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—The Merchant of Venice.
CARNEGIE HALL—2—Philharmonic Society Concert.
CASINO—8:15—Erminie.
CIRCLE—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:30—The Man from Blankley's.
DALY'S THEATRE—8—Three Little Maids.
EDEN MUSEE—2—8—The World in Wax.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:10—Ulysses.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:15—Her Own Way.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The Sultan of Sulu.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:10—The Girl from Kay's.
HUDSON THEATRE—8:30—Cousin Kate.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:20—Im Bunten Rock.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
LYRIC THEATRE—8:15—Red Feather.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—A Clean Slate.
MAJESTIC THEATRE—8—Babes in Toyland.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—8:15—John Ermine.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—8—Under Cover.
NEW EMPIRE—8:15—The Pretty Sister of José.
NEW LYCEUM THEATRE—8:10—The Proud Prince.
PRINCESS THEATRE—8:30—Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman.
SAVOY THEATRE—8:15—Major André.
THIRD AVENUE THEATRE—8—The Buffalo Mystery.
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—Sign of the Four.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1903.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: The eligibility of Mr. Smoot, of Utah, was discussed, Messrs. Hoar and Dubois differing in their views as to the propriety of petitions. ═══ House: A bill to put the Cuban reciprocity treaty into effect was introduced by Mr. Payne; the Ways and Means Committee was appointed by Speaker Cannon.

FOREIGN.—The news of the secession of Panama was received with great indignation and some violence in Cartagéna and Barranquilla, and at the latter city stones were thrown at the United States Vice-Consul. ═══ About fifty Colombian prisoners were placed on board a steamer at Colon, whence they will be taken to a Colombian port. ═══ A Russian newspaper giving an account of the recent affray at Chemulpo declares that the Japanese were the aggressors. ═══ M. Combes, the French Premier, announced the government's introduction of a bill still further to restrict the powers of the religious orders. ═══ Pope Pius X bestowed the red hat on five new cardinals at the public consistory. ═══ The cases of Great Britain and Italy were concluded before the Venezuelan Arbitration Tribunal at The Hague, and it is expected that all the speeches will be finished to-day. ═══ An airship designed by Lebaudy Brothers reached an average speed of about twenty-seven and one-quarter miles an hour over a course of forty-six miles.

DOMESTIC.—It is expected in Washington that a canal treaty with the Republic of Panama will be negotiated before Christmas. ═══ A bitter fight is being made against confirmation of the nomination of Brigadier General Leonard Wood to be Major General. ═══ Otto Kelsey, of Geneseo, Livingston County, was appointed State Controller, to succeed Nathan L. Miller. ═══ A canal conference will be held on Monday at Albany, when the Governor will discuss the situation with representatives of various canal cities. ═══ Governor Odell went to Ithaca to unveil a tablet to-day; he will attend the Cornell-Columbia football game there to-morrow. ═══ The employes of the Chicago City Railway Company to the number of about three thousand went on strike; great disorder and rioting marked the attempt of the company to run its cars with non-union men, and it was forced to discontinue the endeavor.

CITY.—Stocks were weak and lower. ═══ Passengers on the Cherokee told how she ran the blockade and of threats of Dominican gunboats to sink her. ═══ A German restaurant keeper was selected to part with his right ear, which is to be grafted on a miner's head, for $5,000. ═══ The wife of Edward De Witt Walsh, the broker, committed suicide at their home in Montclair. ═══ Robert Goelet and the Goelet family lawyer, DeLancey Nicoll, made formal charges against James Abeel to District Attorney Jerome. ═══ Five persons were injured in an explosion in a tank in the dog pound in Harlem; 150 cats and dogs escaped. ═══ A young woman of apparent culture was arrested, charged with getting nearly $600 worth of goods at department stores under an assumed name. ═══ Winners at Jamaica: 1, Ascension; 2, Buttons; 3, Sourire; 4, Sweet Alice; 5, Oriskany; 6, Pass Book.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair, with fresh southwest winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 54 degrees; lowest, 47.

PERILS OF THE STREETS.

A compilation, made up from the official records, which was published in "The Evening Post" yesterday shows that within the two weeks ended November 9 one hundred and twenty-five street accidents were reported at Police Headquarters. This list, from which were excluded all cases not directly referable to the traffic of the streets, may without much exaggeration be described as appalling. Whoever stops to think of what it means must feel that it justifies the anxiety and indignation which are often expressed, and seriously discredits the city.

It is a striking fact that most of the casualties so recorded occurred not at the street intersections, where traffic is most congested, but at points where it might be supposed there would be comparatively little risk. The explanation of this seeming anomaly is that when vehicles are crowded together they necessarily move slowly, and pedestrians are alert to avoid dangers of which they are forewarned; whereas drivers of streetcars, and especially, perhaps, of other vehicles, which do not move on prescribed courses, are prone to be as reckless as the circumstances permit them to be. No sight is more common than that of a person on foot just escaping from the uncertain path of a carelessly or unskilfully driven cab, truck or delivery wagon, while the proportion of those who do not escape is constantly increasing.

