion steamers. Nor would the public on land be deprived of the privilege of knowing how the race was proceeding, for we can readily suppose that accompanying steamers equipped with wireless telegraphic apparatus would keep us informed of the progress of the yachts all the way across. On the whole, then, there is everything to commend the establishment of such a contest or series of contests, and our gratitude will be due to those who make the splendid scheme a reality.

ELECTRIC TRACTION ON CANALS.

Whether or not the type of electric motor tested on the Erie Canal at Schenectady within the last few days is the best which can be devised for such service, only time can tell. This much, however, is already probable: Before many years have elapsed, electric power will replace horse power for hauling canal boats almost as completely as it has on street railways. In the one case as in the other, the change will be in the interest of economy. After the necessary installation has been provided, it will prove cheaper to do the work with electricity. Increased speed is another advantage which will result from the new system. When hauled by mules, a canal boat travels about a mile and a half or two miles an hour. Already four miles have been made where electric motors were in use. At the Schenectady trial several loaded boats were moved simultaneously for a short distance at the rate of five miles, and something even better may yet be deemed practicable. For the class of merchandise transported by canal, high speeds are not essential, of course, but when the country sees the time required for that kind of service cut down two-thirds it will wonder why the thing was not done before.

One reason for delay is that the art of electric traction as applied to canals is yet in an imperfect stage of development. Within the last fifteen years a score of different plans have been suggested, and most of them have had a trial. Even to-day electrical engineers are feeling their way with considerable hesitation. At one time it was proposed to stretch trolley wires over the canals, and put the motive machinery into the boats. Such an arrangement would have made it necessary to put a screw propeller on the stern of every boat. Again, it was thought that tugs similarly equipped could haul several barges at once. Probably they could. Just now, though, there is a strong prejudice against the screw propeller, because it wastes power. Besides, unless the canal in which it was employed was considerably enlarged, the commotion which it created in the water might prove destructive to the bottom or the banks. At present, therefore, both of these expedients are in disfavor and apparently have been abandoned. Of late years attention has been concentrated on schemes for hauling the boats, singly or in groups, with a cable attached to some sort of machine on shore.

Here, again, a remarkable diversity of counsels has prevailed. It was seriously proposed, for instance, to construct an elevated tramway of stout poles and wire rope, and have a piece of mechanism weighing a ton or more traverse the aerial highway. That idea, too, has been discarded. When it came to placing the motor on the towpath, the question arose whether it should operate like an automobile, without a track, or run on rails. Experiment shows that the former plan is practicable only where an exceptionally fine road has been built. On the other hand, if the machine is mounted on rails, like the little locomotives which haul cars out of mines, it must be very heavy in order to adhere effectively to the rails. So there you are. Other questions have also arisen which are not satisfactorily solved. Hitherto, in most experiments, a direct current has been used. On the Miami and Erie Canal, in Ohio, this last summer, the work was done with an alternating current motor. Which is better?

The corporation owning the Teltow Canal, in Germany, nearly forty miles long, offered a prize of $3,000 for the best system of electric towage last year, and over a dozen plans were submitted a few months later for trial. Although it is not yet clear whether the prize was finally awarded, it is asserted that a system worked out by Ganz & Co. involves the lowest cost of installation and also the cheapest operation. That called for a single rail, which was so firmly embraced between two wheels on the under side of the motor that the machine pulled itself along when the wheels rotated. Partial support and stability were given to the motor by an additional wheel on one side. Thus there is an unfortunate lack of unanimity among experts as to the best method of utilizing electricity, and no one can tell how long it will continue.

Though it is probable that electric traction along artificial waterways will become common some time in the next twenty years, the advisability of adopting it in New-York State should be considered entirely apart from the question of enlarging the Erie Canal. It should be regarded as a possible supplement to, not a substitute for, the project submitted to the voters of the Empire State for approval next Tuesday. Both improvements are needed, but, as the enlargement will consume the most time, it should be initiated with the greater promptness. Moreover, the right system of traction may not be discovered for a long time to come, and undue haste should be avoided.

