THE PRESIDENT ON TRUSTS.

WILL DISCUSS THE SUBJECT IN HIS MESSAGE.

He Will Not Recommend Any Drastic Legislation, but Will Be Emphatic in His Views, and Leave It to Congress to Deal With the Subject in Its Own Way

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—It is the opinion of some of the influential Senators and Representatives with whom President Roosevelt has consulted lately that the most radical, or, at least, the most outspoken, portion of his message—that is, the part in which he will make most emphatic what he has to say with regard to public questions—will be the paragraph on trusts. This does not mean that Mr. Roosevelt intends to recommend drastic legislation against industrial combinations, but rather that he regards the trust question generally as one that foreshadows trouble in the future if not wisely handled, and that Congress ought to deal with it carefully, but in its own way. While he may have no specific recommendations to make with regard to the kind of a trust-regulating law that should be passed, if any, the President will make clear the strong convictions that he has often expressed on the general subject of the necessity of finding some legal way to restrain the growing power of industrial combinations.

According to popular opinion here the President's message will be a more conservative document than might be supposed from a knowledge of Mr. Roosevelt's forceful and original way of doing things. It will be original in the sense that it will be written by himself in his characteristically vigorous language, and that it will deal with every public question of importance and general interest; but it is understood that his specific recommendations for legislation will be very few. He prefers to leave it to Congress to say how the different subjects should be dealt with, contenting himself with calling attention to the relative importance of each one and making known to Congress and the country his own views with regard to it. Throughout the document, however, there will be much more generalization than might be anticipated in a paper written by Theodore Roosevelt; but he believes that conservatism is demanded at present more than radical legislation. But, as already stated, that portion of the message dealing with trusts will be the most outspoken, because it is a subject on which President Roosevelt feels most deeply.

A report has lately been published to the effect that the Department of Justice will very shortly institute proceedings under the laws of one of the States against a powerful corporation or trust for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. The statement is made that the Attorney-General has been for some time gathering evidence against this corporation, and that the District Attorneys of various States are preparing to follow up the proceedings in this case by other suits from time to time. There is little or no truth in these reports. The Attorney-General is not preparing any case against any corporation, for the very good reason that he well knows what his predecessor, Mr. Griggs, found out through a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, that the Sherman Anti-Trust law is so full of holes that it will not hold water. In its present shape it is useless, even if otherwise desirable, to proceed against any trust under that law, and the Department of Justice long ago abandoned any attempt to enforce it. Only twice since the present Attorney-General assumed office has he been asked to institute proceedings under this law. Once was last summer, when a self-constituted committee of busybodies demanded that he furnish them with the evidence against the Carnegie Steel Trust, as they called it, which he was supposed to have become possessed of when acting as the local attorney in Pittsburg of one branch of the Carnegie corporation. The letter which the Attorney-General wrote in reply to this demand, in which he said less about his belief that the Carnegie Steel Company is not a trust at all than he did about the impropriety and uselessness of asking him to divulge confidential information received in his capacity as a lawyer for private interests, put an end to that proposition.

Since then a request has been made to the Department of Justice to take action against a corporation which, if the evidence outlined to the Attorney-General exists, has plainly violated the law, and he has replied that if such evidence can be furnished it would be his duty and pleasure to file the suit in question. Whether the alleged evidence exists has not yet been demonstrated, but the fact that the request was made is probably responsible for the report that the Department of Justice is about to bring suit against a powerful corporation or trust.

In whatever recommendation President Roosevelt may make to Congress on the subject of trusts, or whatever he shall say about them in his message, it is safe to assume that he will reflect, in a measure at least, the views of his Attorney-General, of whose good judgment and ability as a lawyer he has the very highest regard. It is more than likely that the Attorney-General has as strong convictions on the subject of the necessity of legislating on the trust question as President Roosevelt has, but there is little or no justification for the reports that either of them believes that the so-called trusts are wilfully violating United States statutes or that the laws could reach them if they are. Some of the ablest of President Roosevelt's advisers have pointed out to him the peculiar difficulties that lie in the way of enacting laws to justly and effectively reach the evils that it is generally admitted grow out of the operations of some of the so-called trusts, but at the same time they have argued that human nature and the race for ceremonial supremacy are largely responsible for the trade combinations which have grown so rapidly and aroused such strong criticism. The suggestion has often been made by those who have given the subject deep thought that the only practical thing to do is to provide all reasonable legal safeguards and to wait patiently until the subject works itself out under the inflexible rule of the survival of the fittest.

