## Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—The Best of Friends.
BELASCO THEATRE—8—Darling of the Gods.
BIJOU—8:15—A Fool and His Money.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Dante.
CASINO—8:15—Erminie.
CIRCLE—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:10—The Man from Blankley's.
DALY'S THEATRE—8—Three Little Maids.
EDEN MUSEE—2—8—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—Captain Dieppe.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:10—Ulysses.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:10—Her Own Way.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Vivian's Papas.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8—The Girl from Kay's.
HUDSON THEATRE—8:30—Cousin Kate.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:20—Die Lieben Feinde.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
LYRIC THEATRE—8:20—Old Heidelberg.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—9 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Dog Show.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8—A Clean Slate.
MAJESTIC THEATRE—8—Babes in Toyland.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—8:15—John Ermine.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—8:15—Under Cover.
NEW LYCEUM THEATRE—8:10—The Proud Prince.
PRINCESS THEATRE—8:30—Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman.
SAVOY THEATRE—8 15—The Spenders.
VAUDEVILLE THEATRE—8:30—Vaudeville.
VICTORIA THEATRE—8:15—The Office Boy.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:20—Peggy from Paris.
WEBER & FIELDS—8—Whoop-Dee-Doo.
WEST END THEATRE—8:15—Marta of the Lowlands.


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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1903.


### THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Colombian government troops under General Tovar, numbering about five hundred men, accepted the terms offered by the revolutionary junta, and sailed from Colon for Cartagena. ═══ The situation at Colon was for a time ominous yesterday, and the Nashville again landed marines, who took positions behind barricades and armed American residents. ═══ The Chinese people are greatly stirred by the Russian reoccupation of Moukden, and some of the council advised a declaration of war. ═══ A great gathering of scholars, cabinet ministers and other well known persons, including the Crown Prince, attended the funeral of Professor Mommsen at Berlin. ═══ Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in a speech at Manchester upheld the policy of a permanent union of the empire, but disapproved of Mr. Chamberlain's plan of imperialism.

DOMESTIC.—Washington received news which made officials there believe that the new Panama republic is permanent. ═══ The Department of War has decided not to reduce the garrisons in the Philippines. ═══ The vote in New-York State pleased President Roosevelt, who believed it showed Republican gains. ═══ Governor Dole, chief executive of the Territory of Hawaii, said that natives and aliens were increasing there more rapidly than Americans. ═══ Frank B. Poor was arrested in Seattle on a warrant charging the larceny in 1901 of bonds from Marquand & Co., in which firm he was a partner. ═══ Governor Odell says the vote of the people for canal enlargement is so large it would seem unwise to interfere with such an expression of approval, though the attempt may be made in the legislature. ═══ In connection with the contest over the P. S. Bennett bequest to W. J. Bryan, it is reported that Mr. Bennett was promised the appointment of ambassador to England when Mr. Bryan was elected President. ═══ The Mutual Life Insurance Company brought suit in St. Louis to cancel policies aggregating $250,000 issued to James L. Blair.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and lower. ═══ Testimony at the shipbuilding hearing went to show that the Bethlehem Steel Company, supposedly a rival of the Steel Trust, was practically controlled by it. ═══ Political gossip had it that Colonel McClellan was considering appointing General Nelson A. Miles Police Commissioner. ═══ Senator Platt declared that the Republicans in a national election could carry the State by twice McClellan's majority. ═══ It was learned that Dr. Leighton Parks, of Boston, was likely to be called to succeed Dr. Greer at St. Bartholomew's. ═══ Edgar Du Vau, who was arrested charged with attempting a felonious assault on Samuel Lewis, was held for examination to-day. ═══ D. Le Roy Dresser testified that he had sold $1,000,000 worth of Shipbuilding stock for $100,000. ═══ A crowd chased through the streets a negro who had shot another negro in a saloon. ═══ A crowd of five hundred saw a man robbed, thinking it was a fight. ═══ Winners at Aqueduct: 1, Forward; 2, Lord Badge; 3, Garnish; 4, Wild Thyme; 5, Beldame; 6, Erbe.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Colder and partly cloudy, preceded by rain. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 66 degrees; lowest, 48.

### ISTHMIAN COMPLICATIONS.

The situation at Panama grows more serious and more complicated, and United States responsibility in connection with it increases. Thus far that responsibility has been borne with unimpeachable propriety, and it is to be expected that it will thus be borne and discharged throughout the whole incident. The strategic position of the United States, diplomatically speaking, is so strong, and the assurance that "things will come our way" is so ample, that there is no need or excuse for anything that would even look like interested interference. On the higher ground of honor and international obligation this country could not afford to incur the suspicion of having in any degree encouraged or aided the secession movement, not even if in so doing it secured the canal. The canal would not repay us for the loss of honor and for the loss of the confidence of our neighbors. We could better afford to go elsewhere for a canal, or even to do without a canal, than to incur the reproach of having conspired against the integrity of a friendly sovereign State.

