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New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1906.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Governor Magoon has ordered the employment of rural guards to disperse bands of outlaws; a suspected case of yellow fever was reported on board the transport Sumner; there were no signs at Havana of the approach of the cyclone reported moving from the West Indies. —— The Russian government is considering a proposal to abolish duties on fuel oil. —— The immigrant steamer Chiusa, with 550 Japanese bound for Hawaii, went ashore near Honolulu Harbor. —— The French government has decided on the enforcement of the Separation law without the adoption of severe measures, and an attitude of neutrality toward all religions will be maintained. —— The international radio-telegraphy treaty was signed at Berlin, exceptions to certain principles being taken by six countries. —— The disappearance of anarchists from Barcelona led the Spanish authorities to keep an unusually careful guard on the King and Queen on their visit at Malaga. —— It was announced in Vienna that the new Foreign Minister had taken steps to remove the distrust between Austria and Italy. —— A convention of French Socialists declared that it was not satisfied with the programme of the Clémenceau ministry.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt spent a part of the day in a third hunt for wild turkeys. —— The battleship Virginia was rammed by an Old Dominion liner near Fort Monroe; the Virginia was only slightly damaged. —— The Democratic state chairman of California sent a dispatch to Chairman Conners of the New York State committee attacking Hearst and asking for his defeat in the name of Democracy. —— Congressman J. Sloat Fassett, chairman of the Chemung County Republican Committee, predicted that Hughes would have a majority of at least 1,200 in his county. —— Reports of fresh dissatisfaction among Democrats and Independence Leaguers reached Albany, the cause being the control of money to be spent in Hearst's interest. —— Colonel Le Grand B. Cannon died at his summer home in Vermont. —— The Mayor and aldermen of Newburg were adjudged in contempt of court, and two weeks' time was given them in which to purge themselves. —— Leo Stevens made an ascent in the balloon Centaure at Pittsfield; the balloon was followed by automobiles. —— A conference between the Utes and troops resulted in an agreement on the part of the Utes to return to Fort Meade, South Dakota, where they will be taken care if by the government. —— The Democrats and Independence League forces in Binghamton were said to be in open warfare. —— The general missionary committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church passed resolutions denouncing the anti-Japanese agitation in California and approving the President's action. —— Two men were killed and two more badly injured by the explosion of a boiler in a laundry at Buffalo.

CITY.—Stocks dull and generally higher. —— An air of quiet confidence pervaded Republican headquarters, and Chairman Woodruff said that victory was assured. —— Tammany Hall was in a state of rout. —— Betting on the outcome of the election continued brisk, the odds running 4 to 1 and 4½ to 1. —— John Armstrong Chanler, brother of the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, attacked Mr. Hearst. —— Hearstites, by flagrant exhibitions of hoodlumism, sought to break up Hughes meetings. —— Suit has been brought in federal courts against the "Banana Trust" for $2,000,000 damages, in which questions of boundaries of South American republics figure largely. —— It was announced that a special meeting of the directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company had been called for next Wednesday to settle whether Stuyvesant Fish should be re-elected to the presidency of the road. —— It was learned that E. H. Harriman had bought control of the Utah Light and Railway Company.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 63 degrees; lowest, 38.

THE TRUTH ABOUT HEARST.

Pilate's question, "What is truth?" might, with slight verbal changes, be taken as the leading question in the political campaign in this state now drawing to a close. In reference to Mr. Hearst the people have been asking, ever since the extraordinary action of the Buffalo convention, at which Mr. Hearst, by using his Independence League as a club, captured the Democratic nomination and its symbol, "What is the truth about Hearst? What "are the facts in regard to this self-advertised "champion of all the political virtues from Jef"ferson to Lincoln?"

Very appropriately, therefore, Mr. Hughes, concerning whose ability, sincerity and straightforwardness there has been and can be no question, has addressed himself chiefly to answering this query, not only of the party he represents but of that large section of the Democratic party which declines to be delivered according to the Hearst-Murphy deal. That Mr. Hughes has been successful in his investigations into the tax dodging ways that are dark and the corporation tricks that have not been in vain, whereby this self-proclaimed foe of trusts and corporations has been disclosed in his true character to the people of this city and state, everybody with the facts now spread before him knows. Hearst is no longer "a man of mystery" and wonder. He is no longer the unselfish champion of the "common people" depicted in his cartoons against the "Plunderbund." He is simply a man of millions who expends his wealth lavishly wherever there is anything to be gained by way of self-advertisement, and who is even more difficult to be got at by those who seek redress from him than the shrewdest of the men whom he daily attacks on the stump and in his newspaper trust. If Mr. Hughes had done no other service than to expose the pretence and sham of this newspaper-made hero, he would deserve well of the public. His reply to the question, "What is the truth in regard to Hearst?" has been complete and unanswerable and bears marks throughout of that thoroughness which distinguished the insurance investigation that gave him national fame.

