Amusements.

AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—Shall We Forgive Her?
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—The Christian.
BIJOU THEATRE—8:20—The Widow Jones.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast.
CARNEGIE HALL—8:15—Pittsburgh Orchestra.
CASINO—8:15—The Little Duchess.
CRITERION THEATRE—8—Du Barry.
DALY'S—8:20—Frocks and Frills.
EDEN MUSEE—Day and Evening—World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:30—The Wilderness.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:30—Alice of Old Vincennes.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:30—A Message from Mars.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The Liberty Belles.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—Beaucaire.
KEITH'S—12:30 to 10:30—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8—The Toreador.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:30—The Girl and the Judge.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Masquerade Ball.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—Sweet and Twenty.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—8:20—The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—2:15—Second Chamber Music Matinee.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Led Astray.
NEW SAVOY THEATRE—8:30—D'Arcy of the Guards.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—8:15—Florodora.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—1:30 to 10:30—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET—1:30 to 10:30—Varieties.
PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET—1:30 to 10:30—At the White Horse Tavern and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET—1:30 to 10:30—Brixton Burglary and Varieties.
REPUBLIC—8:15—The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith.
VICTORIA—8:15—Francesca da Rimini.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:20—A Gentleman of France.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—The report of the Isthmian Canal Commission, recommending acceptance of the Panama company's offer, was received from the President. ═══ Senate: Mr. Lodge reported the amended Philippine Tariff bill, and Mr. Rawlins, of Utah, acting for the Democrats, offered a substitute; Mr. Frye introduced his Ship Subsidy bill; debate on the Department of Commerce bill continued. ═══ House: The day was spent in debate on the Urgent Deficiency bill.

FOREIGN.—An outline of the itinerary to be followed by Prince Henry during his visit to America, and of the programme to be followed by him in this city and at Washington, was made public at Berlin; the prince will visit Chicago, Milwaukee, Niagara Falls and Boston. ═══ A naval battle between government and rebel fleets took place in the harbor of Panama, resulting in the death of General Alban, the Governor of Panama, and the sinking of the Lautaro, a government vessel, and the Darien, a rebel vessel. ═══ The Venezuelan rebels continue to display great activity, though they were defeated by the government forces in the street fighting on Saturday last at Maracaibo. ═══ The Pan-American Conference agreed to adjourn sine die on January 31. ═══ Lord Cranborne, in Parliament, replying to a question by Mr. Norman, said that Great Britain had declined to join with other European powers in a joint note to President McKinley before the outbreak of the Hispano-American War, because its object was to bring pressure to bear on the American government. ═══ Mr. Chamberlain defended the government policy in South Africa, and said the terms offered to the Boers by Lord Kitchener would not be repeated. ═══ The sugar conference reassembled at Brussels, and the intention of Great Britain to impose a countervailing duty was made known to the delegates. ═══ Miss Stone's captors have agreed to accept $61,000, the ransom offered for her release.

DOMESTIC.—Several important bills were introduced in the legislature by Senator Brackett. ═══ The State Board of Charities made public its report recommending further appropriations. ═══ Correspondence relating to Governor Odell's power to appoint justices was made public. ═══ Andrew Carnegie offered to give $50,000 for a free library building to Lexington, Ky. ═══ Six men were killed and ten injured by a mine explosion in Pictou, Cal. ═══ Fifty sticks of dynamite exploded near Cleveland, Ohio, and probably fatally injured three men, who were working on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railway. ═══ A condemned murderer and three other prisoners sawed their way out of the Jefferson County, Ala., jail, and escaped. ═══ The draft of Rear Admiral Schley's appeal is ready, and the finished document may reach the President on Wednesday.