TREASURY TO BUY BONDS.

Notice Given That It Will Accept Offerings at Certain Prices.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Secretary of the Treasury gave out this notice shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon:

"Reserving the right to discontinue without previous notice, the Treasury Department announces that it will, for the present, accept offerings of United States bonds, if tendered at the Treasury Department in Washington, or at the Sub-Treasury, New York, at prices to yield the Government interest, as follows: On the 4 per cent. bonds, loan of 1907, 4 per cent. bonds, loan of 1925, and 4 per cent. bonds, funded loan of 1907, to yield 1.726, and on the 4 per cent. bonds, loan of 1925, to yield 1.926.

The purchase of short term bonds was begun early last spring and continued until a month ago, when the special purchase of miscellaneous bonds, to the amount of $10,000,000, was also discontinued. The resumption seems to Secretary Gage to be well warranted in view of the large cash balance and growing surplus in the Treasury.

News of Secretary Gage's decision to resume the purchase of bonds reached the local dealers in bonds before the closing of the Stock market yesterday, it gained apparently to stimulate trading in stocks. In the opinion of representatives of bond houses the Secretary of the Treasury was actuated by a desire to relieve any possible tightness in money. It was not thought that the offerings of bonds under the new circular would be particularly heavy. In the opinion of one bond man any money that may be disbursed by the Government through the purchase of bonds will, under existing conditions, take the form of gold shipments to Europe, as such disbursements will have a tendency to keep money rates down.

There was a belated purchase of bonds yesterday under the Secretary of the Treasury's old circular. Bonds amounting to $100,000 were turned in at 112.479. The turning in of these bonds was said to have been delayed.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Roosevelt as the Terror of Delinquent Policemen—Kermit's Game Rooster.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Ever since the days when he was Civil Service Commissioner under President Harrison President Roosevelt has kept a scrapbook in which he pastes as fast as they appear the cartoons in the daily press which appeal to him and of which he is the central figure. Mr. Roosevelt has said to his friends on several occasions that the cartoons which tickle his sense of humor are those picturing him with an expansive grin and giving the most absurd prominence to his double row of ivories. And of all these a cartoon from the pen of a famous New York caricaturist, printed at the time Mr. Roosevelt was New York's Police Commissioner, is his pride and delight and the one to which he always turns when he has occasion to make additions to the well-filled volume of absurdities. It is easy to understand the interest which Mr. Roosevelt takes in the cartoon in question, and the reason for the spontaneous laugh that comes to his lips every time he glances at it when it is remembered that when he was Police Commissioner he attended to the duties of his office with his unfailing and unvarying energy, honesty and sincerity—traits sufficiently rare and original in an incumbent of the office in question to be startling to the rank and file of his subordinates. His well-known habit of making flying trips to various parts of the city where he had reason to believe that things as far as the guardians of the peace were concerned were not as they should be, brought him into direct touch with policemen in all the precincts of the city, and so great was his knack for nosing out hidden things affecting the improper performance of duty by officials great and small, from the captain of a precinct to the humblest patrolman in an outlying borough, that before he had been Police Commissioner for many months the mention of his name to an officer on post was a talisman to conjure with, and his faculty for suddenly appearing at the most unexpected places and at most inopportune times, to the delinquent officer confronted, had the rank and file of the department in a state of mind bordering on nervous prostration.

The cartoon in question pictures a bill board on a street corner with an immense flaring poster advertising the virtues of a well-known brand of dentifrice. The man in the poster holds a tooth brush high aloft and his teeth are shown in a most expansive grin. The cross street is in darkness, but a lamp on the corner before the bill board lights up the face of the poster man and his gleaming ivory white teeth. Before the poster—evidently just appearing from the darkness of the cross street—stands a policeman, his club fallen from his palsied hand, his knees bending beneath the weight of his terror, his eyes staring and his helmet resting on his upraised hair, for there stands before him with menacing gesture a magnified and awe-inspiring representation of "Teddy, the Terror of the Force."