Yet it would be a mistake to suppose that this exposure of Hearst principles and practice as opposed to Hearst proclamations, with their tiresome iteration of "I did it! I did it!" is all there is to this campaign. The body of Mr. Hearst's followers upon whom he depends and who constitute his real strength are the readers of the Hearst newspapers. They have been accustomed to read editorials in advertising type for many years, and their attitude heretofore toward the varied and multitudinous subjects therein discussed after the manner of "The American" and "The Journal" is perhaps best indicated by the lines said to have occurred to Henry Sidgwick in his sleep:

We think so because all other people think so;
Or because—or because—after all we do think so;
Or because we were told so, and think we must think so;
Or because we once thought so, and think we still think so;
Or because, having thought so, we think we will think so.

With persons in this state of mind logic and facts count for little. Having been accustomed for years by Mr. Hearst's Star incorporated newspapers to see in cartoons and read in big type various things which Mr. Hearst has done, or is going to do, or thinks he will do, it is asking too much, perhaps, to suppose that most of them will now condescend to the modest type in which a self-advertising bubble is pricked. This, of course, refers only to that class of readers which depends alone upon Mr. Hearst's papers, published by a holding company over in New Jersey, where the tax collector cannot find it or the libelled readily recover damages. How large that class is remains a mystery. Its strength, whatever it is, added to the Murphy-Hearst Democrats, will be fully made known only when the ballots are counted next Tuesday evening. The shouting and the Greek fire have nearly had their day. The ballots as they fall next Tuesday will show what the voters of the Empire State think about the Hearst campaign of "organized vilification."

THOROUGH.

The state campaign closes with the Republicans confident and Mr. Hearst's partisans in an evident panic. The great body of rural Republicans have not been moved by Hearst's violent abuse of everything respectable, the labor vote in the smaller cities is divided and the discontented Republicans who have been deluded by Mr. Hearst's specious appeals are much more than offset by the great army of Democrats who are supporting Mr. Hughes not only for the sake of the state but also for the sake of their party, which they wish to rescue from the hands of the adventurer.

In this city Tammany is split in two. All the influence of the McClellan administration and all the power which still attaches to Croker's word are being used to defeat the Murphy-Hearst combination. In Brooklyn the regular Democracy is frankly against Hearst, while in both boroughs a large number of the independent radicals who started out as partisans of Hearst have become disgusted with his treachery and are against him, as are likewise many of the labor men whose confidence he has abused. Murphy in his most roseate predictions claims a vote here which would not overcome the ordinary off-year Republican vote above The Bronx, and unless all signs fail the Hughes majority will be decisive.

Republicans and Democratic opponents of demagogy, however, should not relax their efforts. Not merely a decisive but an overwhelming victory is needed. The reptilian political monster which has come to earth with poisonous breath from the depth of the yellow regions must not only be scotched, but killed. New York owes it to the nation to put an end, once and for all, to this propaganda of class hatred and blatant falsehood which tends to undermine order and disrupt society, substituting passion for reason in the conduct of the American government. It is time for the people to make it so plain that all will understand that the business of government in this country is still a work for men of reason and sincerity and moderation, and is not to be intrusted to any man who, whether in mere sensational recklessness or in studied malice, commends political assassination to the thoughtful consideration of the public as Mr. Hearst has done.

Especially in this city should the voters be active and take nothing for granted. Here the odds against decency are heavy. Here Hearst makes his most powerful appeal to ignorance and here Murphy has his thousands of voters who will support him in any cause. Nothing but an extraordinary uprising of the people can carry New York County against Murphy and Hearst. Mr. Hughes can be elected without carrying this county, but, besides the Governorship, decent people have the administration of justice at stake. Murphy is hoping that even in case of the defeat of Hearst he may still capture a great mass of judicial patronage and be able to dominate the courts. No man who cares for good government and proper enforcement of the law can afford to neglect casting a vote on Tuesday. No call of business or pleasure should interfere with this duty. Murphy and Hearst have put up their tools for judges and have refused to indorse the men put forward by disinterested citizens because of their demonstrated probity and ability to handle the congested judicial business of this county. They have also tried to drive from the bench City Judge Cowing, in spite of long, faithful and able service, which was so universally recognized that fourteen years ago both parties united to re-elect him. They are making a desperate raid on the judicial machinery, and unless they are repulsed by an aroused citizenship our courts will be filled by political tools, the effort to relieve the congestion of the courts will be brought to naught, and the present confusion will be worse confounded by incompetent judges.

THE THOROUGHFARE DRAWBRIDGE.