We recently made editorial reference to the number of drivers who are too young to know their business, who lack the requisite strength for controlling horses or machinery when an emergency arises, and whose employment not merely shows a grave disregard of the rights of others, but is a clear infraction of the law. It is explicitly provided in the ordinances that no person under sixteen years of age shall have charge of any vehicle, whether drawn by horses or mechanically propelled, and that every cab driver must be at least eighteen years old. Nobody who keeps his eyes open needs to be told that these regulations are continually violated, and police officers who are quoted by "The Post" agree that street accidents are largely due to the recklessness or natural incompetence of boys charged with a responsibility which they are unfit to bear. The police, it appears, sometimes halt a vehicle and send its youthful driver in search of his employer, but if that step were taken in every case it would not be enough. Nor, in fact, is it the right thing to do. There ought to be an arrest as often as the ordinances are violated. They are entirely suitable and necessary—unless, indeed, it may be thought that the age limit is too low—and it is a gross imposition on the public that they should not be enforced.

At the best the traffic of this populous and busy city presents a difficult problem. To manage it with even a fair degree of safety must tax the ingenuity and vigilance of the authorities to the uttermost. In most instances arrests follow accidents, but it is clear that there are many occasions for reversing the sequence. A record of one hundred and twenty-five persons run over or into in the course of two weeks, with many fatal and a large percentage of serious results, is inexcusable. In addition to the fact of such an array of actual accidents, we have to consider the apprehension and solicitude which observation of the dangers of the streets produces. The nervous strain, especially on women, caused by the running of constant risks is a serious matter, not to speak of the anxiety which members of a family feel on account of one another. It is a truth to which multitudes can testify that even a short delay in getting home not uncommonly suggests to those who are waiting the fear of a sudden summons to a hospital.

CREDITABLE ALL AROUND.

Mr. Littleton's offer to Mr. Redfield to retain him at the head of the Department of Public Works in Brooklyn is creditable to the Borough President-elect. Its declination is likewise creditable to Mr. Redfield. Mr. Littleton shows that it is his purpose to continue the good work of Borough President Swanstrom. That will not please the Tammanyized Democrats of Brooklyn, who, as George William Curtis said, "very hungry, and, we may well believe, very thirsty," have been following McCarren in the hope of securing rich plunder. The Borough President has a great deal of patronage. To the local politicians in search of places that office is more important than any other; for the commissioners appointed by the Mayor are sure to be for the most part Manhattan men, and the bulk of their favors will be bestowed on the Manhattan organization workers. It must be highly discouraging for them to see a borough president ready to sacrifice a fine office on a fusionist for the mere reason that he is an exceptionally capable official.

This tribute of Mr. Littleton to the excellent work of fusion, and acknowledgment of the impossibility of improving on its officials, are gratifying evidence that thoughtful and intelligent men recognize the worth of the present administration, even though selfishness, personal and corporate, succeeded in displacing it. Mr. Littleton, we believe, intends to give Brooklyn the best possible administration. He is likely to encounter serious obstacles. The McCarren Democrats are not friendly except to secure patronage, and he is not likely to have the coöperation of the central government in developing Brooklyn to the extent that Mr. Swanstrom had it. Unless Mr. McClellan can work miracles on Tammany, the Brooklyn activities of the departments and the appropriations for the Borough President will be sacrificed to the political ends of the Wigwam. Nevertheless, a man of Mr. Littleton's proved courage, with a disposition like that shown in the tender to Mr. Redfield, can do much to safeguard Brooklyn's interests.

Mr. Redfield's sense of delicacy leads him to go out of office with his chief. Whatever is good in his record he wants to be a part of the record of the fusion administration. Practical public considerations also may well have had influence with him. He could hardly be as useful under Mr. Littleton as he has been under Mr. Swanstrom, and he might even make Mr. Littleton's task more difficult. Tammany would certainly be little inclined to help a fusionist or make liberal appropriations for him to spend. He would be hampered at every turn. His presence in office might indispose Tammany to listen to Brooklyn's just claims. On all accounts, it is better that the victors in the election should take the full responsibility for the administration. If they are to be well served at all by Tammany, the people are likely to be better served if every branch of the government works in sympathy. If they are not to be well served, a Redfield holding over would be permitted to accomplish nothing, while he would lift some of the blame for failure from Tammany.

BOGOTA AND PANAMA.