Vote early on Tuesday, and colonizers and repeaters will find it difficult to practise frauds.

Colonel McClellan is not entirely satisfied with the present condition of our Police Department. Croker and Murphy and some other Tammany leaders are also dissatisfied with present conditions and methods, and are impatient to remould and reorganize the force for the promotion of greed and "graft."

Mr. Carnegie is reported as saying upon his return to New-York something to the effect that the squeezing of water out of undigested securities may do no tremendous harm to business in the long run. An oracular utterance not wanting in wisdom, provided the famous founder of libraries has been treated with accuracy and justice by the newspapers. Nevertheless, the subjects of that "water cure" who bought securities oversaturated with liquids are not wild with enjoyment of the process.

Not a moment available for legitimate and honorable work for the right should be left idle and unemployed until the counting of the ballots begins on Tuesday evening next. Don't merely scotch the Tiger this time! Kill him politically, and end him once for all and forever!

The remarkable demonstration in honor of Hugh McLaughlin in Brooklyn on Thursday night proves that his stout hearted fight against the Tiger has a host of sympathizers and supporters even in the ranks of his own party. McCarren may later have reason to regret that he played the part of a recreant to the venerable sage of Willoughby Street and delivered himself over to the Tammany Tepee, bound hand and foot.

Tammany's brazen and shameless defiance of the demands of the business interests of The Bronx will undoubtedly alienate from it all the voters who have at heart the good of the great North Side. The Bronx, like all other sections of the city, wants honest government. The way to get it is to re-elect Low and displace Haffen.

Don't play golf on Election Day or amuse yourself in any other form of recreation until you have done your duty by casting your ballot! And don't make plans to go out of town and enjoy a holiday without regard to your obligations as a citizen to sustain good government! Every honest, intelligent vote is needed for the right cause.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

An amusing story is told of a Maine farmer who had gone to law with a neighbor. In conversation with his lawyer he suggested sending the magistrate a couple of fine ducks. "Not on your life," said the attorney. "If you do you'll lose the case." The case came on and was tried, and judgment was given in his favor. He then turned to the lawyer and said, "I sent the ducks." Astonishment on the lawyer's part changed to admiration when his client continued, "But I sent them in my opponent's name."

WHEN THE GAME WAS YOUNG.

Now, all of us have read, no doubt,
 Of Rome, her deeds and heroes,
Of all her institutions and
 Her Cæsars and her Neros,
But one thing is omitted,
 (I don't know who's to blame)—
They never seem to mention
 A Roman football game.

In A. D. sixty-four there came
 From Athens' seat of knowledge
A bunch of husky Greeks to play
 The Roman Dental College.
All Rome was in excitement,
 And heavy were the bets,
For Athens had defeated
 The Syracusan Vets.

That afternoon at three o'clock,
 'Mid cheers that rent the air,
All Rome turned out to see the game;
 Nero himself was there.
By dint of hard line smashing,
 And now and then a kick,
Rome forced the ball right down the field,
 Then fumbled on a trick.

'Twas then the Grecian halfback
 (Oh, Mars! Oh, Mars! behold!)
Grabbed up the ball, and, slugging,
 Sped to the Roman goal.
I will not try to tell the rest
 (In our time it's the same)—
They called all Athens "ringers"
 And protested then the game.

Old Nero was disgusted;
 So great the monarch's ire
That just to ease his mind he set
 The bloomin' town on fire.

—(Cornell Widow.

The Tribune will be obliged to its readers for the name and address of the president or secretary of literary, scientific and historical societies in their districts.

Up Stairs.—"Fifteen two and a pair makes four," said Subbubs, who was playing cribbage with Popley. "What have you in your crib?"
"Ah," replied Popley, absentmindedly, "just the sweetest 'ittle ootsums tootsums girl in the world."—(Philadelphia Press.

The Amazon Valley will have at the St. Louis Exposition a striking exhibition. Every important product of this wonderful region will be shown, besides many curious exhibits of little known native life—architecture, tools, weapons, methods of transportation, etc.—as well as a very complete collection of the flora and fauna of the country.