Thus far, as we have said, American hands are clean, and we must regard with surprise and regret the contrary intimations of some of our contemporaries. It may be that Panama canal partisans in this country have promoted the rebellion as a means of promoting the canal. It would not be surprising to find they had done so. But so far as the United States government is concerned, its attitude, as "The London Times" well says, has been studiously correct. It has done and is doing nothing more than to maintain the treaty of 1846. Some indignant but uncalled for criticisms have been made upon it because, as a result of "intelligent anticipation," it had a considerable force near the isthmus, ready for prompt action. That is a cause for praise rather than blame. In view of the unsettled state of affairs on the isthmus for some time past, of the threats of revolution which have been freely made, of the American interests there, and of the treaty obligations of the United States, this government would have been culpable had it not exercised "intelligent anticipation" and made suitable preparations for the emergency which was threatened.

It is pointed out that in forbidding the military use of the Panama railroad this country is in fact aiding the rebels, or—which amounts to the same thing—preventing the Colombian government from suppressing the rebellion; and it is said to be a hard thing that the Colombian government cannot use a railroad on its own soil for the maintenance of its own authority. That may be. But it is all according to treaty. The United States is bound to keep isthmian transit on that railroad "free and open." The good faith of this country is pledged to that. But unquestionably military use of the railroad would obstruct the "free and open transit" guaranteed in the treaty. Therefore the United States forbids such use of it. That is the logic of the case, and it is unanswerable. Moreover, such prohibition is directed equally against both parties. The rebels are not permitted to use the railroad any more than government troops. In such action the United States is simply fulfilling not only its right, but its imperative duty under the treaty of 1846—a convention which gives this country no concern with domestic broils in Colombia, but imposes upon it the obligations of defending the isthmus against alien conquest and of keeping isthmian transit free and unobstructed. It may be a bitter reflection to Colombians that if they had ratified the recent canal treaty instead of killing it, the United States would now be bound to assist them in suppressing this rebellion—if, in such case, it had occurred!

The future is to be regarded with vigilance and with patience. The revolutionists are already clamoring for recognition by this government as an independent power. Our State Department will doubtless act with prudence and deliberation. Memory of passages in our own history will restrain any untimely recognition, or the promise of any. It is not the business of the United States to aid rebels in any country by recognizing their independence until that independence is an established fact, or to encourage them by promising such recognition. It is a matter of course, without any special promise, that recognition will be given whenever and wherever it is deserved. Until it is deserved it is not to be given or promised, and should not be asked.

### TALK OF BARGE CANAL DELAY.

It is reported from Albany that the opponents of the 1,000-ton barge canal, though overwhelmingly defeated at the polls on Tuesday, have not given up the fight, but mean to carry it into the next legislature and procure, if possible, a repeal of the act requiring the improvement to be made in case the popular vote should sanction it. The legislature is undoubtedly competent to take that course if it sees fit, for the constitution expressly provides in Article VII, Section 4, that "the legislature may at any time, "after the approval of such law by the people, "if no debt shall have been contracted in pur-"suance thereof, repeal the same; and may at "any time by law forbid the contracting of any "further debt or liability under such law." The anti-canal men, however, can hardly expect to find votes enough in the Senate and Assembly to repeal a law which has just been approved by the people in a remarkably decisive manner.

Some Albany dispatches, without alluding to possible attempts to have the law repealed, say that the State authorities will do nothing toward carrying out its provisions until the legislature has assembled and the whole subject has been further considered. If they are favorable to such a programme of delay, there is seemingly nothing to prevent their adopting it, for the act does not fix a time within which the first step must be taken. It directs the Controller to prepare bonds to an amount not exceeding $101,000,000, and to issue them from time to time—not more than $10,000,000 in the course of the first two years—and "within three months after "issuing the said bonds or some part thereof "the Superintendent of Public Works and the "State Engineer are hereby directed to proceed "to improve the Erie Canal, the Oswego Canal "and the Champlain Canal in the manner here-"inbelow provided." But the Controller is apparently at liberty to take his time about getting the bonds ready. It seems to have been intended that he should make reasonable haste, for the last legislature contingently appropriated to the work $10,000,000 from the proceeds of the bond sale, instead of leaving that detail to its successor; but it will evidently be easy to postpone action of any sort until after the beginning of the next session.

Whether or not such a postponement would be judicious or generally approved is another question. If the new electrical towing device, which was commonly thought to have been suddenly projected into the discussion just before the election in the hope of making votes against the canal improvement, really renders an expenditure of $101,000,000 or any smaller sum unnecessary, the fact certainly ought to be demonstrated as soon as possible. At the present moment that magnificent claim seems to be adapted to the traditional credulity of "the marines."