CITY.—Stocks were weak and lower. ═══ At the coroner's inquest regarding the tunnel disaster, District Attorney Jerome criticised the management of the New-York Central Railroad and ordered the appearance of President Newman as a witness at the inquest on Friday. ═══ Wallace Downey returned from Washington and told of President Roosevelt's interest in the arrangements for the launching of Emperor William's new yacht. ═══ Marconi said he would sail for England to-morrow. ═══ Borough President Cantor said he would have the tablets at the southern end of the Riverside Drive viaduct removed, as they perverted history. ═══ The excise question was discussed at the monthly meeting of the Congregational Club; the Rev. Dr. Burrell spoke against the open Sunday, and Dr. Felix Adler and Father Ducey for it. ═══ Five of the jury which is to try Albert T. Patrick on the charge of murdering William Marsh Rice were selected. ═══ The Mayor appointed forty-six members of the new board of education and seven hospital trustees. ═══ Corporation Counsel Rives said ambiguously worded laws cost the city $100,000 a year.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Warmer; increasing cloudiness, with rain. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 33; lowest, 17; average, 25.

DISCREDITED OPPOSITION.

Opposition to reciprocity with Cuba arises almost exclusively from two domestic sources, to wit, the cane sugar interests of Louisiana and the beet sugar interests of various States. These are eminently respectable industries, worthy of considerate treatment and of a due share of protection. But their opposition to concessions in behalf of Cuban sugar seems to be illogical and to be discredited in advance by the known facts in the case and by their own admissions.

So far as the cane sugar industry is concerned, it is not, we believe, claimed for it that it can ever supply anything like the whole domestic demand. At the present time it is supplying only from one-tenth to one-eighth of the demand, and that proportion shows a tendency to decrease, the consumption increasing more rapidly than the production. The fact is, of course, that the industry is circumscribed by conditions of climate and soil. Since, then, this industry can furnish only one-eighth of our sugar supply, it is not entitled to dictate the terms on which we shall secure the other seven-eighths.

As to the beet sugar industry, it promised ten years ago that by this time it would be supplying our entire demand and exporting besides a million tons a year. How far that promise has failed of fulfilment is seen in the fact that the beet sugar supply is as yet an insignificant fraction of the whole, not large enough to affect materially the domestic market. We may concede the possibility of so extending that industry as to make it supply our entire demand, but there is no reasonable probability of doing so for many years to come. Indeed, we are not sure that the beet sugar production is growing as rapidly as the consumption of sugar. If it is not, that industry is making no real progress toward supplying the demand. On that ground alone, then, as in the case of cane sugar, this opposition to Cuban reciprocity is discredited.

Still more is it discredited by the voluntary declarations of the foremost producers of beet sugar—the very men who are now making that opposition. In 1899 Mr. Oxnard, the recognized head of the beet sugar industry, at least in its opposition to Cuban reciprocity, declared over his own signature that though the Cuban sugar industry should recover from the prostration caused by war, "there is no fear that Cuban "production, even under an annexation to the "United States, can in our day expand to the "point where the United States would become "exporters of sugar instead of importers, and "hence that protection would no longer protect." In other words, no matter how much the beet sugar and Cuban sugar industries may be expanded, they will not in our day be able to supply our domestic demand. What an answer that is to the pretence that beet sugar alone will be able to do so in a short time! Moreover, "annexation to the United States" would mean absolutely free entrance of Cuban sugar to our markets. If the beet sugar interests had nothing to fear from that, on what ground can they consistently oppose entrance of Cuban sugar at half the present tariff rates?

There is really no logical ground for opposition to the proposed reciprocity with Cuba. Cane sugar producers practically say: "We can"not supply the demand, so we insist upon "taxing those who can, and taxing the whole "American people for using more than we can "produce." The beet sugar producers say the same, and add: "We have nothing to fear from "abolition of the entire sugar duty, wherefore "we object to even a reduction of a part of that "duty." What kind of logic is that with which to oppose what the President well calls "weighty reasons of morality and of national interest"?

IN FAVOR OF PANAMA.

The Isthmian Canal Commission has made a supplementary report, unanimously and unequivocally recommending the Panama route as the most practicable and feasible of the routes considered by it. This action fulfils common expectation, and is entirely consistent with the former action of the commission. It will be remembered that in its original report the commission dwelt strongly upon various advantages of the Panama route, but objected to it because of the extortionate price which the French company at that time wanted for its unfinished work. It was pretty evident that that price was all that kept the commission from recommending that route. But the prohibitive price was there, and in those circumstances the commission wisely and prudently recommended the Nicaragua route, which seemed to it the next best, and, with price taken into consideration, the best. Now, however, the circumstances have materially changed. The maladroit Mr. Hutin has been displaced by men who are willing to come to terms on a reasonable basis. The Panama enterprise may now be obtained at a price not exceeding its actual value. In those changed circumstances the commission has done well, has acted both wisely and courageously, in amending its report in accordance therewith.