President Roosevelt's daily habit of informally inviting to luncheon persons who happen to be calling upon him on official business recalls the experience that Representative James F. Epes of Virginia had with President Cleveland and which his colleagues used to love to hear him recite, because he always became so righteously indignant in doing it. Mr. Epes called at the White House one day about lunch time, and he was the last of the numerous visitors to be received by Mr. Cleveland. The Congressman stated his business, necessarily at some length, and as he had about concluded, Mr. Cleveland, who had been fidgeting about in his chair, said:

"Have you anything else to communicate? If not, you must excuse me, because I want to go to luncheon."

The Virginia Congressman departed in a red heat, which grew white as he rode toward the Capitol. Arriving at the House he hung up his coat and hat and in a passion said to some of his colleagues congregated in the cloak room:

"I shall never go to the White House again as long as that mugwump, Grover Cleveland, is President. That man has not as much manners as an ordinary farmhand. The idea of saying to a gentleman in your own house, 'I am going to lunch,' and not having hospitality or politeness enough to ask the caller to break bread with him! Of course had Mr. Cleveland extended the invitation I would have thanked him and courteously declined. He might have simply excused himself and said nothing about the matter, and I would have been none the wiser. Do you think I would treat any one that way at my house, down in dear old Nottaway county? Not much. With me any man who is my social equal can never leave my house at meal time without an invitation to the dining room."

Mr. Epes never went to the White House again.

The collection of animals, wild, domestic and foreign, at the White House, is being enlarged almost daily by new arrivals from distant places. The possum and the parrot have now been joined by a game rooster. It is a bantam, and, although diminutive in size, looks capable of winning a championship in the featherweight class if pitted against an adversary of its kind. It is the property of Kermit Roosevelt, to whom it was sent, as was the President's possum, by some admirer in the South. The Roosevelt boys would like to see the rooster fight, but of course the President will not permit an exhibition of this kind in or near the White House. He yielded to Kermit's appeal, however, so far as to have a small coop erected for the rooster under the portico at the south side of the mansion. Yesterday the game cock escaped from its enclosure and strutted out over the White House grounds. Mrs. Roosevelt and a policeman joined her boys in the chase to capture it, but it took upward of an hour to run it down. The possum and the parrot are doing well. The bird is a Brazilian of gorgeous plumage, brought from South America by Charles Page Bryan, the United States Minister, and speaks Spanish with fluency. Kermit and Archibald have conceived the idea of learning the Spanish language from it.

IN HONOR OF ALICE ROOSEVELT.

Luncheon Given by Mrs. James Lowndes, Formerly of Oyster Bay.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Miss Alice Roosevelt was the guest of honor at a luncheon given this afternoon by Mrs. James Lowndes at her home, 1707 Rhode Island avenue. Invitations were extended to eleven other girls to meet Miss Roosevelt, making with the guest of honor and the hostess, the unlucky thirteen, at table. This ominous unlucky in of the luncheon and ten joined was avoided by the sad news of the death of Miss Fred's grandfather, Dr. Page of Virginia, which kept Miss Field from attending. The other guests were Miss Hildegard Dickinson, Miss Sargent, Miss Lovering, Miss McCauley, Miss Matilde Townsend, Miss Mackay, Miss Smith, Miss Hitchcock, Miss Cox, Miss Bell, Miss Sheridan, and Miss Postlethwait. Mrs. Lowndes formerly lived at Oyster Bay and is an old friend of both the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Appointments in the Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Earl F. Taylor to be First Lieutenant of Cavalry.

Charles Lewis Lanham, to be Second Lieutenant in the Artillery Corps.

HEARST SUMMONED TO COURT

THE "CHICAGO AMERICAN" STAFF CHARGED WITH CONTEMPT.

The Proprietor, Managers, Editors, Cartoonists and Reporters Accused by Judge Haney of Printing Matter Intended to Intimidate the Court.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Preliminary steps were taken by Judge Elbridge Hanecy to-day charging Hearst's *Chicago American* with contempt of court in printing and publishing "certain scandalous matter intended to intimidate and terrorize the Court," in the words of the bill, before it had entered judgment in the quo warranto proceedings of the People against the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company. State's Attorney Deneen being interested in the case, and the Attorney-General being absent, Judge Haney appointed ex-Judge Simeon P. Shope a special State's Attorney to institute and prosecute the contempt proceedings.