A demonstration at Bogota follows secession at Panama. It is not, however, so much a demonstration against the secession as against the unworthy government that made secession possible, and actually provoked it, and yet made no preparation to deal with it. Such a demonstration is not in the least surprising. It would rather have been surprising if it had not occurred. For the provocation of the people of Bogota against the government of Colombia is second only to that of the people of Panama. The full details of the outbreak at Bogota are not at hand. But the salient fact is that, instead of rising with patriotic ardor to the support of the government in its desire and effort to suppress the Panama revolution, the people of the capital rose against that government, or against the President who is its head. We do not say they were in sympathy with Panama. That may or may not be. But they were against the Colombian President.

Why? Reason enough, we should say. The people of Colombia doubtless wanted a canal. But their government not only failed, but deliberately refused, to secure it. More than that, it gravely endangered Colombia's ever getting it. Nor was that all. It adopted a course which it knew, which every well informed man knew, was practically certain to provoke Panama to carry into effect the long contemplated secession. The Colombian government knew, before it did to death the canal treaty, that the non-ratification of that treaty would in all probability cause revolution at Panama. When it finally killed the treaty it knew it had thus laid the last straw upon the camel's back of isthmian patience. Thereafter it knew that insurrection and secession were being planned. Its course would have been bad enough had it taken measures for the suppression of the revolt which it had itself provoked. But it did not do even that. It stupidly watched without action the lighted fuse burning its way toward the powder magazine, or else shut its eyes against the sight, with the result that it deliberately let the explosion occur and let itself be caught unprepared for putting out the fire. In the face of weeks of warning that the isthmus would revolt, it had only a handful of opera bouffe troops at the scene, who were promptly arrested by the isthmians, "run in" to the calaboose as though they were "drunk and disorderly," and finally shipped out of the States after the manner of assisted emigrants! After such a display of inefficiency, what wonder that the Colombian government incurs the wrath of the Bogota populace?

It is no particular business of the United States what the people of Bogota do. But it will not escape notice that the very circumstances which seem to have aroused their displeasure with their government afford justification of our own government's course. Despite Colombia's attempted "holdup" of the United States, there can be no doubt that if she had had a decent force on the isthmus, and had thus been able to make a promising show of suppressing the rebellion and maintaining her sovereignty, the United States would not have interfered against her, but would have let her put down the insurgents and keep Panama in her union. But it was not so. She let herself be caught napping. She had just enough force there to endanger the peace and to make it necessary for us to intervene for the maintenance of transit on the railroad. Now, after her men have been shipped homeward by the triumphant revolutionists and order has been restored on the isthmus, with what grace can she ask to be permitted to come back and raise another ruction and compel us again to land troops for the fulfilment of treaty obligations? She had her chance. She frittered it away. There is no compulsion upon this government to give her a second chance, to the disturbance of its own peace and comfort and to the jeoparding of its treaty rights.

THE BRIDGE TERMINAL.

By the alterations just completed at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge a marked improvement in conditions on the ground floor of the station will certainly be effected. Four new loops have been provided for trolley cars in addition to those hitherto in service. Thus the crowds which wish to embark will be automatically distributed over a much wider area than before, and the pressure during rush hours will be materially relieved. It will be observed that the new tracks are much further apart than the old ones. By the increase of standing room thereby afforded a second benefit will be secured. In order to reach the further loops from Park Row it will be necessary to traverse the others or else use the gallery floor as a bridge, but the dilemma is not likely to cause complaint. Minor disadvantages like this are more than offset by the substantial advantages of the new situation. Patrons of the trolley cars are sure to be well pleased with the arrangement that is about to go into effect.

The most regrettable result of recent changes will be noticed by pedestrians. Hitherto, if they were reluctant to cross the trolley tracks at grade they could reach the promenade by ascending to the mezzanine floor. That route is now cut off. One can yet avoid the trolley tracks, however, by mounting still another flight of stairs to the platform whence trains depart, walking to the end of the station and then descending one flight. It is also possible to get around the difficulty by going down Frankfort-st. to Rose, and using the staircase at that point. This passage emerges in the station almost at the beginning of the promenade.

After all, the drawback here mentioned is not serious. Presumably, all who are in the habit of walking across the bridge are able bodied. If an insignificant addition is made to the exercise which that practice involves, no harm can be anticipated. As for the mental annoyance resulting from the discovery that one of the four ways to the promenade is no longer available, the worst is already over. The interruption has existed for several weeks. If a few people now discover for the first time that the change is to be permanent, not temporary, their disappointment will doubtless be momentary. Moreover, this trifling sacrifice of convenience on the mezzanine floor was a necessary consequence of the introduction of the new loops. Room for the overhead wires over the latter could not have been secured without raising the ceiling over the tracks materially. Any one who has the slightest doubt on that point can quickly satisfy himself by a little careful inspection.

FALSE ALARMS.

The duties and responsibilities of our firemen are extremely arduous and severe and the men ought to be protected from the vexations and the extra work imposed on them by mischievous rascals who think it a fine practical joke to call out the engines and the hook and ladder trucks by turning in false alarms.