### THE FUTURE.

It is perhaps not unnatural that in the first disappointment at their failure to continue good administration in New-York by means of a fusion campaign some Republicans should impatiently exclaim that they have had enough of fusion and will henceforth make strict party fights at city elections. They will think better of it, however, after a little, for several reasons. First, they can never win a party fight, but merely play into the hands of Tammany by attempting one. Second, the Republican party in making the constitution of 1894 opened the way to non-partisanship in city administration, and in its platforms has repeatedly affirmed its adhesion to that principle. Third, the Republican organization of this city made a disastrous trial of "going it alone" in 1897; was, according to its own party constitution, technically voted out of existence in many districts, and was compelled to reorganize itself and repent in sackcloth and ashes. That lesson is not likely to be forgotten by thoughtful and responsible party leaders. Fourth, the great body of Republican voters sincerely desire to secure good city government, believe in the party principle of municipal non-partisanship, and are not disposed to let members of their organization who are Tammany men at heart ever use it to bring upon the city such another evil as the Van Wyck administration.

So long as Tammany is what it is the anti-Tammany movement is a movement for civilization and humanity. Under other conditions the work of solving the great problem of municipal government in a democracy may take another form. In Chicago an entirely different method is pursued with a measure of success. But so long as one national party is largely preponderant here, and so long as the men who control that party's action on local affairs are mercenaries who use power to fill their own pockets and sell favors alike to rich corporations and vulgar criminals, the fight for liberty, equality, law and efficient administration must be a fight against Tammany Hall. If the two parties were about equal in strength and were both under the control of patriotic and honest men, good city government might be secured through the parties by the inclination of the independent voters to the one which made the highest bid for favor in the character of its nominees. Even then, however, there would be danger of sacrificing the city's interest to State and national considerations. As it is, the only way for any body of honest citizens, Republicans or Democrats, to protect themselves and their city is to forget party differences and unite year after year against Tammany. There ought to be a strong and trustworthy anti-Tammany Democracy here which would overcome the prejudice of Democrats to fusion on the plea that it is only diluted Republicanism. Then Republican and Democratic organizations might join on equal terms in the work, with everybody convinced that the local election had nothing to do with general politics, and that the party organizations were involved only because they had in existence the machinery for effective campaigning.

Non-partisan government has met with a reverse, but the principle is as valid and as vital as ever. It has given us the best administration New-York has ever had, an administration, to quote Mr. Grout, "as efficient, capable and "honest as the people can expect from human "beings." Certainly that was worth while. The temporary reaction, disappointing as it is, may only intensify appreciation of its excellence and prepare the way for still greater triumphs. The Republican party might as well have abandoned protection after the defeat of 1892 and given up hope of victory in 1896 as now to abandon its efforts to give New-York honest government in the only way that it is possible to secure it. The work must go on. If the Republicans have failed in any way to make fusion "practicable," they must do better next time. They must teach their minor leaders and their adherents that municipal non-partisanship is true Republican doctrine, and win them from any devotion to the Tammany ideal of government for "graft" and spoils. If this election has shown a weakness in the party as an efficient instrument for good government, it is the duty of the leaders to institute thoroughgoing reforms and put the organization in shape to do better next time. In State and national contests the organization demands and secures from all its functionaries devoted effort. They owe and must be made to give the same devotion to that other equally important and equally obligatory side of party work which consists of lending its machinery without hope of selfish party gain to the establishment of honest city government. We believe that when the smoke of this campaign has cleared away Republicans will take up that task and be ready to join other workers for municipal betterment in the next one. We hope, too, that the honest Democrats who have organized to do a similar work locally, while serving Democracy in State and nation, will go on to strengthen themselves. The leaders of the Citizens Union are undismayed. They will keep up their organization, which grows more perfect each year. They antagonize neither party, and should have the support of good men in both parties. The struggle for good city administration has only begun. Some great triumphs have been achieved. Now comes what should be merely a time of preparation.

### OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

Business men in this country who have correspondents in Europe, and especially in England, will note with satisfaction the change made this week in the sailing dates of the American Line steamships from Wednesday to Saturday. If it takes a passenger longer to reach London by way of Liverpool than by Southampton, the delay is not serious. Besides, the total number of people thus inconvenienced in the course of a year is small. The mail service is a different matter. There are thousands of transatlantic letters to one transatlantic traveller. Hence, the aggregate effect of tardiness in the same period of time is vastly greater.

Heretofore the Saturday mails have gone by the Cunard Line, whose vessels have a high reputation for speed, safety and convenience, but letters thus dispatched were not ready for delivery in London until a week from the Monday after departure. It is now thought probable that they will reach the people for whom they are designed on Saturday afternoon. The gain thus effected is not due to any essential difference in the routes taken, but in the facilities on the steamships themselves. The American Line vessels have sea postoffices, which prepare the mail for immediate distribution upon arrival. The Cunard steamers do not. Hence, the bags which they have carried have gone to the general postoffice in London unopened, and the work of sorting the contents has been performed then and there. The delay thus caused might not exceed a few hours at other times in the week, but through the interposition of Sunday it has been extended to nearly two days.