Sympathy.—Tom (sadly)—That's the second time she has said no.
Jack—Yes? I'm sorry two negatives don't always make an affirmative.—(Brooklyn Life.

"The Vinita (Kan.) Chieftain" is making a campaign to beautify Vinita and has the following artistic suggestion to make: "Next time the public fountain needs repairing it should be replaced by a cast iron one, with the figure of a pretty lady standing in a large, shell shaped bowl, or something of that sort."

Man Dressmaker—Well, what now?
Apprentice—I have discovered a way to make a woman's dress so that she will look like a humpbacked baboon with bat's wings.
Man Dressmaker—Glorious! It will become the rage!—(New-York Weekly.

Four tin canisters containing ashes of cremated persons, addressed from New-York to San Francisco, were sent to the Postoffice Department at Washington recently for classification in order to determine postal charges. Second Assistant Postmaster General Maddern has decided that the ashes of a human being may be classed as "merchandise," providing the matter is securely packed.

"Both of my grandparents on my mother's side were nonagenarians," said Mrs. Oldcastle. "Is that so?" replied her hostess. "My folks was all Baptists, but Josiah comes from a Methodist family."—(Chicago Record-Herald.

A South McAlester man advertises himself as "the champion horseshoer of the Indian Territory, a double back-action, stem-wind, cable-screwed, Roman nose, dish-faced, knock-kneed, ham-legged, all-around horseshoer."

Diner—Waiter, there is a slight mistake. I ordered a spring chicken and a bottle of 1884 Pommery.
Waiter—Yes, sir.
Diner—You have brought me some Pommery of last spring and a chicken of 1884.—(Christian Register.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Oct. 31.—Though yesterday's announcement of the annual programme of receptions and dinners outlines the official gayeties of the White House season, the dinner scheduled for December 17 will by no means begin the hospitality of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, as they have given both dinners and receptions since returning from Oyster Bay.

Miss Roosevelt will be back from Chicago on Thursday or Friday, when doubtless, as usual, the White House will become the centre of attraction for the young people of the "Alice Roosevelt set." The first days of the week, however, will be quiet ones for Mrs. Roosevelt, with the President away to cast his vote and with Ethel Roosevelt at home from school with a cold. Mrs. Roosevelt and her secretary enjoyed a long walk early this morning, returning before 10 o'clock. Mrs. Roosevelt wore a tailormade gown of dark cloth, with a toque of black and white velvet, and russet shoes.

THE CABINET.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Oct. 31.—Miss Shaw has been spending the latter part of October at Old Point Comfort, but will return to Washington to-morrow.

The Misses Hitchcock, who have been visiting friends at Tuxedo and New-York, have returned to Washington.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Oct. 31.—Baron Van Dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, counsellor and first secretary of the German Embassy, and his family are established in their recently leased house, No. 1,414 Sixteenth-st. This diplomat is the successor of Count Quadt, and, although he has travelled widely, had never visited this country before his assignment to his present post. His wife is a native of the Argentine Republic. They have two small children.

Miss Violet Langham, who came to Washington with her brother-in-law and sister, Baron and Baroness von Sternburg, last spring, has gone to Italy to spend the winter with her mother, Mrs. Langham, and to continue her studies in art. Miss Ivy Langham, a younger sister, will spend the winter with the baroness.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Oct. 31.—Mrs. H. S. Hurd and her sister, Miss Grinnell, of New-York, will spend the winter in Washington, and have taken a house in Eighteenth-st.

Mrs. Richard Townsend and Miss Townsend have returned from Virginia Hot Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Padelford will not spend the winter in Washington, but have rented their house, in I-st., and gone to Lakewood, N. J., for the fall and early winter.

Mrs. John Davies Jones and her daughter, Miss Martina Jones, will sail shortly for Europe, to spend the winter in Italy and the Riviera. Mr. Jones will join them later. Their house, in Eighteenth-st., has been rented by Representative Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, whose mother will preside over his household.