There has been an unusual number of these outrageously mischievous pranks in this city recently. When any one guilty of such misdeeds is brought before a magistrate and the evidence against him is conclusive the extreme penalty of the law should be meted out to him.

ARMY AND NAVY AT FOOTBALL.

The football contest between the navy midshipmen and the army cadets which is to take place on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, on November 28, promises to be one of the most interesting battles ever waged on the gridiron between West Point and Annapolis. The present outlook for the navy team is more encouraging than it was a few weeks ago, and the enthusiasm of the midshipmen is at a high pitch. The work of the navy coaches during the last few weeks has been excellent.

It will be recalled that a few months ago a contention arose between the athletic associations of the two academies in regard to the eligibility rules that seemed to be irreconcilable, but the midshipmen expressed a willingness to leave the final decision to any properly constituted tribunal. It was proposed to submit the points in dispute to a board composed of three members, one to be selected by each service and the third to be chosen by the two representatives. But before anything was done the superintendents of both academies and representatives of the two associations met in Washington and recognized the necessity of breaking the deadlock. An agreement was accordingly reached that this year the game should be played without restrictions. For all future contests the rules governing the conditions are to be settled by a committee to be mutually agreed upon by the two academies.

THE "CANALS" OF MARS.

Although the planet Mars is not now well placed for direct scrutiny, some of the questions excited by past observations are still provoking discussion. In the November issue of "Knowledge," a periodical founded by the late Richard Proctor, two astronomers give reasons for regarding with scepticism most of the talk about "canals." One of the writers is M. Antoniadi, an assistant of Flammarion, and the other is E. Walter Maunder, at one time president of the British Astronomical Association. While conceding that a limited portion of the linear markings have an objective reality, both of these writers give reasons for thinking that the majority of them, as charted by Schiaparelli and Lowell, are not genuine.

For one of the objections now offered the astronomers are indebted to an English amateur, Mr. Green. He pointed out some time ago that in drawing the vague boundary between two areas of slightly different color, gray and orange, there was a tendency to emphasize unduly the contrast and to make the border darker than it should be. Following up this hint, M. Antoniadi has examined Schiaparelli's charts, and finds that the distinguished Italian has intensified the shading in a large number of such places. He is convinced that fully one-half of the lines which have been introduced into the most reputable drawings of the Martian geography are the product of physiological influences alone.

Mr. Maunder brings to bear on the subject another class of testimony. Experiments have been made with a number of selected school children. Charts which purported to represent the surface of Mars, but which contained no "canals," were hung on a wall to be copied. Almost invariably lines were put into the drawings which had no precedent in the originals. Some of these were introduced as borders to faintly colored and indistinct tracts, thus lending partial confirmation to Mr. Green's theory. Others were drawn between well defined spots. Finally, there was a general disposition to connect with straight lines microscopic markings which had been put into the charts with studied irregularity. This last fact derives additional significance when it is learned that at least two "canals," usually represented as absolutely continuous, break up into a series of dots under careful telescopic observation. No one is prepared to say that they will all do so; but if it is necessary to reject two-thirds of these lines as unreal, and suspect the continuity of the others, the evidence in favor of artificial water systems dwindles to a small minimum. Furthermore, there will be increasing hesitation about accepting as genuine the black lines which Mr. Lowell puts into his drawings of Venus and Mercury, though no other astronomers can understand why he does so.

The chief significance of the controversy grows out of the possibility that Mars may be inhabited by intelligent beings, capable of designing great engineering works in the interest of agriculture. Mr. Lowell confidently believes that the ruddy planet is the abode of such life, but none of his professional brethren share that faith, at least with the same degree of confidence. It has long been thought that Mars is more nearly in a habitable condition than any of the earth's other celestial neighbors, except, possibly, Venus. But there is increasing reason to think that the situation there is very different from that on our own globe. The spectroscope reveals very little air. It seems probable that the only water on Mars is frozen, and that the prevailing temperature is too low to encourage either vegetation or animal life. As for the inferences drawn from the discovery of the "canals," these, too, are being vigorously discredited. The supposition must therefore be regarded as at present untenable.

After Miss Peck's amazing exploits in mountain climbing, what rude, coarse man would venture to interfere with the lofty ambitions of the fair sex to go up higher?

Peary is indisputably the most confident and sanguine in the long list of Arctic explorers. He assures his friends that the North Pole must fly the Stars and Stripes—or words to that effect. If any man now living can raise the American flag upon that much sought for spot, this persistent traveller in high latitudes may accomplish the seemingly impossible feat.

By an interesting coincidence, on the very day before the recent Tammany landslide in New-York London also had a municipal election, in which there was an equally notable landslide. Nominally the party divisions were not on national but on local lines. Nevertheless, it was well recognized that the "Moderates" were practically Conservatives and Unionists, and the Progressives were Liberals and Radicals. The Moderates had been slightly in the majority, but at this election they were completely overwhelmed by the Progressives. Happily, however, the issue of good government against "graft" was not so much involved there as here, and there is reason to expect that the Progressives will govern the various boroughs about as well as the Moderates would have done.