Were it not for the fact that new provision is about to be made for facilitating the Wednesday mails, these would suffer by the change just made. It is asserted, however, that the White Star steamers, whose sailing day is the same as that now abandoned by the American Line, will soon be equipped with postoffices. That arrangement will be welcome to the public. Already two or three vessels belonging to the leading German lines have similar conveniences, but the benefits which accrue therefrom are enjoyed only on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and not always then. One hears a good deal about having a daily steamer, and hence a daily mail, to Europe. The establishment of such a service may come eventually, but at present the most pressing need is the saving of all possible time on the four principal dispatches of the week. As the largest mails go on Saturday, the largest opportunity for improvement was afforded at the close of the week. The weakest point left in the whole system is that for which the White Star steamers are now to make provision.

The American government has long pursued a peculiarly enterprising foreign mail policy. It represents a nation of "hustlers," a people who want to "get there." The hands of the United States Postoffice Department have never been tied by contracts which would compel it to sacrifice expedition. Hitherto its choice has been based on the nominal speed of competing lines, regardless of nationality. Now it recognizes superiority of another character, but a superiority which produces the same effect. It has discovered a method whereby prompter deliveries in London can be secured, and is making the most of the chance. The chief occasion for the satisfaction which Americans will feel in the change will grow out of the fact that they are getting more for their money. A five-cent stamp now means more than it did before. All the same a legitimate pride may be taken in the fact that the ships which will hereafter take the Saturday mail fly the Stars and Stripes. The transfer is another outcome of that industrial rivalry—earnest but generous—between the United States and England, in which America has already won many triumphs.

### UNDIGESTED IMMIGRANTS.

The annual report of Commissioner Sargent shows that more than 920,000 immigrants came to this country in the fiscal year, of whom some 230,000 were Italians, while Austria-Hungary furnished 206,000. It might be supposed that the governments of those two countries would become apprehensive over such extensive drains upon their population. Nevertheless, they seem to exhibit no signs of alarm. But of the 921,315 arrivals, 185,667 could neither read nor write.

The influx of such a host of ignorance may well cause some uneasiness in this republic. The total of the newcomers exceeded by 105,043 the figures of any previous year. Is it possible that Uncle Sam may be burdened with too much undigested immigration?

It will be a hard fight to redeem New-York. But nothing venture, nothing have.

As they study the election returns Mr. Norman S. Dike and Mr. George F. Elliott probably view with retrospective complacency the foaming enthusiasm induced in the Kings County Republican Convention by the generous geniality of Mr. Henry B. Ketcham.

The election is over, and the urgent duty of every New-Yorker, whether or not he is pleased with the results, is to pitch in and do all he can to make this city bigger and better, more beautiful and more healthful, finer and more attractive, more comfortable and convenient, more prosperous, pleasant and wholesome, more decent and more admirable than ever before.

Littleton, in the Borough of Brooklyn, is a big ton after all, although he did not have a colossal margin of votes.

What chance have legitimate and proper franchises, privileges and grants of going through the next Board of Aldermen, with its enormous Tammany majority? Ask Murphy, who will hold that local legislature in the hollow of his hands.

Some of our friends from abroad, possibly affected by that sentiment which James Russell Lowell wrote about as a "certain condescension in foreigners," have commented sharply upon scenes of turbulence in various legislative bodies in Yankeeland. What do they think of the vociferations in the lower house of the Hungarian Diet, when the uproar was so overwhelming that the Premier was howled down and the assemblage dispersed in disorder? Abner Dean of Angel's was not present, but chunks of old red sandstone—in utterance—were scattered about in profusion.

Goodby, Devery, forever! Gone to join Alexander Williams in real estate speculations in Japan?

The owl of Wolfert's Roost seems to be out of it permanently in Democratic politics. Tuesday night brought him no counsel, and no solace, cheer or consolation. David Bennett Hill as a Democratic leader has become a pitiful "has been." That is conceded on all sides.

Armenian massacres a few years ago aroused fiery indignation against the merciless Kurds. But judging from recent reports from more than one country, the supposedly gentle and amiable Armenians in some cases ply the knife and use the pistol with an agility and a nimbleness that no subject of the Sultan can possibly surpass.

At least the past is secure, and "Al" Adams is still in prison; so is Ammon.

The handsomest and finest of pets are on exhibition in the Madison Square Garden in the Dog Show this week, although it is not the annual exhibition held under the management of the Westminster Kennel Club. The ladies have this attractive collection in charge, and they are managing it with brilliant success.