Until the inquiry into the Atlantic City disaster has been completed it would not be just to pronounce final judgment. Yet a technical paper of the highest standing feels warranted in discussing what may prove to be the most important phase of the whole affair.

"Engineering News" is disposed to attach little importance to the immediate cause of derailment, for that mischance, it points out, might be induced in a variety of ways. In the judgment of our contemporary, the vital question is whether or not proper provision was made on the drawbridge for rendering derailment there harmless. There was some reason to believe that timber guards were placed outside the track, but from the information at its command "Engineering News" concluded that there were no inner rails in addition. This it considers a fatal omission. When a train is off a bridge track an extra line of rails will usually keep the wheels close beside those from which they have been displaced, and, accordingly, the cars will travel for a considerable distance without injury. If such guidance is lacking, the wheels will deviate further and further from the right path, and if they strike the outside timber guard the cars will either be knocked askew or else go over the side of the bridge altogether. Some engineering experts, it seems, believe that outside guards are really a source of danger if the structure which is equipped with them is not provided with inner rails also.

The Tribune's own advices from Atlantic City indicate that, except in one particular, the understanding which "Engineering News" has of the arrangement of the tracks on the Thoroughfare drawbridge is perfectly correct. Our correspondent declares that the extra pieces of timber which were bolted to the structure were stringers, intended primarily as braces, and were not so placed as to act as guards at all. Furthermore, he asserts that the only rails on the bridge were the four required for an ordinary double track, and the two employed to conduct electricity to a moving train. Now, this is nothing less than an amazing revelation. The use of extra rails which should serve as guards where unusual peril necessarily existed would have cost only a few dollars and less than a single day's labor. Failure to adopt the precaution in question involved a degree of neglect strangely at variance with the reputation which the management of the Pennsylvania road has enjoyed for its progressive spirit and able administration. Indeed, it is not improbable that had not the deficiency referred to existed the worst effect of last Sunday's derailment would have been merely a rude shaking up of the passengers. For the carelessness thus exhibited beautiful rolling stock, an improved system of traction, high speed and the other advantages of the recently opened line can never atone.

MEMORANDA.

Remember that Hearst said that Murphy began this year, 1906, "as a public thief," and that now he is working hand in glove with that same Murphy.

Remember that Hearst is the creator and head of a number of tax dodging corporations, organized and managed after the manner of the "trusts" which he so savagely denounces.

Remember that Hearst proved false to Parker, the last Presidential candidate of his party; that he betrayed his own "Independence League," and that he stands ready to play the traitor to any one if by so doing he can gain something for himself.

Remember that Hearst as a member of Congress has been a notorious absentee and do-nothing.

Remember that Hearst said Murphy "should be in Sing Sing prison wearing stripes," and yet is now in cahoots with Murphy to get himself elected Governor and to turn the Supreme Court judiciary over to the man whom he called a "public thief," a "vile criminal" and a "criminal boss."

Remember that Hearst said "no one in New "York will question the excellence of the work "done by the counsel for the people, Mr. Charles "E. Hughes"; and yet he now lampoons Mr. Hughes with vile billingsgate and says he betrayed the people.

Remember that Hearst called President McKinley "an abject, weak, futile, incompetent poltroon," and, with one exception, "the most "despised and hated creature in the hemi"sphere," and suggested that he would presently be assassinated.

Remember that Hearst, as Secretary Root declares, "is not guiltless of McKinley's death."

Remember these things, and then Vote!

PEARY'S BRAVE ACHIEVEMENT.

Mr. Morris K. Jesup, the most influential supporter of Peary's Arctic ventures, probably expresses the universal sentiment of his fellow countrymen when he evinces disappointment over the latest news from the explorer, though rejoicing that he went so far north and came home alive. Peary has handsomely eclipsed the performances of Nansen and Cagni. By reaching a point in latitude 87:06, he approached fifty-two geographical miles nearer to the destination which they all have sought than did the Norwegian, and he beat the Italian's record by thirty-four miles, or half a degree. Moreover, he added to the store of existing knowledge regarding the northern coast of Grant Land and seems to have discovered a tract of unknown extent still further to the westward of that island. It cannot be truly said that these things were not worth doing. They were. But they were only incidental to another purpose—the discovery whether there was land or water at the Pole. While Peary has magnificently maintained American honor, he did not accomplish his real mission.

Peary was favored on this occasion by the possession of a ship the like of which was never before at his disposal. He was thus enabled to establish his winter quarters in a more eligible position than ever before—close to the 83d parallel of latitude, instead of 300 or 350 miles further south. The accomplishment of that object in turn permitted him to push out on the pack ice which covers the polar sea in February, whereas he has hitherto been delayed until March or April, when the firmness of the ice sheet was impaired by the advance of spring. It was mainly due to the splendid qualities of the Roosevelt that his sledges this year went a hundred and eighty miles further north than they did in 1902, the year in which he made his best previous record. As it was, however, he encountered open water again, as he always has in the past, and the delays which were thus caused reduced the store of food for himself, his one companion and his dogs to so low a point that a return to Grant Land was imperatively necessary.