Van Wyck thinks or says that McClellan's election is a vindication of his own administration. If he can get any comfort out of the belief no one will grudge it to him, but there is nothing in it. It is stuffed with bran and sawdust, and his administration remains clothed in the imperishable memory of having been the most contemptible and one of the most corrupt on record.

Just before he embarked on a voyage to Europe for recreation and enjoyment, Mr. Bryan breathed forth threatenings and slaughter against Republicans and against the Democrats who had failed to support him in 1896 and in 1900, and above all against Mr. Cleveland. Is there no imaginable alchemy which can so transform the twice defeated candidate for the Presidency that he will take a cheerful view of life and of politics?

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The editors of New-Hampshire are discussing the sobriety of Antrim. New-Hampshire has a local option law, and Antrim voted to be "dry," a result which did not greatly afflict the thirsty, for Hillsboro, hard by, voted for license. Now, a citizen of Antrim was in the habit of making up for the deficiencies of his home town in Hillsboro. He made himself so objectionable that the police of Hillsboro wrote to David H. Goodell, ex-Governor of New-Hampshire, Prohibitionist, and magistrate of Antrim, suggesting that the saloonkeeper be warned not to sell anything to the customer from Antrim. Mr. Goodell looked up the law. Section 15 forbids licensed liquor sellers to sell or give liquor "to any person when notice in writing has been given forbidding sale to such person from the parent, guardian, husband, or wife of such person, or by any magistrate"—— Mr. Goodell didn't have to read any further. He promptly sent the entire voting list of Antrim to the barkeeper, forbidding him to slake the thirst of any of them. Tuesday of this week 141 of the 410 Antrim voters concerned served a written demand on Mr. Goodell for the immediate removal of their names from the list. "We consider your action in this matter an insult to our fair town and her people," they wrote. Some of them have threatened to sue him for damages. Mr. Goodell seems to have the morals of Antrim in the hollow of his hand. If it had voted for free rum, he could have restrained the inclinations of its inhabitants.

WOZ Y GIL.

Here's to President Woz y Gil,
He who was and is Woz still,
And runs Santo Domingo,
By jingo!
All his enemies raised a buzz—
Said he was a has been Woz,
In sulphuretic lingos—
The Gringos.

"See, our country is mighty dull—
Woz y Gil he is a gull,"
Growled Dominique y Hamba,
"Caramba!"
Woz y Gil cried at that: "Gee whizz!
I shall show you that old Woz is
The boss of S. Domingo,
By jingo!"

No "manana" for Woz y Gil—
He set out to work his will.
"They'll find," he vowed, "the cause is
That Woz is!
For when my arguments all commence
They'll know Woz is the present tense,"
Sneered Dominique y Hamba,
"Caramba!"

Here's to President Woz—he doesn't
Give them time to say Woz wasn't
Prepared with all demanded.
He landed
In lively style, and the truth is, Woz
Showed that he knew that his biz was
To run Santo Domingo,
By jingo!

—(Chicago Tribune.

The art of making glass was introduced into Japan about one hundred and fifty years ago by a Hollander, who settled at Osaka. For several generations the knowledge of the process was confined to a single family, and it was not until about 1879 that the employment of coal, instead of charcoal, and the construction of brick chimneys enabled the manufacturers to introduce improvements which placed the industry on a substantial basis. Osaka has continued to be the centre of the industry, and now manufactures for export, besides supplying the home demand.

THE AGE WE LIVE IN.

To get-rich-quick, with reckless haste,
We risk our little store;
To get-wise-quick, we cram the young
With fifty kinds of lore.

To get-strong-quick, we strain and pull,
And sawdust food we pick,
Until it seems we moderns need
A scheme to get-slow-quick.

—(Life.

They are having a nice time near Macon, Ga., where a well to do farmer recently had a large and expensive monument to himself set up in a cemetery. The people of his town got angry at such an action and bombarded the marble shaft with revolvers. The farmer then offered $500 reward for the conviction of any one who had a hand in the disfigurement of his monument. The people went him one better by burning him in effigy and offering $1,000 to any one who could find out who they were.

A red headed man met a bald headed man on the street one day. The red headed man said to the bald headed man:

"Huh! there don't seem to have been much hair where you came from."

"Oh, yes," replied the bald headed man, "there was plenty of hair, but it was all red, and I wouldn't have it."—(Lippincott's Magazine.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Nov. 12.—President Roosevelt this afternoon received about three hundred members of the National Founders' Association, now in session here. Earlier in the day the delegates to the National Sociological Society, an organization of colored men, were received.

Miss Alice Roosevelt left Washington for New-York this morning.