Mrs. B. H. Warder and the Misses Warder, who are travelling abroad, expect to return in November. Mrs. Warder's daughter, Mrs. Ward Thoron, and her children will occupy the family home until they take possession of their own house for the winter.

Mrs. William R. Merriam and Miss Merriam have returned to New-York, but will be here for the McCauley-Tuckerman wedding on November 25.

The marriage of Miss Eliza Morgan Bates, daughter of Paymaster General and Mrs. A. E. Bates, to Frederick R. Swift, will take place on November 23 at 4 o'clock, at the family home in N-st. Mrs. McKee Dunn will be her sister's only attendant, and the bridegroom's brother will act as best man.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Oct. 31.—Miss Katharine Rush Porter, daughter of Colonel John Biddle Porter, U. S. A., now on duty in Washington, will make her debut in Philadelphia early in the season. The family will not come to Washington until January.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Lieutenant Frederic Kensel, U. S. M. C., to Miss Betsey P. Clark, of Biddeford, Me.

Major John S. Loud, U. S. A., and Mrs. Loud have returned from a visit to New-York and Philadelphia.

Mrs. Harrington, wife of Colonel F. H. Harrington, commanding the first brigade of the United States marines at Cavité, P. I., and her daughter, Mrs. W. C. Hibbs, of this city, have returned from a visit to Captain and Mrs. Fauntleroy, at Frederick, Md.

Mrs. and Miss Terry, wife and daughter of Rear Admiral S. W. Terry, left Washington on Monday for San Francisco, on their way to Honolulu, where Rear Admiral Terry is commandant of the naval station.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Election Day on Tuesday will have the effect of prolonging the large number of week end parties in progress to-day at the various country houses in the neighborhood of New-York, as well as at Lenox and at Newport, until Wednesday next. Tuxedo's most successful ball last Friday will be followed by a dance at the Meadow Brook Club to-morrow evening, and entertainments will be given in connection therewith by most of the members of the colony at Meadow Brook, where on Tuesday the annual steeplechase will be held. On Tuesday the third annual exhibition of the Ladies' Kennel Association of America will open at Madison Square Garden. The affair promises to be a great success, as more than seventeen hundred dogs, representing the most famous kennels of the country, from New-York to San Francisco and from Boston to New-Orleans, are to be shown. Many of the men belonging to the fashionable set will vote on Election Day at their country places, while those who are registered in the city, and are comprised in the country house parties now in progress, will come back to town to cast their votes, and then return to the country again. There seems to be a very general disposition on the part of the men to fulfil their civic duties on this occasion, and more interest is displayed in clubland concerning the outcome of the election than in any other municipal contest in recent years.

A number of dinners and luncheons are being given in a quiet way for Miss May Goelet and her fiancé, the Duke of Roxburghe. Miss Goelet's aunt, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, gives a dinner in their honor on Tuesday at her new house, in East Sixty-fourth-st.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Fairchild have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Edith Elwood Fairchild, to William Reed Kirkland at their house, in East Fifty-sixth-st., on November 19. Only relatives will attend the ceremony, which is to be performed by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, but there will be a big reception afterward. Miss Constance Fairchild will be her sister's maid of honor and only attendant. She will be arrayed in a frock of light blue crêpe de chine, with a blue picture hat, trimmed with blue feathers, while the bride's white satin dress will be trimmed with some old rose point lace, which, like the veil, has been for several generations in the bridegroom's family. Hugh Kirkland is to be his brother's best man, while Thomas C. Havens, Howard M. Kirkland and B. Tappen Fairchild are to be the ushers.

Louis L. White, whose marriage to Miss Julia Jerome Fanshawe takes place on November 14 at Trinity Chapel, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at Delmonico's. His guests included Guy Fairfax Cary, who will be his best man; Leighton Fanshawe, Harry Peters, Robert Walton Goelet, Edmund Marvin, J. S. Morris and Austen Gray.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Dimock have returned to town from their country place, at South Coventry, Conn., and are at their house, in East Sixtieth-st., for the season.