The comments of President Pritchett of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the traction experiments now being conducted in Germany show good sense. He makes a straight and level road and a heavily ballasted track the chief essentials to high speed with safety. Possibly it may be expensive to operate trains at a higher rate than one hundred miles an hour, but it is certainly feasible to do so.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"I've been told, your grace, that a bit of rouge heightens a woman's charm," said a little woman to Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, who is mentioned as a probable cardinal, while he was visiting a fashionable woman's college on the occasion of his golden jubilee. "And I've also been told," she continued, "that it is awfully wrong to use rouge. Won't you please give me the right rule, your grace?" the girl asked, her sparkling eyes trying to divine whether she had touched a mortal spot in the old prelate's moral code. The Archbishop, according to the story going the rounds of the metropolitan clergy, looked the little woman over for a moment, a smile lighted up his face, then suddenly vanished. "Some," said the Archbishop, trying to keep away the smile from his cheeks, "hold that there is nothing pernicious in a little rouge, while others regard the use of this cosmetic as very vulgar. To me it seems that it is best, in all things of this nature, to take the middle course. You don't comprehend? Well, my dear little one, try it. Just you take the middle course. Paint one cheek only."

TALE OF A MARTYR.

Miss Sophronia Jennie Moddle
Studied hygienic twaddle
Till she got it in her noddle
That she couldn't live on food—
And she used to sit and ponder
On the happy Over-Yonder,
Where the hosts angelic wander,
And on such things she would brood.

No thing not by art digested
Miss Sophronia molested,
And she got herself infested
With the cerealitis fad
Till the little wit created
In her skull evaporated,
And her common sense was slated
To go slumping to the bad.

She ate hay and wheat and barley,
She chewed soup-nuts small and gnarly,
With a steak she ne'er would parley,
Nor with solid stuff like that;
But she stuck with grim persistence
To her predigest existence,
And she fought with firm resistance
All temptation to get fat.

So in course of time she grew to
Be a part of what she'd chew to—
Ready Oats she ate at 2:02
And Aseptic bran at 4;
At just 5 she'd eat her dinner
Of Dust Corn (that was a winner!)
As she kept on growing thinner,
She asepticised the more!

Well, this tale must have an ending,
And it is no use pretending
That the end we are intending
Is a triumph, for it ain't:
Miss Sophronia Jennie Moddle,
With her hygienic twaddle,
Through eternity will toddle
As a predigested saint.

—(Baltimore News.

Edgar Palmer, jr., and John Murphy, of New-Haven, Vt., recently killed a fox in a peculiar manner. While working on a farm their attention was attracted by the cows making a disturbance in the pasture around a stone pile. On investigation they found that the cows had cornered a fox in a pile of stones and were endeavoring to get at him. They rushed to the scene and with stones and rocks succeeded in killing the fox.

Their Daily Pursuit.—City Editor—See here! You say the mass meeting was attended by "men of every walk in life." It was a meeting of main line commuters exclusively, wasn't it?
Reporter—Yes, to protest against the poor train service.
City Editor—Then "walk in life" doesn't go. All commuters have to run.—(Philadelphia Press.

The editor has a great advantage over the ordinary citizen, for he can say the last word, and at a safe distance. "Judge" G. M. Perkins, Editor of the negro paper "The Oklahoma Guide," publishes the following editorial in a recent issue of his interesting sheet: "Yesterday we went to the office of the Elk Hotel, at Guthrie, about 10 a. m., and asked to be allowed to speak to the cook. We were told by the man that was attending the office that we could, by going out the front door, go down the alley and come in the back door. This man must have been dragged up in the West on a ranch, for no man raised North or South would ask a gentleman to go in that dirty alley. But if the unmanly clerk had looked in our face he would have seen an expression that said, 'I will see you dead, damned and delivered.'" "Judge" Perkins labels the editorial "The Cheek of a Brass Monkey."

Poetry vs. Prose.—"Oh, for the wings of a dove!" sighed the poet with the unbarbered hair. "Order what you like," rejoined the prosaic person, "but as for me, give me the breast of a chicken."—(Chicago News.

The dog policeman is the newest official on the force of Ghent, Belgium. The particular duty of the police doggie will be as an "emergency man." The officers are stationed at various intervals in the street the dogs being held in leash at points between two "beats." When the "emergency man" is needed the policeman blows a trumpet. At the sound the animals are loosed, and rush to report for duty. They are trained to spring into the water, follow a track or join a man hunt along the docks.

What a difference there is between a slang word like "fierce" and a slang word like "four-flusher." "Four-flusher" is a tense, compact metaphor. "Fierce" is just cant. . . . "Fierce" ought to be canned. "Four-flusher" deserves to be enshrined. —(Chicago Tribune.
Wise words, these, betraying profound thought and discriminating judgment. And while the valued "Tribune" is separating the slang sheep from the slang goats, may we ask its opinion of that virile American metaphor, "to butt in"?—(Detroit Free Press.

# About People and Social Incidents.

## AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Nov. 5.—The President gave a reception this afternoon to the Commissioners of Immigration, who are in session here. They were escorted to the White House by Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner General.

State Senator Fancher, of New-York, and J. S. Whipple, clerk of the New-York State Senate, were among the President's callers to-day.