In the story so briefly summarized in the telegram from Peary to the secretary of the club which has backed him in several of his enterprises there is both encouragement and discouragement. On the one hand, it is to be noticed that Peary went more than half way from the coast of Grant Land to the Pole. If it were possible in the future to surpass this year's performance as much as this year's performance surpasses that of four years ago the Pole would be reached. Again, the firmest ice seems to have been the furthest north. On the other hand, the necessity for coping with gaps in the ice seems to be unavoidable, no matter how early the start is made. The use of sledges certainly ought to yield better results in Peary's hands than in any one else's, for he has unquestionably had more experience in that art than any other living explorer. If the method fails in his hands, therefore, it may be doubted whether it deserves another trial.

In some respects the airship promises to be more serviceable than the vehicles on which Peary relied. No airship can succeed, however, unless it possesses certain qualities, which have been outlined by The Tribune so many times already that further reference to them at present is needless. It is by no mans certain that Mr. Wellman's craft will meet all the requirements of the case, or, for that matter, whether Mr. Wellman is really the man for the job. He has a glorious opportunity, however, to demonstrate both his own fitness and that of his flying machine, and it will be his own fault if he does not make the most of it. He will apparently have the field all to himself next year.

FRENCH FARMERS' PROSPERITY.

France alone of the great countries of Europe presents a scene of agricultural prosperity. It may not be a scene of contentment—what is in this world?—for Jacques Bonhomme finds fault on occasion in his own quaintly quizzical way, but its substantial and increasing prosperity is beyond doubt or challenge. Note, for example, the item of dairy products. Eighteen years ago the production of milk was 1,496,000,000 gallons a year. Since that time the population of France has remained practically stationary, and the number of agriculturists, or of dairy farmers, has not greatly increased. But now the product is 1,848,000,000 gallons a year, an increase of 23 per cent. This result has been attained partly by increasing the number of cattle, from 6,600,000 to 7,800,000, and partly by increasing the yield of the cows through improved breeding, improved feeding and generally improved care and management. That is an eminently creditable and profitable showing, in which the dairymen of the republic may well exult. It is true there has been a decline in the price of milk from 15 cents to 13.5 cents a gallon. But even at the reduced price the total value of milk produced has increased by $15,080,000 a year, or from $224,400,000 to the impressive total of $249,480,000 a year.

If it be asked how the French farmer achieves such results, in contrast with the unsatisfactory conditions in other lands, the answer is easy. It is because of a number of things, including thrift, persistence and organization. The thrift of Frenchmen is proverbial. As for persistence, a single instance will suffice to show it. In the Charente district twenty-three years ago phylloxera ravaged the vineyards. Men of some other nationalities would have emigrated to America. The Frenchmen shrugged their shoulders and turned their ruined vineyards into dairy farms. Three years later there were in that district twenty large creameries, or wholesale butter factories. Now there are 109, which yearly produce 20,000,000 pounds of butter, worth $5,000,000. The total butter product of France is now worth more than $58,000,000 a year, and the cheese is worth $25,000,000. And all this is over and above the vast quantity of milk consumed by the people.

There can be no doubt that the co-operative system of organization and conduct of business is also to be credited with a large share of French prosperity. There are now more than 3,300 co-operative dairies in the republic, and the number is steadily increasing. These combinations enable the peasant with only two or three cows to purchase supplies and to dispose of his products just as advantageously as though he had a herd of hundreds. Of course, the other branches of the cattle industry are similarly cultivated. While Germany is suffering a chronic meat famine, France is butchering 5,700,000 head of cattle yearly, with a value of $220,000,000. In gross, the cattle industries of France produce a yearly value of $460,000,000, a sum which "cuts up well" among the 18,000,000 people who are more or less dependent upon agricultural pursuits. With similar efficiency and profitable productiveness in other branches of rural industry, it is not to be wondered at that France is prosperous.

Commander Peary got a good deal nearer to the North Pole than the Slanderbunder will to the Governorship, and didn't experience as cold weather, either, as there is just ahead of Hearst.

The Hearst-Murphy stripes may not appear in cartoons, but they have not faded from the public vision.

By the voluntary adoption of the metric system in its shops an English company which manufactures machinery (Kynochs, Limited) has provoked much discussion of the advisability of following its example. No great eagerness to do so has yet been manifested, however, by other British firms engaged in the same business.

To paraphrase a bit, nothing in Mr. Croker's political life so became him as the manner of his return to it.