The report is not final and determinative. That is to say, Congress is not compelled to accept the commission's recommendation. There are undoubtedly other elements of the problem to be considered besides those dealt with in this report. There are the diplomatic aspects of the case, and some of its commercial phases. These and others will receive due consideration. Nevertheless, the report of the commission must have great weight. And that weight will be enhanced by this supplementary report, which shows the commission to be as unbiassed and as courageous as its former work showed it to be intelligent and painstaking. As an expression of expert opinion, and as an impartment of essential information, we may well regard the amended report of the commission as the last word of that sort that is to be spoken in the canal controversy.

It now remains for Congress to act, with the circumspect deliberation and at the same time with the earnestness and promptness which so vast an enterprise deserves. It must be said that current incidents in Colombia are most unfortunate in their tendency to discourage the choice of the Panama route. For months the isthmus has been in the throes of insurrection. United States ships and troops have been needed there to protect American property and rights, and to-day's news tells of a violent recrudescence of the trouble, on the water as well as on the land. The spectacle of rival fleets fighting in what would be one of the terminal harbors of the canal is a suggestive spectacle. It raises the query, What would happen if such an incident occurred when the canal was finished? Would Colombia and her rebels regard the neutrality of the canal and adjacent waters without physical compulsion? The United States has, of course, been able for all these years to maintain the neutrality of the Panama Railroad and to protect it from disturbance, and it could undoubtedly in like manner guard the canal. But there can be no question that Colombia would much more commend her canal route to favorable consideration by keeping the peace somewhat better in those parts.

ILL-ADVISED, OR WORSE.

By showing how untenable his own position is, and thus by contrast indicating the course of wisdom and propriety, Dr. Parkhurst's smart effusions are occasionally useful. Such a result seems likely to follow the publication of his letter to Mayor Low on the excise question, especially since he has taken pains in a supplementary interview to make plainer the truths which he inadvertently suggested in his original outgiving.

"It impresses me," said Dr. Parkhurst yesterday, "that the present excise law will be ex"ceedingly hard to enforce. Roosevelt lent all "his wonderful energy to attain this end, and "we had three dry Sundays as a result. That "does not seem to predict success for any effort "the present administration may make. The "whole police force was used in carrying out "Roosevelt's determination, and there was prac"tically an open field for the perpetration of "other crimes." Nevertheless, Dr. Parkhurst instructs Mayor Low that it is his duty to exhaust all his resources in an effort to enforce a law "that is quite likely unenforceable," and in so doing to create an open field for the perpetration of other crimes. He is, moreover, commanded to do this forthwith, before he has had an opportunity to ascertain essential facts and calculate probable consequences. After due consideration he might conclude that it was possible to do much, and steadily more and more, in the way of preventing violations of the excise law, without exposing the city to an outbreak of other crimes; but that would not suit Dr. Parkhurst, who characteristically chooses to assume charge of the situation and prescribe a course of action which he is convinced would fail to accomplish its particular object while exactly serving the purposes of criminals in general.

It may be theoretically true that a magistrate is equally bound to enforce all laws, but if his resources are inadequate, as in this instance Dr. Parkhurst says that the Mayor's are, he assuredly is not obliged to make an inevitable failure along one line and thereby throw away a certainty of substantial success along other lines at least as important. Whatever Dr. Parkhurst may desire, or mischievously pretend to desire, this community does not want an open field for the perpetration of other crimes to be assured by a futile attempt to enforce the excise law. Suppose that the legislature, in view of the fact that the children are continually running under the wheels of trucks and trolley cars, should pass an act forbidding them to go about the streets at a gait faster than a walk. Would it be Mayor Low's duty to employ the entire police force day and night in preventing violations of that act, to the great satisfaction of thieves, murderers and lawless liquor dealers?