Mr. Shope this afternoon filed a voluminous affidavit containing the charges against the *Chicago American* and its managers and editors. The bill as filed by Judge Haney reads:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, } ss.:
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY,

Whereas While this Court was engaged in the hearing and consideration of a certain cause, entitled, "The People of the State of Illinois, ex rel. Charles S. Deneen, State's Attorney of Cook county, against the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company," and before the entry of any judgment or order disposing of said cause was entered by this Court it has been brought to the knowledge of this Court that in a certain newspaper known as the *Chicago American*, being a newspaper printed, published and circulated in the city of Chicago by the publishers, editors and managers thereof, certain scandalous matter was printed and published, intended to terrorize and intimidate this Court in the performance and discharge of its duty in that behalf, and to interfere with and obstruct the administration of justice; and,

It appearing to the Court that the Attorney-General of the State of Illinois is absent and not within the jurisdiction of this Court and that the State's Attorney of Cook county is a party to and interested of in the said cause of the People of the State of Illinois ex rel. Charles G. Deneen, State's Attorney, against the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company, this Court doth hereby appoint the Hon. Simeon P. Shope, an attorney of the bar of this court, to institute and prosecute such petition, information and other proceedings as shall be proper to bring before the court in legal form the said matter of said scandalous publication in order that the court may legally inquire into the matter of said publication and as to the persons who may be guilty thereof to the end that such persons may be dealt with according to law. ELBRIDGE HANECY, Judge.

An order was issued for the appearance of these persons connected with the newspaper to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt: William R. Hearst, proprietor; Andrew M. Lawrence, managing editor; Homer Davenport, cartoonist; S. S. Carvalho, general manager; John C. Eastman, business manager; Arthur L. Clarke, news editor; C. B. Fisk, city editor; J. Frank Allen, assistant city editor; Clare A. Briggs, cartoonist; James O'Shaughnessy, Jr., reporter; H. S. Canfield, reporter.

LAND OFFICE BUSINESS.

Last Year the Banner Year in Land Disposals and Cash Received.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year, 1901, was made public by the Secretary of the Interior to-day. In his letter of transmittal Commissioner Hermann calls attention to the fact that in his report for 1900 he stated it as his conviction that in the remarkable showing made in the tabulated statements of work done in the General Land Office, of lands disposed of and cash received for that year, and which far exceeded the record for many years preceding, a maximum had been reached. The cash receipts were then $4,379,758, an increase of $1,309,621 over the previous year. The land disposals then shown were 13,453,887 acres, as against 9,182,413 acres for the previous year. Of homestead entries, 8,478,409 acres were shown in that report as against 6,177,587 acres for 1899.

The year 1901 is now, however, entitled to be called the banner year. There were 9,488 more final homestead entries made during the past year, which covered 1,180,528, more acres than for any one year since the passage of the Homestead act, almost forty years ago; or nearly one-fourth as many final entries of homesteads and acres as in the entire nineteen years following that law.

The original homestead entries made by settlers on the public domain during the last year numbered 68,648, and covered 9,497,275 acres, an increase over the year before of 7,378 entries and of 1,018,866 acres. The original homestead entries, final homestead entries and commuted homestead entries aggregated 111,390 entries in all, and embraced 15,455,057 acres for actual homes to American settlers. The amount of land disposed of was 15,562,796 acres, an increase of 2,108,908 acres as compared with the aggregate of disposals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900—13,453,887 acres. The volume of cash receipts surpassed the highwater mark of the previous year by $592,402, reaching a total of $4,972,160, an amount exceeding the total cash receipts of the Land Office for the fiscal year 1897 by $2,884,229. Deducting from the total cash receipts of the fiscal year, the amount expended and contracted for in maintenance of the entire land and forest administration, there remains a net surplus in the Treasury from this source of $3,158,441.