The portrait of President Roosevelt, painted here last winter by Chartran, and recently exhibited in the Paris Salon, has been presented to the nation by friends of the artist, and will be hung in the White House.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Nov. 12.—Mme. Takahira, wife of the Japanese Minister, accompanied by Shotaro Kokubu, second secretary of the legation, left Washington yesterday for San Francisco, to sail for Japan. The minister and Mme. Takahari had intended to spend the summer in their native land, but, owing to a request from his government, Mr. Takahira postponed his trip, and they passed the warm weather near Washington. As official business still requires the presence of the minister in Washington, Mme. Takahira decided to make the journey alone. She expects to return to Washington in the spring. Mr. Kokubu has been transferred to the Japanese legation at Seoul.

Señor Ojeda, the Spanish Minister, has returned to Washington for the winter.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, who returned to Washington last night, did not call at the State Department to-day, the regular diplomatic day. He will hold an informal conference on Russo-American affairs with Secretary Hay on Saturday.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Trinity Chapel will be the scene to-morrow of the marriage of Miss Julia Jerome Fanshawe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Fanshawe, to Loomis Lawrence White, son of Mrs. Foxhall P. Keene. The ceremony will be witnessed by a large number of the relatives and friends of the bride and bridegroom.

Mrs. Astor gives a dinner to-night at her house in Fifth-ave., for the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe and Lady Isabel Innes-Ker, who are booked to sail for England to-morrow.

Among the weddings of the week was that of Mrs. Edward Thebaud and Henry B. Binsse, which took place quietly on Tuesday afternoon at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in West Twenty-third-st. Mrs. Thebaud is the widow of Edward Thebaud and a daughter of the late Townsend Scudder, of Long Island. Her present husband is a brother of Mrs. Schuyler Warren and of Mrs. Reginald Franklin.

Mrs. William G. Rockefeller gave a large reception yesterday afternoon at her house in Madison-ave. for her new sister-in-law, the bride of her brother, Chauncey Stillman, whose marriage took place last month at Augusta, Me. There was a large attendance of the relatives and friends of the Rockefeller and Stillman families, some two hundred invitations having been issued.

Mrs. Wisston Phipps, who was Miss Jessie Duncan, has arrived from England to attend the golden wedding of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, on November 22.

Mrs. Charles Gouverneur Weir has arrived in town from Europe to visit her father, John W. Ellis, who has been seriously ill for some time. Mrs. Weir was formerly Mrs. George Hoffman, and is the mother of that Miss Emily Hoffman who married Frederick Dalziel.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs are established in their apartment in the Collingwood, West Thirty-fifth-st., for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Roosevelt, jr., will spend a part of the winter in Washington. Mrs. Roosevelt was Miss Hamersley.

Mrs. Frederic Neilson has left town and joined her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Kemp, at Newport.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, who is in town for a few days, is staying with Mrs. James A. Roosevelt at the latter's house, in West Fifty-seventh-st.

Mrs. Adair, who arrived from England last week with her niece, Miss Post, and who has been staying at the Cambridge, has left town for Geneseo, N. Y.

WEDDINGS.

Washington, Nov. 12 (Special).—The Rev. Thomas Lee, rector of St. Matthew's Catholic Church, officiated yesterday at the marriage of his cousin, Miss Mary Digges Lee, to William Merwin Randol, of New-York. The ceremony took place at Needwood Forest, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. Charles O'Donnell Lee, parents of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Randol will live in New-York.

Rome, N. Y., Nov. 12.—At the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Chaude Wilson, in Waterville, to-day, Miss Janet Atherton Wilson was married to Alfred Smith Hatch, of Belle Harbor, Long Island. The Rev. Huston Saylor, pastor of the Presbyterian Church here, officiated. There were two hundred guests. The maid of honor was Miss Marjory Wilson, the bride's sister. Hamlin Hatch, of New-York, the bridegroom's brother, was best man. The bridegroom is a graduate of Hamilton College.

Lakeville, Conn., Nov. 12.—Philip Earl Dudley, of New-York, counsel for the Manila Navigation Company, at Manila, was married here to-day to Miss Marion Moore Reid, daughter of William H. Reid, a retired New-York business man. The ceremony was performed at the Reid home by the Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, of New-York, who, with a party of relatives and friends of the couple, came here from New-York this afternoon on a special train. The maid of honor was Miss Carolyn R. Wolcott, of Rochester, N. Y., and the best man was Robert Gould, of New-York. There were no bridesmaids. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley will live at Manila.

Stamford, Conn., Nov. 12.—Dr. Richard L. Bohannan, of this city, was married at noon to-day to Miss Ella Beers, of Oxridge. The ceremony took place at the bride's home. The Rev. H. W. Carr, pastor of the Universalists' Church, Stamford, performed the ceremony. Dr. Bohannan obtained a divorce from his first wife some time ago. His present wife is a granddaughter of the late Charles Hoyt, of Darien, from whom she inherited a large fortune.