We are not saying, it will be observed, that the excise law is foolish or incapable of being enforced by the whole or a part of the police. We are merely suggesting that, if Dr. Parkhurst knows what he is talking about, the Mayor cannot possibly afford to obey his injunctions, and that if he does not know what he is talking about he would do well to keep still. The problem to which his sensational trifling relates is one which needs clear thinking for its solution.

THE MEXICAN EARTHQUAKE.

The earthquake shock felt in Guerrero and adjacent Mexican States last week seems to have been attended by a larger loss of life than any event of the same kind in that part of the world for a long time. Mexico is peculiarly subject to such disturbances. Almost exactly two years ago she experienced one that was felt all over the republic. Water pipes were broken, railways interrupted and the walls of great buildings badly cracked, and yet few persons were killed. While, on the other hand, the mortality in and near Chilpancingo last week was appalling, the vibration did not seriously disturb the national capital, only three hundred miles to the northward. It was felt there, but did little damage.

The coincidence between the earthquake in Guerrero and a fresh eruption of Colima is only one of many already on record. Another recent instance was that afforded by Italy in the summer of 1899. Etna developed special activity and Rome was slightly shaken at almost the same instant. It has been noticed that volcanic action sometimes precedes and sometimes follows an earthquake. In the former case, it is believed, the presence of water in the lava leads to a terrific explosion, and the tremors which are felt many miles away result from that phenomenon. When the order is reversed a different explanation is offered. Many earthquakes, no doubt, are due to a readjustment in badly crumpled rock strata, like those of mountains, made necessary by shrinkage or other forces at work there. Possibly one part of the crust will sink and another rise. A number of narrow fissures are usually produced, and if one of them should occur in a neighboring volcano lava which might not otherwise be able to escape will be liberated and an eruption of moderate violence ensue. Colima, like the city of Chilpancingo, is near the Pacific coast of Mexico, but some three hundred miles away. The distance of the provincial capital of Guerrero from the volcano and the awful force of the shock at the former render it probable that the earthquake came first on this occasion.

THE CAMERA SPY.

A recent report from Manila shows that the enterprising photographers who go to the Philippine Islands for the purpose of securing information as to the fortifications find their business a precarious one, and the calling has consequently lost its charm.

Two German tourists with complete photographic outfits had succeeded in making pictures of every gun and fortification on the island of Corregidor when they were discovered by an officer, who, according to the report, ordered them to "light out," after destroying their plates. When the German photographers were reprimanded one of them excused himself by saying that he had "seen no signs up."

The value of the photographic camera in the Philippine Islands cannot be overestimated. It has done much toward bringing them nearer to the people of the United States, and the reports of the various commanding officers to the authorities at Washington are specially interesting because of their numerous photographic illustrations. But the camera is a dangerous weapon also, and General Chaffee will receive the thanks of his superiors for preventing its misuse in the Far East. The spy in the form of the tourist or the photographic amateur has found the gates of fortified places in the United States closed against him for several years, and it seems that his day in the colonies is also over.

PRESERVING GOOD OLD NAMES.

One of the "unconsidered trifles" of the new charter of this city, worthy of much consideration and commendation, is the way in which it revives, restores and, we may hope, perpetuates the good old local names of the metropolis, which in the last generation or two have been partly perverted from their true application and partly forgotten—merged in the engulfing generalization of New-York. These names belong to history. They are themselves history. They deserve perpetuation, and their perpetuation is necessary to the right remembrance of the origin and development of the metropolis, just as is the perpetuation of such names as Westminster, Greenwich and Lambeth, in London, and the Cité, Belleville and Montmartre, in Paris. The "Local Improvement Districts" will in various other ways be of benefit to the city. In restoring the good old neighborhood names they will perform a unique service.