The way in which the Utes plundered and evaded the troops the other day shows that the Red Man has not lost his cunning, and recalls an incident of Sherman's career. When the old warrior was on the plains he was one day accosted by a "heap big Injun," who begged the gift of some worn-out guns. "What?" said Sherman. "You want me to give you guns for you to shoot my soldiers with?" "Ugh! no!" was the reply. "Injun no hurt soldier with gun. "Want gun to kill buffalo. Kill soldier with "club!" Yet in the long run Uncle Sam's boys are too much for even the wiliest and most enduring of the tribes.

Chairman Griggs of the Democratic Congressional Committee predicts a Democratic majority of twenty-five in the next House of Representatives. The country will be justly astonished at the Georgia statesman's new found moderation. What is a majority of twenty-five to a first class political rainbow chaser?

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In speaking of the sensational adventure of the Mayor of Koepenick, a Vienna paper says: "It is the result of the yoke of the Koepenick system. We in Austria also suffer under this system, which divides the state into two parts—the 'better,' or military, and the 'lower,' or civilian. That is the Koepenick system—two kinds of honor, two kinds of right, two kinds of law, one for the soldier and one for the civilian, in the same community. Yes, that is the system by which the man who wears a uniform is under all circumstances the superior of the civilian." The writer says that the name Koepenick system will remain as a monument to the seri-comic adventure.

"Well, doctor, what do you recommend?"
"I think you need mud baths."
"Mud baths? Great heavens, man, I've just come through a bitter political campaign!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

The French Academy of Sciences has received from M. Blaringhen a communication about a new variety of Indian corn which is raised in the North of France. This corn has the appearance of cauliflower, and ripens as early as August, whereas the fodder variety from which it is derived ripens, in dry and warm years, about the end of October. The new species is obtained by means of traumatism.

I'm up against it once again; I have to carve some "po'try" out.
And yet, unhappiest of men, I know not what to write about.
But, anyhow, a start I've made; I've done two lines, and this is three.
There're lots of tricks in every trade. The poet knows a few, you see.
Verse one looks truly spick and span, and now to stanza two we pass.
I'm sure perform the stunt I can; my former doubts have gone to grass.
Of failure now I'm not afraid; in fact, the end is well in view,
For there are tricks in every trade, and e'en the poet knows a few.
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The electrolytic recovery of gold from sea water is still a dream of many European chemists. A. Nodon proposes to use as electrodes sheets of copper and lead or lead and cast iron, each about one twenty-fifth of an inch in thickness, and to surround these plates with porous canvas bags for collecting the gold that fails to adhere. The baths, within reach of the tide, would have a depth of two metres and a width of ten metres (about thirty-three feet). With cement partitions every forty metres, a battery of one hundred such baths could be run together, and it is calculated that this would furnish 150 grams of gold per day of twelve hours. In this time 3,000 cubic metres of water would be treated, a current of 5,000 amperes at 2.5 volts being required. The annual cost is estimated at $12,000 and the profits are figured at $20,000 on a capital of $40,000.

Son Jim—Here's a story about a fellow who paid $8,000 for a Stradivarius and then sold it for $10,000.
Farmer Huskins—They say there's a powerful lot o' money in some o' these breeds o' fancy cattle.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The "Allgemeine Rundschau," Vienna, in an article on the Jewish question and anti-Semitism, has this to say as to Jewish thrift: "If we could only induce our own lower class to acquire the Jew's thrift, his industry, his sense of order, his scrupulous exactitude, his religious loyalty and love for his family, the Jew, on his darker side, would appear far less dangerous to them than is at present the case. If one Sunday, by way of interesting experiment, one were to conduct an inquiry into the station, wealth and religion of visitors to the various public houses, the following result would transpire: A large number of the guests would be Christians who would do far better to save than spend their money in alcoholic refreshments, gaming and tobacco. There might be a few Jews, but at the most they would content themselves with a cup of coffee."

Senior Partner—That new stenographer spells ridiculously.
Junior Partner—Does she? Well, if she does, it's about the only word she can spell, as far as my observation goes.—Somerville Journal.

In a recent Parliamentary inquiry there were revelations as to the quantities of dogfish consumed annually in London as "fried sole." What become of the conger eels that reach Billingsgate in large quantities from various parts of the country in the winter? Is it sold as conger, or does it also go the way of the East Ender, who makes fortunes out of the selling of "fried sole"? It is a succulent fish, the conger, and might find sale under its own name, but that it never masquerades as anything else is doubtful. Scotland provides many congers for London—in fact, all the congers from Scotland go to London, for no Scot will eat eel, conger or any other.

During a conversation between the present German Kaiser and his Chancellor, the latter, in closing a remark, said:
"As the immortal William once put it, 'There's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will.'"
"That's pretty good," spoke up the Kaiser. "But, by the way, when did I say that?"—Lippincott's.