NEWPORT NOTES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport, R. I., Nov. 12.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe left here to-day from New-York. From there they will sail to-morrow for their home in England, where they will spend the winter.

W. Starr Miller was a visitor here yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Warren Lippett have closed The Breakwater and returned to their home in Providence for the winter.

It is reported in army circles that the land on Beacon Hill owned by Arnold Hague will soon be taken for government fortifications. The government recently took the adjoining estate of J. Edward Addicks.

Mrs. Harold Brown has returned from New-York.

JUDGE HASBROUCK DESIGNATED.

Albany, Nov. 12.—The Governor to-day designated Judge Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck, of Kingston, one of the judges of the Court of Claims, as its presiding judge for the term ending December 31, 1903.

THE REV. R. S. FORBES GOES TO DEDHAM.

Dedham, Mass., Nov. 12.—The Rev. Roger S. Forbes, son of the Rev. John P. Forbes, pastor of the First Unitarian Church of New-York, has accepted the call of the First Unitarian Church of Dedham to become its pastor.

DOWAGER DUCHESS AT EXCHANGE.

The Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, with Mrs. Ogden Goelet, rode to Wall-st. yesterday afternoon in the automobile of R. T. Wilson, jr. As guests of the Exchange, the party were taken to the private gallery, where they watched the brokers on the floor for some time.

PULPIT CALLS FOR PASTORS.

Rome, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Zion Church, of this city, has extended a call to the Rev. Douglas Matthews, of the diocese of Central Pennsylvania, to become its rector, to succeed the Rev. Dr. Egar. The call has been accepted.

Stamford, Conn., Nov. 12.—The First Congregational Church of Stamford has extended a call to the Rev. Louis F. Berry, of Montclair, N. J., to succeed the Rev. Dr. William J. Long, who resigned the Stamford pulpit several months ago to devote himself to literary work. Mr. Berry is now filling the pulpit of a Wallingford (Conn.) church, during the sickness of the pastor.

THE PASSING THRONG.

Antonio Martin Rivero, First Secretary of the Cuban Legation at Washington, is at the Westminster. Before entering the diplomatic service he practised his profession as a lawyer in Havana, and was identified with the real estate interests of the Cuban capital.

TELLS OF DEEP SOIL OF CUBA.

"The conditions in Cuba," said Señor Rivero, "are steadily improving, and with not more than half the plantations rehabilitated since the war, the sugar crop of the present year equals the annual production before the war. The popular impression that Cubans are indolent is unjust. In the sugar season they sometimes take only three or four hours' rest in twenty-four, and the size of the sugar crop refutes the insinuation. Cuba is wonderfully rich in agricultural possibilities. The loam is all the way from two and three feet to twenty feet deep, and there is a record of a depth, developed when digging a well, of twenty-two yards. It is practically impossible to exhaust such soil. Building operations are usually regarded as a reliable indication of prosperity in any community, and in Havana, which has now no labor troubles, factories and residences are going up in large numbers, and there are more being planned than there is labor to build. Of course, the Cuban people are hopeful of a prompt approval of the provisions of the reciprocity treaty. They feel that in view of the fact that the United States has a practical monopoly of the Cuban markets for manufactured products, it is a question of simple justice that the preferential should be given on Cuba's principal product. The recent removal of the bounty on sugar will, of course, be of great benefit to Cuba."

Dr. William Kiesselbach, of Hamburg, Germany, whose ancestors in direct line for three or four generations have, like himself, practiced law, is at the Cambridge. It is twelve years since he made a visit to the United States. "The changes," said he, "since my first visit have been great. The number of tall buildings in the business district has been increased by hundreds, and I particularly note the improved condition of the streets. They were formerly rough, but now one can ride over them in a cab or carriage in comfort. Hamburg has grown rapidly, and in the last twenty years has about doubled her population. She is, of course, a great port; and, though the harbor facilities are being constantly extended, they are always inadequate. Germany had a period of depression, of which the failure of the Leipsic Bank, in 1900, was the most notable symptom; but there has been a gradual improvement since 1902, and business in all lines of manufacture is now on a prosperous basis. Yes, I have noted the campaign of Chamberlain in England, and his warning against the invasion of that country by the products of other countries, including Germany. He is certainly a strong man and knows how to fight." Speaking of the rumor that Colombia would appeal to Germany, to antagonize the attitude of the United States in her dealings with the new Republic of Panama, Dr. Kiesselbach said: "I do not believe the Emperor would intervene in any way that would interfere with the interests of the United States. The relations between the two countries are cordial; and, while they may be competitors in trade, their interests are so interwoven that the people of Germany would regard it a calamity to have any conflict with the United States."

GREATNESS OF HAMBURG.