Major John Byrne, of New-York, was the guest of the President at luncheon to-day.

The President will receive to-morrow afternoon the delegates to the missionary convention in session in Baltimore.

## INCIDENTS IN WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Nov. 5.—Secretary Moody has returned from Massachusetts.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand returned to Washington last night. After leaving Manchester, where they spent the summer, they went to Boston for a few days and travelled from that city to New-York in a special car. Mme. Jusserand attended to her winter shopping while in New-York.

Assistant Secretary Oliver, of the War Department, returned here last night from Albany.

Senator and Mrs. Wetmore have gone to Virginia Hot Springs to spend a short time before opening their home here for the winter.

## NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

A great deal of interest is attached to the arrival to-day of the Duchess of Roxburghe and her daughter, Lady Isabel Innes Ker, on the Campania. Mrs. Ogden Goelet, who gives a dinner on Monday evening to the bridal party, entertained a small party at luncheon yesterday at her house, in Fifth-ave. Wedding gifts continue to pour in on Miss May Goelet. Mrs. Mackay's gift is a diamond bracelet; that of Miss Therese Iselin, who is one of the bridesmaids, a diamond and turquoise bracelet, while the gift of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson is a jewelled hatpin.

To-morrow afternoon Miss Edna Loew will entertain some of her friends and show to them her wedding gifts. Miss Loew, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Loew, will be married to Howard Brokaw on Wednesday afternoon.

There was a fair attendance at the auction sale of boxes for the Horse Show yesterday afternoon at the Garden Theatre, but there were comparatively few well known people present, most of the bidding being done by agents.

Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Postley have arrived in town from California, and are staying with Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Postley at their house, in Fifth-ave.

Mrs. James Roosevelt has her sister, Mrs. Hale, of Philadelphia, and her niece, Miss Alfreda Roosevelt, of Boston, staying with her at her house, in West Fifty-seventh-st.

Theodore Roosevelt Pell, whose marriage to Miss Florence Cramp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Cramp, of Philadelphia, takes place in that city on November 25, gives his farewell bachelor dinner at the St. Nicholas Club on Saturday, November 21.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson leave town to-day for Tuxedo, for a few days' stay.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane have arrived in town from Lenox and are at their house in Fifth-ave. for the season.

Miss Elizabeth Van Rensselaer's marriage to Benjamin Walworth Arnold, of Albany, took place yesterday afternoon at the house of her sister, Mrs. Lewis B. Gawtry, No. 70 East Fifty-Fifth-st., the ceremony being performed by the bride's uncle, the Rev. Anson P. Atterbury. The bride, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, was dressed in white chiffon silk trimmed with white lace, and, in lieu of a veil, wore a large lace hat trimmed with white ostrich plumes. There were no bridesmaids, best man or ushers, and among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Gawtry, Mrs. George Waddington, Mr. and Mrs. John Erving and the Misses Erving.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman have arrived in town for the season, and are at their house in East Fifty-sixth-st.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse move into town to-morrow from their country place at Port Washington, Long Island, and will open their house in Madison-ave. for the season.

Mrs. Marcus Daly has arrived in town, and is at her house in Fifth-ave. for the winter.

Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest has likewise returned to the city and is at her house in West Thirty-seventh-st. for the winter.

## NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Newport, Nov. 5 (Special).—The deed for Stone Acre, sold by John W. Ellis to E. R. Thomas, of New-York, early in the year, has been filed for record at the City Hall, the consideration named being $180,000. This is considered a good price for the property, which is taxed for a little less than $100,000. It is one of the show places of Newport, situated on Bellevue-ave.

Henry Bedlow, who has been the guest of his daughter, Mrs. William Mayer, returned to New-York to-day. William H. Sands and Miss Sands, who have been visiting at Staatsburg, N. Y., returned to their cottage here this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Townsend Burden have returned from a visit to New-York.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will end her Newport season Monday next, when The Breakers will be closed, and with her daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, she will return to New-York for the winter.

Winthrop Chanler returned to Newport to-day from Geneseo, N. Y.

Augustus Jay, left to-day for New-York.

## A WEDDING.

The wedding of Miss Nellie D. Pickard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pickard, of No. 1,317 Boston Road, to Charles Warren Millard took place at the home of the bride's parents at 8:30 o'clock last evening. The ceremony was performed by the bridegroom's father, the Rev. Dr. C. W. Millard. The maid of honor was Miss Mae E. Pickard, the bride's sister. William J. Millard, brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. The ushers were William C. Pickard and Joseph Pickard, jr., brothers of the bride. Following the ceremony there was a reception, attended by about two hundred guests. The young couple started immediately for an extended Southern trip.

## MARK TWAIN REACHES NAPLES.

Naples, Nov. 5.—Samuel L. Clemens, who sailed from New-York on October 24 on the North German Lloyd steamer Prinzessin Irene, arrived here to-day and started for Genoa.