About People and Social Incidents.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 3.—Mrs. Root is entertaining for a few days Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Lee, of London. There was a dinner in their honor to-night.

Mrs. Metcalf, wife of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, has as her guest for some time Miss Chabot, who arrived in the city to-night from New York. Miss Chabot is from California, and spent the greater part of last season here.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 3.—The German Ambassador and Baroness von Sternburg returned to Washington this evening from New York, where they have spent the last few days. To-morrow they will give a luncheon at the Embassy in honor of Prince Henry of Reuss, who is here for a few days.

The Netherlands Minister and Mme. van Swinderen have returned to the city from the suburbs, where they have spent their time since arriving from Europe, and will remain at the K street home of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Glover until next week, when they will open the Netherlands Legation for the season.

Mme. Quesada, wife of the Cuban Minister, will return to Washington to-morrow from New York, where she has visited since the first of the week.

Commander Hebbinghaus, naval attaché of the German Embassy, is in New York, where he went to meet Mme. Hebbinghaus, who spent the summer in Europe. They will return to Washington next week.

The American Minister to Panama and Mrs. Squiers and the Misses Squiers, who sailed for the Isthmus Thursday, were accompanied by Henry Coleman May, who was appointed secretary of legation. Mr. May is the son of Colonel and Mrs. Henry May, and this is his first diplomatic post.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 3.—Mrs. John Hay has returned to her home, in Lafayette Square, for the season.

Mrs. Philander C. Knox is in town and has opened her K street house for the winter. She will make a number of trips to her estate at Valley Forge, Penn., during the early part of the season, to visit her daughter and son, who make their home there.

The marriage of Captain Daniel Tyler Moore, U. S. A., and Miss Luvie Butler, whose engagement was announced some months ago, will be in Luzerne on November 7. Mrs. Butler and her daughter sailed for Europe about a month ago, and were recently joined by Mr. Butler and Captain Moore, who followed them. The marriage was arranged to take place abroad that the young people might the better enjoy European travel during the two months' leave accorded the captain.

Mrs. Marye entertained at an informal tea this afternoon in compliment to her house guests, Colonel and Mrs. John P. Wisser. Colonel and Mrs. Wisser will go over to New York to-morrow and will sail on Wednesday for Berlin, where the colonel is military attaché of the American Embassy. Another late afternoon affair was the bridge party which Mrs. Robert Hinckley gave in compliment to Mrs. Deming Jarvis, of California.

Mrs. Adolphus W. Greely and her daughters will leave their home in Washington just after the middle of this month and will join General Greely in St. Louis.

The engagement is announced here of Captain Arthur F. Cassels, U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. John Cassels, of this city, to Miss Marguerita Sloan, of Charleston, S. C. The wedding will take place at the bride's home next month, and after a visit to Washington Captain Cassels and his bride will go to Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, where his artillery company is now stationed.

Mrs. Victor Clement returned to Washington last night from a visit in New York and Boston.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Only a fortnight remains before the opening of the annual Horse Show at Madison Square Garden, which starts the New York season, and most of the plans of society are being subordinated to this great national exhibition, not only of horses, but also of fashion. As usual, the city will be thronged for the affair, and, in spite of the ever increasing number of hostleries, visitors will experience difficulty in obtaining hotel accommodation, while tables at the smart restaurants at the luncheon, dinner and supper hours will be at a premium. Most of those who are still at their country houses will come into town, and throughout the greater part of the week Madison Square Garden will be the favorite rendezvous of the modish world.

Of course, the principal feature of the programme for the week opening to-day is the election on Tuesday, which is exciting an extraordinary amount of interest even among the most frivolous. It is difficult to recall any Governorship election where the interest has been so pronounced and which has given rise to so much excitement in society, and all the leading clubs, including the Union, the Knickerbocker, the Calumet, the Racquet, the Brooklyn and the University, have made special arrangements to receive early returns of the votes, and will be in consequence thereof the scene of great animation in the evening. Along with the election will come the exhibition of toy dogs at the Waldorf-Astoria, organized by the Toy Spaniel Club of America. It opens on Tuesday and will continue until Wednesday evening. Many women of the fashionable set are among the exhibitors. There will also be the annual horse show of East Orange, the ninth of the series, which opens to-morrow at the Riding and Driving Club of East Orange, and which will serve as an attraction to all those members of New York society who have country houses in that portion of New Jersey. Then, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, there will be the great chrysanthemum show at the American Institute, in West 44th street. This is always a popular exhibition, especially with what is known as the Lenox set, the members of which devote much money and attention to the cultivation of this beautiful flower.