Adolph N. Sheldon, who entered the profession of naval architecture twenty-six years ago, but who retired in 1896, to his present home, Castle Randegg, in Baden, near Lake Constance, in Germany, is a guest at the Grand Hotel. "I recall the Elbe," said Mr. Sheldon, "which was sunk in a collision several years ago, as the first of the fast steamers of the North German Line. She had scarcely 7,000 horsepower, and carried about three hundred first cabin passengers. Since she was built there has been a steady development in size, power and speed, until the Deutschland, on which I just came over, is reached. The speed has been nearly doubled, but the Deutschland has 36,000 horsepower. She is entitled to carry 880 first cabin passengers. Greater safety is also assured by the increased number of water tight compartments, and, under present regulations, whenever there is fog, the compartments are closed. The increase in speed attainment involves a great increase of power. The Umbria and Etruria, which were for a period the greyhounds of the ocean, made the trip in six days and six hours, with 12,000 horsepower, but the reduction to five days and eleven hours—the Deutschland record—was only accomplished when the power had been trebled. The further reduction of the time would require increase of power in the same ratio, which is impracticable, both in construction and in cost of maintenance and operation. The old style has given way to the present thoroughly sanitary construction, and the cost of passage is little more than on the slower trips on the dismal old style steamers. The point of obtaining profit, with the fast vessels, such as the Deutschland, has already been passed. They are used as an advertisement and to gratify the pride of the country whose flag they carry; they could not be a source of profit if they ran to their full capacity all the year round."

FAST OCEAN STEAMERS.

Lyman P. Duff, who was the only legal representative of British Columbia before the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal in London, is at the Hotel Imperial, on his way to his home in Victoria. "The hearing before the tribunal," said Mr. Duff, "was conducted with the most perfect reciprocal courtesy and harmony. There was not an inharmonious note in the proceedings from start to finish. The whole affair proceeded on that high plane that might be expected in the intercourse of men who were accustomed to move in a wide circle in dealing with large affairs. Everything that was possible to do in the presentation of the respective sides of the controversy was done, and ably done. Of course, it would be manifestly improper for me to discuss the merits of the decision or the reception accorded it." Speaking of the material interests of British Columbia, Mr. Duff said: "The country is rich in mineral and forest resources. Vancouver is now furnishing the greater part of the coal supply of the Pacific Coast. There is a great deal of American capital employed in the mining of metalliferous ores in British Columbia. Business is good, and the prospects for greater development of the natural resources of the country have been substantially advanced by the recent action of the Dominion Parliament, which has extended aid by important grants for five or six new lines of railway."

HARMONY AT ALASKA TRIBUNAL.

Major Harold C. Megrew, of Indianapolis, who commanded the 161st Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry in Cuba, and who is the present Commander in Chief of the Spanish War Veterans, is at the Waldorf. Major Megrew has been for two years past president of the Board of Public Works in Indianapolis. He was the appointee of Mayor Bookwalter, and goes out of office on the Mayor's approaching retirement. "The result of the election," said Major Megrew, "had no special significance as an indication adverse to Republicanism in Indiana. The State is safely Republican, and is solidly for Roosevelt." Speaking in reply to an inquiry on the achievements of his department in his term of service, Major Megrew said: "The admission to the city of nine interurban lines of street railway has been accomplished in the last two years, and the Terminal and Traction Company, which controls all the railway lines within the city, is now erecting a terminal building, in which all the lines will centre. It is a twelve story structure, and will be the first building of its kind in the United States. Two needed links in the electric line from Indianapolis to Columbus, Ohio, a distance of nearly two hundred miles, have recently been completed, and sleeping cars will shortly be placed in commission. Buffet cars are also about to be installed on the line running from Indianapolis to Muncie, Marion and Anderson, in the gas belt."

STREETCAR LINES OF INDIANAPOLIS.

FREEMAN, SALT SUPERINTENDENT.

Albany, Nov. 12.—Governor Odell to-day appointed Hoyt H. Freeman, of Syracuse, superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs, in place of Charles Hiscock, of Dewitt, who died recently. The salary is $1,500, the term three years.

OF NO CONSEQUENCE.

"The New-York Sun" prints the subjoined as the essential part of the letter by Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, which was said to have given offence to the International Tribunal of Arbitration at The Hague:

I now venture to dissent from your conclusion in refusing our request [for copies of papers on file] only because my long and varied experience of the administration of justice in courts of great dignity and very extensive jurisdiction ought to give some weight to my opinion on a subject of that character.

While it was not to be expected that The Hague Conference should be able to agree upon wise provisions in all respects, it is, perhaps, especially to be regretted that the charge of the court should have been committed to diplomatists, as, generally speaking, however intelligent in other respects, they cannot be expected to be familiar with the accepted methods of procedure in courts of great authority. Although actuated with the best desire to facilitate the work of the tribunal, it is due to that lack of familiarity, I am sure, that you have entirely misapprehended the meaning of Article 38 of The Hague Convention, to which you referred as authority for denying us access to the files of the court.

How could any reasonable person—and especially any reasonable person knowing our Wayne—object to a little thing like that?