An excellent showing, the Commissioner says, was also made in the increased acceptances of surveys of the public domain. In the last year these embraced 8,810,837 acres, as against 7,567,282 acres the previous year, an increase of 16 per cent.

The acreage of the public domain, inclusive of Alaska and exclusive of the recently acquired insular possessions, is accounted for as follows:

	Acres.
Unappropriated and unreserved	914,066,976
Reserved	147,356,063
Appropriated	748,085,964
Total acreage	1,809,509,040

Troops Ordered to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Secretary Root has decided to order the Eleventh Cavalry and the Twenty-eighth Infantry to the Philippines to replace short term enlisted men who will be ordered home. Four regiments now in the Philippines will be brought home as soon as transports become available. These regiments are the Fourth, Seventeenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Infantry, each of which regiments has been in the Philippines about three years. The transports Grant and Meade are to be used in transporting the Twenty-eighth Infantry to Manila, and it is probable that part of the Eleventh Cavalry will go from New York on the transport Crook, about Dec. 1.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—These army orders have been issued:

Leave of absence for one month granted Capt. H. H. Arnold, artillery corps.

Capt. C. H. Hudson, First Lieut. A. Alexander, Sec. Lieut. Miles Fitzgerald, Regiment and First Lieut. Wright J. Foley, assistant surgeons, detailed as examining members of the general court martial at Fort Barrancas, Fla., Pensacola, Fla.

Capt. John S. Williams, artillery corps, relieved member on the board of duty, to meet at Fort Monroe, in place of Capt. Arthur M. Hunter, artillery corps, relieved.

The leave of absence granted Lieut. Col. A. M. Mills, artillery corps, extended one day.

These naval orders have been issued:

Commander H. T. Mansfield, from command of the Lancaster to home and wait orders.

Commander C. F. Targenerous, from office of Naval War Records to command the Lancaster.

Ensign C. H. Woodward, to Port Royal Station in connection with torpedo boats.

Ensign W. B. Watts and Ensign A. Kautz, to the Marietta.

LOW'S SERVICES TO COLUMBIA.

Fellow Alumni Express Appreciation of Their Important and Lasting Character.

The committee appointed at a meeting of the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College to prepare a minute expressing the sense of the association of the services of Seth Low as President of the college and the university, and of the loss sustained by his retirement, has drawn up the following resolution:

The association of the alumni of Columbia college are unwilling that the retirement of President Low from his position as the head of the university should pass unmarked by action on its part. It is as an alumnus of the college that he has been an officer of our association, has been chosen a trustee of the college and elected its President; and he was selected for these honorable offices as a representative of the alumni. This association has necessarily taken a peculiar interest in his career, and feels a justifiable pride in his achievements. In all his capacities he has continuously remained, and still is, one of us.

His achievements we claim to be those of our alma mater, the fruit of her teachings and the product of her labors. He found a number of unrelated schools; he leaves a great university. He found a college with great traditions, but with undeveloped possibilities; he leaves a great university more largely endowed, both by his efforts and by his own unsparing generosity, whose schools are famous not only throughout our own country, but in all civilized lands, and whose equipment and instructors attract students who cross the Atlantic or Pacific ocean.

In twelve years these great results have been accomplished by unflinching self-denial, unvarying wisdom, intelligent foresight and wise and tactful administration. A conspicuous element of this success has been the effect with which his voice has been heard in the selection of coadjutors and assistants. Each one of the many able minds, who, by their efforts, each in his own sphere, have raised the standard of scholarship of the different schools and have wisely administered its affairs in various ways, receives from every alumnus of the college full appreciation and heartfelt gratitude.

As the Commander-in-Chief of a victorious army receives and deserves the appreciation of his skill in moulding into a harmonious whole and forming into one irresistible body many units originally segregated, so must our late President be accorded the recognition deserved by the results due to his wisely guiding hand.

The Associated Alumni with great regret say farewell to him as President of Columbia University, with deep appreciation of the great services he has rendered to his Alma Mater, and a full sense of the large loss she sustains in parting with him.

We recall, however, that as trustee he will continue to serve her, and that as an alumnus we will continue to have him with us. In whatever sphere his energies and activities may hereafter be employed, we know that he will carry and exhibit there the same loftiness of purpose, the same tactful wisdom, the same capacity for self-sacrifice, and the same high standard of character that have heretofore distinguished him in all his relations with his Alma Mater, her students, and her alumni.