Wednesday will witness the marriage of Miss Louise Noel, daughter of Mrs. August Noel, to William Armstrong Greer, son of Coadjutor Bishop David Greer, who will perform the ceremony at the Washington Square house of the bride's sister, Mrs. Herbert Johnston. Miss Noel Johnston will be her aunt's only bridal attendant. Lawrence Greer will be his brother's best man, and Molton S. Berger, Arthur C. Jackson, Warren S. Crane, August and Louis Noel and Thomas S. McLane the ushers.

Grace Church, on the same afternoon, will be the scene of the wedding of Miss Annie Benkard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Robinson Benkard and granddaughter of the late James Benkard, to Joseph C. Corbett, son of the late Colonel Corbett, of Longmore Hall, Shropshire, England; while at St. Thomas's Miss Addie Boyd, daughter of William A. Boyd, of East 78th street, will be married to George Homer Tower. Then, on Thursday, follows the marriage of Miss Clara Bradford, daughter of Theodore Dwight Bradford, to Dwight Huntington Day, at the home of the bride's mother, in 48th street.

Miss Constance Pratt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, will be the maid of honor of Miss Emily Foster, daughter of Albert E. Foster, on the occasion of her marriage to Kenelm Winslow, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow, of East 10th street, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest on December 4. Miss Dorothy Roosevelt, Miss Gertrude Greene, Miss Cecily Sheldon and Miss Deborah Brock will be the bridesmaids, and Chalmers Wood, John Auerbach and Fenwick Beekman the ushers.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Anne Morgan have returned to town for the winter from their country place at Highland Falls, and are at their house in Madison avenue for the winter. Mr. Morgan is constructing a new house for his daughter Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, next to his library building, and when she moves into it in the spring her present house will be torn down and its site converted by Mr. Morgan into an Italian garden.

Among the marriages of the last week which have excited the most interest was the totally unexpected wedding of Miss Eloise Breese to Adam Gordon Norrie at St. Mary's Church, Tuxedo, on Wednesday. It was not even known that an engagement had existed, and considerable confusion was caused by the fact that the bridegroom was confounded with his distant cousin and namesake, Adam Gordon Norrie, who was married to Miss Margaret Morgan. The bride is the only daughter of the late J. Salisbury Breese, a sister of James L. Breese, and one of the rare women members of the New York Yacht Club and the Seawanhaka Yacht Club. She owns a steam yacht, the Elsa. She has for years had a villa at Tuxedo, and when in town stays with her mother at the latter's house in East 22d street.

There are only a few changes in the list of holders of the parterre boxes at the Metropolitan Opera House, where the season opens three weeks from to-morrow. Joseph H. Choate will share Box 4 with August Belmont, William Barclay Parsons and Whitney Warren. Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer will have Box 18 with Mrs. C. B. Alexander and the Misses Brice, and General Horace Porter has Box 29, of which the other lessees are Mrs. Richard A. Gambrill, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt and Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin. J. Pierpont Morgan will have Box 35; Mrs. Vanderbilt, who will not return until after Christmas, Box 31; Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Box 30; William Douglas Sloane, Box 17; William K. Vanderbilt, Box 6, and Mrs. Astor, with her son, Colonel John Jacob Astor, Box 7.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet and E. H. Crosby have Box 1; Richard Mortimer, Captain Philip M. Lydig, Miss Annie Leary, Pembroke Jones, A. D. Juilliard and Mrs. Frederick Pierson share Box 2; R. T. Wilson and E. Reeve Merritt, Box 3; Cornelius N. Bliss, M. C. D. Borden and John Claflin, Box 8; Charles T. Barney and James Lawrence Breese, Box 9; George J. Gould and Henry Clews, Box 12; Henry A. C. Taylor and General Lloyd S. Bryce, Box 13; E. R. Thomas and James Speyer, Box 19; George Bliss, Henry T. Sloane and Mrs. H. Trevor, Box 16; D. O. Mills and James Gayley, Box 20; Elbridge T. Gerry, E. J. Berwin and O. G. Jennings, Box 23; James Henry Smith, James Stillman, Charles Steele and the Misses Babcock, Box 26; Luther Kountze, Bradish Johnson and Gerald Hoyt, Box 32, and James B. Haggin, with James W. Gerard, Otto H. Kahn and C. P. H. Gilbert, Box 34. Thomas Hitchcock, E. Francis Hyde and J. J. Wysong will have Box 33. W. Seward Webb, with Arthur B. Heinze and W. G. Oakman, have Box 22, and Mrs. C. H. Coster and Mrs. J. Hood Wright, Box 21. Egerton L. Winthrop and E. H. Harriman will share Box 24 with Mrs. Robert Goelet, and Box 25 will be occupied during the season by Frederick Cromwell, John E. Parsons and G. G. Haven.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Perry have returned to New York after a trip around the world, extending over a period of ten months, and are at their house in East 56th street for the season.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill has left town to stay with her sister, Mrs. Giraud Foster, at Lenox, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry La Montagne have arrived from Europe, and are at the Hotel Renaissance for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman have leased for the winter the house of Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri, No. 11 East 62d street. Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri are booked to sail for Europe on November 20, on board the Kaiser William II, to spend the winter in Paris. They will be accompanied by Mrs. Fabbri and Alessandro Fabbri.