Dr. and Mrs. Willard Parker have likewise arrived in New-York from their summer home in Connecticut, and are at their house in West Ninth-st. for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee and the Misses Weatherbee have arrived in town for the season from Mamaroneck, and are at their house in Madison-ave.

Henry Pierrepont Perry, who has spent some eighteen months in a trip round the world in search of big game in the remote portions of China, Cochin-China, Northern India and Ceylon, returned home yesterday on board the Philadelphia, and has joined his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Perry, at their country place at Bay Ridge. He will come up to town with them on Tuesday, and will remain with them at the Manhattan Hotel until the end of the week, by which time their house in East Fifty-sixth-st. will be ready for occupancy.

Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, who spent the summer with her daughter, Miss Dorothy Roosevelt, at their country place at Seabright, N. J., has arrived at her house in Lexington-ave., for the season.

James Henry Smith, who has been abroad since last spring, is expected back this week, and will probably arrive on Friday or Saturday next, when he will go to Tuxedo for the rest of the autumn.

Countess Waldersee, wife of the German Field Marshal of that name, and her sister, the Baroness von Wächter Lautenbach, who came over to this country some weeks ago to attend the funeral of their brother, Bradley Lee, sailed yesterday for Hamburg on board the Hamburg-American liner Graf Waldersee.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Betts Hillhouse will spend the winter abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Bogert Elliman return to town early this month. They have been spending the fall at their country place near Tenafly, N. J.

Albert Morris Bagby's musical mornings will take place as usual this winter in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on Mondays, December 7, 14, 21 and 28, at 11:15.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly are spending the week end with Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane at Lenox. Miss Florence Twombly is at Shelburne Farm, staying with Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb.

Mrs. Hugh J. Chisholm has arrived in town from Portland, Me., and is at her house in Fifth-ave. for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. William Osgood Field return to town to-morrow for the winter, and will make their headquarters at the house of Mrs. Field's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, as their own house near by will not be ready for occupation for some time to come.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury have moved into their house at Park-ave. and Thirty-sixth-st.

The Marquise de Talleyrand Perigord and the Princess Poggio-Suasa are at the Cambridge and will go to-morrow to the Country Club at Chatsworth, N. J., which has been opened for the season.

AN ENGAGEMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Bachrach announce the betrothal of their daughter, Miss Fannie, to Irving Cohen.

THE PASSING THRONG.

TALKS OF CONDITIONS IN PORTO RICO.

Captain E. Lugo Vina, a resident of Rio Pievras, Porto Rico, is in the city. He is a native of the island, but was educated in Connecticut. He is a plantation owner and coffee producer. He was one of those who welcomed the advent of the American forces on the island, and, at the time it was invested by the troops, organized a company of 100 natives, whose services he tendered. He was made chief of scouts and attached to the staff of General Theodore Schwan, while his men were detailed as scouts and guides. "The hurricane," said Captain Vina, "that desolated the island in August, 1899, was a terrible blow, and not more than one-third of the coffee plantations have been restored. The interior of the island is just as the hurricane left it. American money is needed to rehabilitate the plantations, and railroads are needed to give prompt and economical transportation of the soil products to market. The fault the Federals have found with Governor Hunt has been his statements indicating that business was flourishing. He was, however, only indulging in pardonable optimism that could do no harm to the interests of the island. He was merely giving full credit for the good things, and was not parading the regrettable conditions. He is doing everything possible for the development of business interests. Porto Rico has good soil and a splendid climate, constant heat and ample moisture to develop vegetation. The low price for sugar from 1880 stimulated coffee culture, and it had become the most important crop when the hurricane came and destroyed the plantations, with a crop worth from $9,000,000 to $10,000,000. The organization of coffee planters, dealers and all who are interested in coffee culture is trying to establish some system by which Porto Rico coffee can be sold in the American market for what it is worth. I am advised that Porto Rico coffee and the Costa Rica product are now mixed and sold as Mocha. It is certainly as good as what is sold as genuine Mocha. We hope that the United States Government will do what may be necessary to restore for us the market we formerly had, through Spain, with Austria, Italy and Belgium for Porto Rico coffee." Captain Vina was in Porto Rico three weeks ago, and he says that the riots, so called, have been merely street corner "scraps," and have been promptly handled by the police authorities.