A. A. U. SANCTIONS FOR GAMES.

Atlantic Association Will Ask for Bargain Prices at Annual Meeting.

The Atlantic Association of the A. A. U. is the prime mover in an attempt to cheapen athletics for those organizations that are not in the A. A. U. fold and are compelled to obtain sanctions when holding games under the rules of the union. At the annual meeting of the A. A. U., which will be held at the Astor House on Nov. 18, amendments will be presented with that object in view that have already been submitted to the Committee on Legislation, consisting of Bartow S. Weeks and A. G. Mills. The reduction asked for by the Atlantic Association is a most radical one and will materially reduce the revenues of the A. A. U. if carried out. It is proposed to amend Article XI., section 20 of the constitution relating to sanction fees by making the amount for a sanction to hold games $2, instead of $10. It is also proposed by the Atlantic Association to enrich the district associations at the expense of the main body by an amendment to Article XII., section 2 of the constitution providing that the dues of each association to the A. A. U. shall be at the rate of $2.50 for each member in the association, instead of $5, as at present. The Atlantic Association also aims to allow more latitude to clubs holding games and has proposed that the following rule be struck out:

No professional contest or exhibition shall be allowed at any games, meetings or entertainments held under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, except that regularly employed instructors may take part with their pupils in entertainments, provided that such instructors shall not participate in any competition. This rule shall not apply to bicycling events given under the sanction of the National Cycling Association.

The above has been considered a hardship in Philadelphia as it interfered with the Caledonian games, where, previous to its enactment, amateurs and professionals competed at the same meetings under competent management. The rule has been skilfully dodged at times and at others openly violated without the offenders being disciplined.

The Metropolitan Association, through its delegates, will ask for permission to increase the Board of Managers from one from each club and also permission to change its constitution so as to elect the handicapper in annual convention. The delegates from the Metropolitan Association are Bartow S. Weeks, J. E. Sullivan, F. W. Rubien, H. Oberlutheissing, Charles Reuss, Thomas Nevins.

The Pacific Coast Association will petition the A. A. U. board of allot to it the territory now controlled by the Pacific Northwest Association. They believe it is for the good of the A. A. U. that the entire territory be controlled by one body.

BURKE INDICTED AGAIN.

Chicago's Democratic Boss Once More Presented by the Grand Jury.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Robert E. Burke, former city oil inspector and the boss of the Harrison Democracy, was indicted again by the Grand Jury to-day. Shortly after the opening of the afternoon session a true bill was voted charging him with falsifying public records. Max Praeger, his chief deputy in the oil inspection bureau, was also indicted for the same offence.

It is charged in the indictment that Burke and Praeger kept false books of the oil inspector's office and submitted false reports of collections to the City Comptroller. On a former indictment for embezzlement of public funds Burke was recently released by habeas corpus proceedings. The Grand Jury had an enormous mass of evidence before it relating to Burke's management of the office of oil inspector.

The Weather.

The pressure continued to be high yesterday and the weather remained fair in the Middle Atlantic and New England States.

The storm moving eastward over the Lake regions spread out and extended from Minnesota and Iowa east to eastern Michigan, attended by rain in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Wisconsin and eastern Minnesota. It was generally cloudy in all the Southern States, but there were only one or two light rains reported.

It was warmer quite generally, except in the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys. The temperature was slightly below freezing point in North Dakota and northern Montana. Dense fog settled over the Middle Atlantic and New England coasts in the early morning, seriously impeding traffic.

In this city there was a dense fog in the early morning, which lifted about 10 A. M., wind, fresh southeasterly, average humidity, 92 per cent., barometer corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.20; 8 P. M., 30.20.

The temperature yesterday as recorded by the official thermometer, and also by THE SUN's thermometer at the street level, is shown in the appended table:

	Official.		Sun's.	
	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.
8 A. M.	47	44	47	44
12 M.	57	54	57	54
3 P. M.	57	54	57	54
8 P. M.	52	48	52	48

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York, showers and cooler to-night and southeasterly gales to-day and on the coast to-morrow; fresh southeast winds.