Mrs. James Bliss Townsend has issued cards for a reception to be given on Wednesday, December 5, at her house, in Lexington avenue, for the debut of her daughter, Miss Mildred Gilbert Townsend.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont sailed yesterday for England to visit her daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough, in London.

Philip Lyman James, of Chicago, a nephew of the late Marshall Field, was married yesterday afternoon to Miss Elizabeth Stobo, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Alexander Stobo, was dressed in an Empire gown of white satin, embroidered with chiffon gauze and trimmed with Venetian point lace. With this she wore a tulle veil and carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley and white orchids. Mrs. Willett Hall was her only attendant, her dress being of apricot colored satin, of which material her hat was likewise formed. Her flowers were yellow chrysanthemums. Howard James was his brother's best man, and the ushers were William C. Bradley, John W. Gillette, George H. Cevebra, Edward Watson, George Hedges and Harry A. Rumsey. The ceremony was followed by a reception, given by the bride's mother, Mrs. William Wiggins, at her house, in West 86th street.

Another wedding yesterday afternoon was that of Miss Ethel Howell, daughter of the late George R. Howell, to George Willis Peters, jr., at St. Thomas's Church. She was given away by her brother, Cortlandt Howell, and was dressed in white satin trimmed with point lace, with which material her tulle veil was likewise edged. Her bridesmaids were Miss Josephine and Miss Beatrice Howell, of Philadelphia; Miss Grace Fargo, Miss Annette Whipple, Miss Adelaide Knox and Miss Jeannette Charlier, in frocks of pink silk, trimmed with gold embroidery, and blue tulle hats, with feathers of the same hue. Dr. John Dodge Peters was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Edward Heath Peters, Glover Beardsley, Leavenworth P. Sperry, John Pearce Manning, Linden W. Bates, jr., and Norman L. Snow. Following the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, there was a reception for the newly married couple given by Mrs. Ira Barrows at her house, in East 54th street.

NOTES FROM TUXEDO PARK.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Tuxedo Park still remains lively. The beautiful weather to-day brought out large crowds to pass the week end. Dinners, house parties, luncheons and bridge parties were much in vogue. There were also several spirited tennis matches at the tennis court, and the special golf cup was played for on the links. During the early part of the week there were a few vacancies among the cottagers, but others have arrived in their places who will remain the greater part of the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Kountze have arrived at the Adee cottage, just vacated by Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Tilford, who have returned to town, and Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Ingalls, who just returned from abroad, are at their villa, just vacated by Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Tilford.

Among other cottage arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Davis, in the Garrison cottage, recently occupied by Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin; Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Higginson and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. De Rham.

William MacNeil Rodewald and family will arrive at their Tuxedo house next week. It was occupied during the early autumn by Charles E. Sampson, who has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley closed their Tuxedo house on Monday. They have gone to Havana for several weeks as guests of General Bell. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Shipman have opened their town house.

Among others who have gone away are Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Halsey, who are at Hot Springs, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock and Mr. and Mrs. Jules J. Vatable.

A large number of dinner parties were given at the clubhouse to-night, followed by a bridge tournament for a silver cup.

Among those giving large dinners at the club to-night were Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Carhart, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Forsyth and Mr. and Mrs. William M. V. Hoffman.

The Countess of Strafford gave a large luncheon at the club to-day, and Richmond Talbot also gave a dinner at the club to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker and Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander also entertained at dinner at their villas.

On Election Day there will be an eighteen hole bogie handicap for the H. M. Tilford Cup on the Tuxedo links. There is a large number of entries, including the cottagers and their guests.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Stewart Walker, who were married at St. Mary's, in Tuxedo, on Saturday, are now in the Adirondacks previous to going abroad soon.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Snow and Miss Snow arrived at the club to-day. Other arrivals were Mrs. G. J. Geer, Miss Geer, Mrs. Herbert B. Wilcox, Mrs. J. F. Pierson, jr., Schuyler Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Richards, Philip O. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. H. Talmage, Frederick S. Young, Mrs. E. L. Godkin, Miss Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Wegener, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Sainter, Mrs. F. A. Snow, Miss Snow, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Foster, Mrs. E. Gerton Winthrop, Mrs. Henry Morgan Tilford, Miss Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. Beeckman, Mrs. John Loew and Sidney M. Colgate.