The names of Bowling Green and the Bowery have been in no danger of being forgotten. But Corlears, Greenwich, Chelsea and Hudson have long been names and nothing more to far too many people of this city. It is to be doubted if a tithe of New-Yorkers of the present generation could offhand define Kip's Bay. Even important Yorkville has in late years been largely ignored. Murray Hill has held its own better than most other local names, though it, too, has suffered some forgetfulness. On the other hand, Harlem has been unduly magnified and exploited, having been applied—of course, most improperly—to all Manhattan Island north of Central Park, and even to some territory beyond the Harlem River. The new charter does well in reminding us that Harlem is merely a small district on the East Side between Yorkville and the Harlem River. The general name of Riverside is given to the "upper West Side," which is not an historic name, though an appropriate one, and which covers more than one other name of local and historic significance. This latter is also true of Washington Heights, the name given to the upper end of the island above One-hundred-and-tenth and One-hundred-and-twentieth sts. The good old names of Bloomingdale, Carmansville, Inwood, etc., must therefore look to other means for perpetuation. The same is to be said of The Bronx, where Morrisania and Chester cover a score of fine local names which we would not willingly have forgotten. The other boroughs are scarcely as rich in names of historic significance. But it is pleasant to see such names as The Heights, Red Hook, Bay Ridge, Bedford, Flatbush, Bushwick and Williamsburg officially perpetuated.

It will be well to continue this good work of preserving historic names in every appropriate way. The arithmetical system of street nomenclature in the central portion of the Borough of Manhattan will doubtless always be retained, though its further extension is unlikely. So, too, will the numerical names of elevated railroad stations in this borough be retained, and the same system may be largely applied to the rapid transit subway. But it would be a thousand pities for the steam railroads ever to abandon such station names as Mott Haven, Kingsbridge, Fordham, West Chester, Bartow and the like. We have already referred to the desirability of calling the new East River bridges, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, respectively the Williamsburg, Ravenswood and Bowery bridges. The same principle may well be observed in naming new parks, libraries, schools and other public institutions. These old names are landmarks of the past. They may also be made things of both utility and beauty for the present and for all time.

LO, THE POOR INDIAN.

Are the untutored tribesmen of the plains to be compelled to give up the wearing of long hair, the painting of their faces, their traditional raiment of skins and of blankets, their savage armories of tomahawks and hunting knives, their moccasins, their immemorial pastimes and dances, their primeval habits, the shelter of the tepee and the wigwam, the gatherings around camp fires, the smoking of pipes of peace, the banquets on the flesh of fat young puppies, the chanting of death songs, the keen eyed following of trails, and all the customs and characteristics which have come down from the dusky ages when the red men roamed from sea to sea and had never seen a paleface or heard the sound of powder or known the taste of firewater?

Is Lo to be shorn of every last, lingering touch of the picturesque, the romantic? So the Commissioner of Indian Affairs seems to be planning. Are there no genuine, old fashioned barbarians to be left except among the college football teams, the warriors of pendulous tresses? Are the sachems and braves of ancient lineage and long descent to be reduced to the ignominy of shedding their typical attire and of encasing themselves in Baxter-st. "hand-me-downs" and "Plymouth Rock trousers"? And must their lofty brows be crowned with second hand "stovepipes"? Does the Commissioner of Indian Affairs desire to debase the unfettered wanderers of the prairies to the level of the "squaw men" of East Fourteenth-st.?

On icy asphalt many ill shod horses have been slipping and tumbling recently. Every instinct of humanity and even of common decency requires that they shall receive better care.

How many bands and orchestras will be playing "God Save the King," "The Watch on the Rhine," "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia," "America" and "The Star Spangled Banner" this year! A far greater number than ever before. Innumerable will be the hearty handclasps over sea, the exchanges of friendly greetings, the expressions of sincerest amity and goodwill.

Our new Commissioner of Street Cleaning is doing all he can to dispose of street sweepings in such a way that suburban fields may be fertilized by using them, and he hopes to put an end to the wasteful and expensive method of sending them outside of Sandy Hook, to be scattered in the ocean. What a relief and advantage it will be if all this material can be used to enrich farms within thirty or forty miles or more from our City Hall, and if the Long Island and New-Jersey summer resorts on the beaches can be saved from defilement by our metropolitan refuse!

Welcome airs from the West bring tidings that the industrious hen has broken the egg corner. It was a fragile foundation, that of mere eggshells, upon which was heaped the ponderous effort to establish this ambitious edifice of speculation.