## M. ANDRE MICHEL ON ARCHITECTURE.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 5.—M. André Michel, Conservator au Louvre, lecturer of the Federation of the Alliance Française in America, delivered to-day the second of his lectures on architecture before the Boston-Cambridge Group of the Alliance Française. M. Michel said, in brief, that while each of the Romanesque schools solved, in its own way, the problem of the construction of vaulted roofs and created a monumental style of sculpture, the northern portions of France, and more particularly the Ile de France, seemed to lag behind, while in Auvergne, in Burgundy, in Languedoc, in Poitou and elsewhere great stone vaulted roofs boldly arose, and in these northern regions men still roofed the roomy naves with timber work.

## SIR MICHAEL HERBERT'S ESTATE.

London, Nov. 5.—The estate of Sir Michael Herbert, late ambassador to the United States, was sworn to-day by his widow at $39,620.

## FRANK SEAMAN GIVES DINNER.

Frank Seaman gave last evening at his country place, Glenheim, Yonkers, a dinner, at which the guest of honor was Homer Davenport, the cartoonist. The menu cards were decorated with pheasant's feathers from Mr. Davenport's aviary, where he has a large collection of pheasants, and presented not only a reproduction of one of his cartoons, but an original sketch fitting each individual guest, among whom were C. W. Morse, ex-Mayor Van Wyck, C. O. Gates, president of the Royal Baking Powder Company; D. G. Reid, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Rock Island Railway; Samuel Untermyer; Dr. Albert Shaw, Editor of "The Review of Reviews"; General A. V. Barnes, John F. Carroll and J. M. Ceballos.

## INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN AMERICA.

Fitchburg, Mass., Nov. 5.—Charles Emory Smith, former Postmaster General, was the principal speaker at the annual banquet of the Fitchburg Merchants' Association at the Johnsonia to-night. Some 225 members of the association were present and their guests included Senator George F. Hoar, John D. Long and the Rev. E. A. Horton, of Boston, each of whom spoke briefly. Mr. Smith spoke chiefly upon the great industrial advancement in this country in the last thirty years. The others spoke along the same lines.

## THE PASSING THRONG.

**GUN-MAKING FOR NAVY.** Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, who commanded the Massachusetts during the Spanish-American War, and who recently retired from the command of the North Atlantic Squadron, to assume the post of commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, is in the city. Seen at the Majestic, he said: "I was pleased with the exhibition of speed given recently by the new battleship Missouri in her trial trip over the Cape Ann course. It is highly gratifying to note the success being secured in raising the speed of naval vessels, so long as it is accomplished without sacrifice of any of the other essential considerations. Of course, there is a limit to the possibilities of speed, governed by the apportionment of the total tonnage to boiler capacity, armament, protecting armor and coal capacity and endurance. The Washington Navy Yard, which is essentially the gunmaking plant of the navy, is now very busy. There are between two thousand and three thousand men employed in the yard, chiefly in the gunnery department, and we are running night and day—three eight hour shifts. The large number of battleships in course of construction and the fact that the Washington yard is relied upon for the armament account for the activity. It may become necessary to do some of the work elsewhere. That the Washington plant must be enlarged is conceded, and recommendations have already been made to that end. We make guns of all calibres—principally from four to twelve inch—and from the time the casting is received until it becomes a finished gun is from five to ten months."

**FAVORS CHAMBERLAIN'S PLAN.** I. Finlay Maclaren, of Glasgow, Scotland, is a guest at the Holland House. He is a Scotch iron founder, who employs 500 men in the establishment his father began more than sixty years ago. "It is thirteen years," said Mr. Maclaren, "since I was in New-York, and I note many changes. Only the first of the skyscrapers had been built when I was here before, and now there are hundreds of them. The streets, too, have been greatly improved. Of course, Glasgow has the lead of New-York in the matter of underground transportation. We have two lines in operation between the east and west portions of the city, besides the central tubes, that make a ciriuit and serve a section that the other lines do not touch. Glasgow within her corporate bounds has 850,000 population, to which contiguous suburbs add enough to make it 1,000,000. Glasgow is going ahead and we are proud of her. Of course, the large manufacturing interests are mostly contributory to the shipbuilding industry on the Clyde. This has been good for six or seven years, so that business generally in Glasgow is good." Asked concerning the Chamberlain campaign and its chances of success, Mr. Maclaren said: "Chamberlain made his now famous speech in Glasgow the night I left home. I read it from the Liverpool papers after I boarded the steamer for New-York. Of course, I could not report the reception it received from observation, but I have no doubt his proposals will succeed, perhaps not at the next election, but at the one following. I believe in free trade, but we haven't free trade in Great Britain. We have merely free imports, with a tariff against us in the countries to which we would sell our products. We now extend favored nation privileges and get nothing in return. We are now so situated that we have nothing more to give. Chamberlain proposes an average tariff of 10 per cent on manufactured articles, free raw materials and an abatement of the tax on tea, sugar and tobacco, against a two-shilling tax on wheat. He makes it clear that the cost of food for each household would be less under the readjustment than under the conditions that now exist. It will be remembered that when the war tax of one penny per quarter on wheat was removed the price of wheat and flour actually advanced, and no one now seems to know who paid the tax. I think Chamberlain is impressing his views upon the people. He is a business man and a statesman. He is too old to be flying kites, and his sincerity is not to be doubted."