For New England, showers to-night; fair in southern portion Friday; rain and cooler to-morrow; fresh south to southeast winds.

For eastern Pennsylvania, showers to-night; fair to eastern portion to-day; fair to-morrow; showers and cooler in eastern portion to-morrow; fresh southeast winds.

For New Jersey and Delaware, fair to-day; showers and cooler to-morrow; fresh southeast winds.

For Maryland, showers to-night; fair in eastern portion to-day; showers and cooler to-morrow; fresh southeast winds.

For the District of Columbia, fair and warmer to-day, probably rain by night; rain and cooler to-morrow; fresh southeast winds.

For western New York and western Pennsylvania, showers and cooler to-day; fair to-morrow; fresh to brisk northwest winds.

NEW YORK GOLF ING WOMEN WIN

THEY BEAT THE ALL-PHILADELPHIA TEAM BY 91 TO 5.

Miss Genevieve Hecker Beaten by Mrs. C. F. Fox—A Splendid Showing by Miss Hoyt and Miss Underhill—Miss Bishop and Miss Fargo Each Win by 10 Up.

That women of the metropolitan clubs are not to be outdone by the men was well demonstrated at the Morris County Golf Club yesterday when the picked team of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association beat the picked team of the Women's Golf League of Philadelphia by 91 to 5. The men last Saturday beat the Philadelphians by 60 to 3.

Odd to record the New York team began its matches with a defeat. With their strongest player beaten, for Mrs. Fox had put out Miss Hecker, the others on the team for a time felt doubtful about the result. But at the ninth hole the hearts of the Metropolitan players were reassured, for it developed then that, bar accidents, the match was won. As a matter of fact, the only player on the Metropolitan team to lose her match, besides Miss Hecker, was Miss Maude Wetmore.

Miss Hecker began with a splendid four, but Mrs. Fox was not dismayed. Keeping on she showed for the first time since Bala in 1899 the grand game that she is capable of. The fight was on the first nine holes. Miss Hecker was at the top of her game, but Mrs. Fox fairly and squarely outplayed her. It was a very pretty match to follow. The cards were:

Mrs. Fox	5	4	6	7	6	8	5	8	5	—49
Miss Hecker	4	5	5	8	5	7	6	4	6	—50
Mrs. Fox	4	4	7	7	5	4	5	6	7	—49—98
Miss Hecker	5	5	6	8	4	5	5	7	7	—52—102

Miss A. McNeele won a splendidly fought cut match from Miss Maude Wetmore, who, however, did not quite seem to be on her game.

Miss Bishop and Miss Fargo outclassed their opponents, for each won by 10 up. But they did not have such hard matches as Miss Hoyt, Miss Underhill, Mrs Manice and Mrs Rogers. Every one was glad to see Miss Beatrix Hoyt win. She is one of the most popular women who walk the links, but after three wins in championships she has of late not been paying much attention to the game. The full score follows:

NEW YORK.		PHILADELPHIA.	
Miss Hecker	0	Mrs. C. F. Fox	4
Mrs. E. A. Manice	7	Miss Starr	0
Miss B. Hoyt	3	Mrs. William Gorham	0
Miss Bishop	10	Mrs. R. Barlow	0
Mrs. N. F. Rogers	5	Miss Gilbert	0
Miss Wetmore	0	Miss A. McNeeley	1
Miss Marion Oliver	4	Mrs. F. Shattuck	0
Miss Eunice Terry	5	Miss Supplees	0
Miss Underhill	6	Mrs. Patterson	0
Miss Rockefeller	10	Miss R. McNeeley	0
Miss Gorle	5	Mrs. Bettle	0
Miss Wickham	8	Miss Burt	0
Miss Kip	7	Miss Steele	0
Miss Hurlburt	6	Miss M. C. Work	0
Miss Charles	8	Miss Bergner	0
Mrs. G. Collingwood	7	Mrs. S. C. Price	0
Mrs. W. Shippen	7	Miss M. Maule	0
Miss Willis	8	Default	0
Total	91	Total	5

To-day, as a neutra course, the Morris County Golf Club links is to be the scene of the play-off between the Baltusrol and Essex County teams for the Class A championship of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association.