NEW-YORK AND DEMOCRATIC OUTLOOK.

Bradley B. Smalley, of Burlington, Vt., who was Collector of Customs in both administrations of President Cleveland, and who was the Vermont member of the Democratic National Committee for twenty years, has been at the Fifth Avenue Hotel several days. He was classified as a gold Democrat in 1896, and went to Europe during the campaign of that year. He deplored the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform at Kansas City, and refused to support Mr. Bryan. "It was, of course, obvious before the convention at Kansas City," said Mr. Smalley, "that Mr. Bryan would be nominated, but when he forced the platform of 1896, against the wishes of New-York and other important States, and accomplished it by the assistance of the Hawaiian delegate, the defeat of the ticket was a foregone conclusion. Of course the silver question is a dead issue, but every once in a while Mr. Bryan speaks as if it were still an unsettled question. It is possible for the party to be foolish again. I have no objection to Mr. Bryan personally, but I object to the platform. If the essentials of the platform were again made conspicuous we might as well have Mr. Bryan, as the exponent of them. I have always been a Democrat, and presume I always shall be, and I believe that with a rational platform involving Democratic principles we [illegible] have a chance to win the next national [illegible]. The attitude of New-York will have much to do with the selection of a candidate. If she goes into the convention with an assurance that she can deliver the electors she will be allowed to name the candidate."

THE COUNTRY IN GOOD SHAPE.

Charles J. Kirk, of New-Castle, Penn., is a guest at the Albemarle. Mr. Kirk is a manufacturer and a merchant. He is an active and important factor in two industrial institutions, and sees nothing in the business outlook that justifies pessimistic prophecy. "New-Castle," said he, "is one of the busy manufacturing centres. It is notable that her population, which is now forty thousand, has trebled in fifteen years. The tin plate plant of the United States Steel Company, which covers ten acres and employs six thousand men, is running full time. The furnaces of the Republic Iron and Steel Company are in full blast and both the potteries and glass factories are running full. There was a little let-up in casting orders from car builders for a little time recently, because the railroads were not ordering cars, but the orders are coming again. The drop in industrials has not affected business men in Western Pennsylvania. The most of them saw the slump coming and got out. The country is in good shape. Our prosperity rests upon the agricultural production. The crops are good, and what impresses me that no serious trouble is in sight is the fact that collections are good. The two manufacturing establishments with which I am identified extend credits all over the United States and we have no accounts more than sixty days old. New-Castle banks are solid."

CANADA NOT DISTURBED BY ALASKA CASE.

Charles W. Taylor, an electrical engineer, who is registered at the Manhattan Hotel from Ottawa, Can., is in the government service as an examiner in the Patent Department. Mr. Taylor talks freely concerning the reception accorded the decision of the London Commission in the Alaska boundary case. He says: "Certainly the people of Canada would have been glad if their claims could have been sustained; but there is a generally prevailing sentiment that Lord Alverstone would not have stood with the American commissioners if the weight of evidence had not been clearly in their favor. The sensational dispatches that find their way into the papers in the United States express only the feeling of a few radicals—a small fraction of 1 per cent of the population. I have heard only expressions of acquiescence with the decision, and the Ottawa newspapers have indulged in no criticism of the English members of the commission. The people are not disturbed in their loyalty to the Crown." Continuing, Mr. Taylor said: "The affair that is just now claiming the attention of the people is the projected transcontinental railway, from Monkton, in New-Brunswick, to Fort Simpson, in British Columbia—the new line to be built north of the Canadian Pacific. Both the House of Commons and the Senate have recently passed the joint resolution, which makes the government the sponsor of the enterprise. The people are all deeply interested. They believe it will do for the country just what the Canadian Pacific did for the territory through which it was built—that it will secure development of great natural resources in a section that is now practically inaccessible."