**NO WAR FOR GUATEMALA.** Rodigo Schluback, who is the owner of several coffee plantations in Guatemala, is at the Cambridge. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, and has just returned from his native city and a European tour, en route for Guatemala. Alluding to the reputed part of Guatemala in plans for conflict with Central American neighbors, he said: "Guatemala will not mix in any war operations. The condition of her finances will not permit it. I have less fear of revolutions than of volcanic eruptions, such as we had last year. I would be glad to see the price of coffee improve. Our product finds a market in New-York and Hamburg, but at ten cents a pound there is no money in it. We have had as high as twenty cents in New-York, and can make a profit at fifteen cents, but there's nothing in it at ten."

## NOTES OF THE STAGE

### Miss Vesta Tilley Appears at the Murray Hill Theatre and Is Warmly Greeted.

Miss Vesta Tilley appeared last night at the Murray Hill Theatre, between the second and third acts of Harrigan's "Under Cover," and sang several of the songs which have made her so popular in London—songs in themselves of slight merit, even as "popular" music, but raised by Miss Tilley's delightful byplay and rare gift of mimicry and humor into little vehicles for the display of caricature, even of character. Miss Tilley, of course, appears in man's clothes in all the songs.

The first song was "Following in Father's Footsteps," and she danced out before the heavy green curtain which served as a back drop in the ridiculous short jacket of a schoolboy, and was greeted with applause that must have told her she was still remembered in New-York. She next sang "On Furlough," and her imitation of Tommy Atkins—his walk, his talk and his method of smoking a cigar—was perhaps the happiest bit she did. A comical song, called "In the Pale Moonlight," followed, and then Miss Tilley came out in the famous brown frock coat of Algy, and sang the prowess of this "Piccadilly Johnnie." The audience would not let her stop with "Algy," however, but insisted on more. So she sang "The Midnight Son." It was late before Ned Harrigan and his company had a chance to finish their play.

Miss Tilley undoubtedly relies for her hold on the audience to no small extent on her natural capacity to wear male attire and look the part. But there is much to be learned, no less now than when she appeared at Weber & Fields's some years ago, from her artistic methods. For instance, could Miss Hattie Williams leave the cast of "The Girl from Kay's" a few nights and sit in the Murray Hill Theatre, would she not modify somewhat her raucous methods of vocalization, and assume repose and quietness during a song, when suggestion can do so much more than gesticulation? Miss Tilley's enunciation is distinct, her voice never rasping, her method never boisterous; like Miss Templeton, she stops where most comic singers begin, and her repose is grateful to the heart of the American vaudeville attender. It may be that her entertainment breaks into "Under Cover" somewhat violently, but in itself it is a treat.

Sol Bloom, the music publisher, yesterday entered suit in Philadelphia to prevent Miss Templeton from singing an imitation of Miss Lotta Faust's rendering of the "Sammy" song, which Mr. Bloom publishes. The Shubert Brothers, for whom Miss Templeton is singing, of course, fought the suit, holding that Miss Templeton, in singing an imitation of another singer's rendering of the song was not singing the song itself, and, further holding that the copyright law does not contain provision forbidding the reproduction of the music of a published song. As the whole question of the right to imitate in one production the popular singers of another is involved, managers are watching with interest the judge's decision.

Twenty-two messenger boys were locked in the lobby of the Empire Theatre night before last, that they might be on hand at the front of the line when the sale of seats began yesterday morning for Miss Maude Adams's engagement. They spent the night alternately sleeping and playing craps. The lobby was in tolerably good condition in the morning, too.

John C. Rice, now playing in "Vivian Papas," has been engaged by Weber & Fields for a part in "An English Daisy."

## MAKES GIFT TO ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

### Mrs. Margaret J. Plant to Build New Pavilion for Private Patients.

St. Luke's Hospital is to have a new pavilion for the care and treatment of private patients. It is to be the gift of Mrs. Margaret J. Plant, and was announced at a meeting of the board of managers by the president, George MacCulloch Miller. The new building will stand on the southeast corner of the block overlooking Morningside Park. This will go toward completing the plans for the development of the institution, which call for ten pavilions, five of which are already built.

## JUDGE ESTEE BURIED.

San Francisco, Nov. 5.—Judge Morris M. Estee, United States District Judge at Honolulu, was buried to-day in Odd Fellows' Cemetery, after a service at the Masonic Temple. The service was conducted by the California Grand Lodge of Masons, and a eulogy was delivered by United States Circuit Judge W. W. Morrow.