MONTCLAIR, Oct. 31.—The woman's team of the North Jersey Country Club of Paterson journeyed to the Montclair links this afternoon and were defeated by the women of the Montclair Golf Club by this score:

MONTCLAIR.		NORTH JERSEY.	
Mrs. L. Daniels	0	Miss Hoxsey	8
Miss H. McPherson	6	Miss Scott	0
Mrs. J. S. Porter	1	Miss R. Hoxsey	0
Mrs. B. Pickman	2	Miss L. Graham	0
Miss G. Leskom	0	Miss B. Graham	3
Mrs. F. M. Harrison	0	Miss McCoy	1
Miss L. C. Droste	13	Mrs. V. M. Lewis	0
Total	22	Total	7

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—A field of forty golfers, including half a dozen prominent out of town players, started in the annual fall tournament of the Chevy Chase Golf Club to-day. The playing was stroke competition for thirty-six holes. Two rounds of eighteen holes each will be played again to-morrow. The finals and semi-finals will be played on Saturday when a handicap match will also be played. Despite the unfavorable conditions of the links some good scores were recorded. The work of the sixteen players qualifying for the club cup follows:

G. C. Lafferty, Chevy Chase, 82, 82; L. L. Harban, Columbia, Washington, 81, 84; W. C. Carnegie, Pittsburg, 84, 84; L. Dalzell, Edgewood, 83, 85; M. Thompson, Chevy Chase, 87, 80; W. S. Brooks, Sandy Spring, 86, 86; F. C. Horstmann, Chevy Chase 88, 88; L. Weaver, Columbia, 84, 92; W. S. Harban, Columbia, 90, 88; H. Wylie, Chevy Chase, 92, 87; C. G. Dixon, Huntingdon Valley, 96, 83; E. S. Duvall, Columbia, 92, 88; W. M. Gray, Chevy Chase, 90, 91; J. C. Davidson, Columbia, 89, 97; A. F. Knapp, Baltimore, C. C., 87, 99; J. William McKinley, Columbia, 95, 91.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—Over 100 golfers participated in the opening day's play of the annual fall tournament of the Brookline Country Club to-day. The event was a handicap stroke competition and the Clyde Park course was never in better condition. The winner of the net prize was F. B. Holder, of the Country Club, who did the eighteen holes in 89 and had a handicap of 4. The prize for the best gross score went to G. M. Wheelock of Harvard, who handed in an 83. A. G. Lockwood of Alt ton played out of luck and tried in an 86. W. E. Egan of Harvard, the runner up to Travis in the amateur championship, played poor golf, his score being 99.

BILLIARDS.

Sevatius Beats Farley in Tourney for Amateurs.

A close and well played game took place in Maurice Daly's academy last night between Ora Morningstar and Edward McLaughlin, the former winning by five points. This was the third game in the triple tie for second prize in Daly's 18-inch balkline tournament. Tom Gallagher was the other man in the tie. The result last night left the three players still tied and the prize will be divided. The score:

Morningstar 11, 5, 0, 3, 0, 2, 84, 1, 14, 26, 46, 41, 1, 44, 3, 10, 5, 4. Total, 300. High runs, 84, 46, 44. Average, 16.12-18.

McLaughlin 43, 81, 0, 27, 0, 18, 7, 0, 5, 22, 43, 10, 0, 0, 9, 6, 13. Total, 295. High runs, 81, 43, 43. Average, 17.0-17.

A 14-inch balkline tourney for amateurs was begun last night in the Metropolitan billiard room, Sixty-fifth street and Columbus avenue. L. A. Servatius easily defeated W. H. Farley. The score:

Servatius—7, 0, 0, 6, 9, 0, 4, 3, 16, 12, 11, 8, 0, 20, 7, 0, 3, 1, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 39, 2, 0, 0, 0, 8, 3, 17, 11, 9, 0, 1. Total, 200. High runs, 39, 20, 17. Average, 8.22-25.

Farley—0, 0, 2, 0, 14, 2, 2, 3, 0, 0, 1, 1, 3, 0, 3, 2, 3, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, 2, 0, 10, 0, 2, 2, 0, 0, 0, 4, 3, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0