In these nights Venus flames out with brilliancy enough to cast shadows, a phenomenon seldom noticed. Whether it bode "some new eruption to the state" or is merely a piece of sidereal fireworks set off to celebrate Prince Henry's visit, the coronation or Tammany's downfall can only be guessed at, but the spectacle is interesting, whatever its cause or implications may be.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"There was a picturesque incident," says "The London Chronicle," "at the opening of the Bendigo Gold Jubilee Exhibition by the Earl of Hopetoun, Governor General of the Commonwealth. Very few of the pioneers who dug for the precious metal on the newly discovered Bendigo gold field of half a century ago have survived to witness this jubilee celebration. One of the little group of graybeards is Sir John McIntyre, who has been Mayor of Bendigo, its representative in the Victorian Parliament and a Minister of the Crown. His celebration of the jubilee took the form of dressing himself in the identical garb which he wore as a gold digger in 1852—a red shirt, white moleskin trousers and soft felt hat. Lord Hopetoun was much amused at meeting a knight and ex-minister in this unconventional attire."

Ascum—What's that boy of yours doing now?
Poppers—He's got a job in the bank, and he's going to be president of that bank some day.
Ascum—Bright, eh?
Poppers—Well, sir, he can sign his name so nobody on earth can make it out.—(Philadelphia Press.

In the world's race after the rolling dollars Uncle Sam comes in far ahead. The Treasury Bureau of Statistics has just received the Year Book of "The London Daily Mail" for 1902, in which the United States heads the list of wealthy nations with £16,250,000,000 to her credit. Great Britain comes second with £11,806,000,000; France third, with £9,690,000,000, and fourth, Germany, with £8,052,000,000. Russia is last of the principal nations, having to her credit only £6,425,000,000.

It is also satisfactory to see that of these five nations the United States has the smallest national debt—£221,000,000. Germany's debt is £651,000,000; that of the United Kingdom £706,000,000; that of Russia, £711,000,000, and that of France £1,239,000,000.

The same list also shows the United States to be the largest wheat producer, her crop for 1901 being 480,000,000 bushels, over double that of Russia, next on the list.

"I understand," said the customer, "that you keep photygrafts of all the prominent men."
"Yes, sir, we do," replied the dealer.
"Well, my name's Hon. Jabez Perkins, Mayor of Pettyville, Illinoy. Lemme have one o' mine."—(Philadelphia Press.

Eli Minch, known as the "learned farmer," of Bridgeton, N. J., who died the other day, recently made the following confession: "I have never been married or in love, never smoked, chewed, or touched a drop of beer or other intoxicants; never played dominos, checkers or cards of any kind, and cannot tell one card from another. I have never been to a play, even in church, or a circus, never saw the inside of a theatre, have never skated with a girl on the ice, although I was when a boy considered quite a skater, and I think few men experienced the pleasure that I did when a young man."

The irritable master of the house, waking from a troubled nap and hearing no noise downstairs called out to his daughter:
"Melissa, I wonder if that snobbish young squirt of a Caddleigh, who comes here five or six evenings in the week, knows what I think of him."
"Yes, sir," answered the cheerful voice of a young man in the hall below, "I think he does."—(Chicago Tribune.

Noting the introduction of the baked peanut in London, "The Pall Mall Gazette" observes: "We do not know whether that excellent feature of British civilization, the hot potato, flourishes on winter nights at the street corners of New-York. Probably it does; but if it does not, there should be an opening for some good Samaritan with an eye to business to show our cousins that they have not got a monopoly of good things. However, we welcome the peanut—more familiar to us as the monkey nut—as a highly desirable immigrant, and have no doubt that he has come to stay."

A Man of Honor.—Weary Walker—No, ma'am, I ain't dirty from choice. I'm bound by honor. I wrote a testimonial fur a soap maker onct, an' promised "to use no udder."
Mrs. Housekeep—Well, why not use that?
Weary Walker—Because, ma'am, that firm failed jist after the Civil War.—(Catholic Standard and Times.

For using the Polish word "zobe" instead of the German word "bier," an officer in the Austrian army has just been sentenced to six months' imprisonment on bread and water.

The centenarian was puzzled. "I don't know what to do," he mused. "If I say I never drank whiskey in all my life I can get half a column of pure reading matter in the village paper; on the other hand, if I say I have always used it I can get two columns and my picture through the whiskey concern."—(Philadelphia Record.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Jan. 20 (Special).—It was a bright, warm day, and the ice on the little pond in front of the south windows of the White House had melted, so that the Roosevelt boys and their playmates missed an afternoon skating for the first time in a week or more. At 3:30 o'clock the President mounted his horse and went for a ride. He returned after dark. In the forenoon there was a host of visitors, who occupied every seat in the reception room. Early in the afternoon one of the secretaries gave out the Canal Commission's report, and after a little excitement among the newspaper men the busy air around the executive office disappeared. The President took luncheon with his family at the usual noon hour. There will be a large crowd at the Congressional reception next Thursday, it is expected, as it is the last official affair but one on the White House schedule before Prince Henry arives next month.

One of the largest checks signed at the White House in this Administration was the one which Secretary Long had the President sign this morning, for $376,000, to be turned over to Minister Wu for the Chinese Government, in payment for the silver captured by marines at Tien-Tsin last year.

Colonel Metcalf and Mr Mulvane, of Kansas, were among the callers. Colonel Metcalf said that the charges against him of ordering the killing of a Filipino were made to defeat his nomination as pension agent at Topeka, and he would have no difficulty in showing that they are based on an affidavit which was withdrawn by the man who made it.

Among the other callers to-day were Representative Hepburn, Delegate Rodey, Solomon Luna, Captain Forte, H. C. Baker, L. A. Baker, Senators Spooner, Quarles, Penrose, Kean, Foraker and McLaurin, Representatives Tawney, Crowley, Lessler, Beidler, Needham, Jones, of Washington; Bartlett and Neville.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, Jan. 20 (Special).—Count Von Haacke, second secretary to the German Embassy, has been sent on a special diplomatic mission to the West Indies, and will therefore be assigned to a European post.

Baron Ambrozy, secretary of the Austrian Legation, has been recalled and will be succeeded by Baron Frederick von Frankenstein. Baron Frankenstein is a bachelor.

Charles Page Bryan, United States Minister to Brazil, who has been in this country on leave of absence for the last two months, called at the State Department to-day to say farewell before returning to his post. He will sail from New-York to-morrow.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 20 (Special).—The Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill entertained at dinner to-night the German Ambassador, Secretary and Mrs. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Newlands, Mr. and Mrs. Merriam, Representative Littauer, Admiral Kenny, Mr. and Mrs. Peirce, Mrs. Cruger, Miss Paulding, Charles Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. James Pinchot and Mrs. Dorman Steel.

Miss Merriam entertained at dinner to-night Miss Ruth Hanna, Miss Chapin, Miss De Peyster, Miss Annie McCauley, Miss Sadie Cobb, Miss Townsend, Mr. Hagner, Mr. Buchanan, Lieutenant Clark, Mr. Woolley, Mauri Cobb, Dr. Owen and W. H. Merriam.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. W. Seward Webb's dinner and reception, the ball given by Mrs. William T. Douglas at Sherry's and the opera claimed the attention of society last night, and there were many who, beginning with the opera, paid their respects to Mrs. Webb, and then wound up the night with the beautiful dance given by Mrs. Douglas.

Mrs. Webb's entertainment was in honor of Senator Depew and his bride, and after a dinner of sixteen a reception followed, which was attended by some four hundred people, most of whom were presented by Mrs. Webb to Mrs. Depew, who assisted her in receiving them. Lander's orchestra played throughout the evening, a supper following the reception.

The ball of Mrs. Douglas was given for her daughter Sybil and for her niece, Miss Adelaide Randolph, the stepdaughter of William C. Whitney. The dancing took place in the big ballroom at Sherry's, which was decorated after the same fashion as for the Bachelors' Ball. The music gallery was hidden behind screens of Southern smilax, through which thousands of tiny electric lights glittered, and American Beauty roses were used in the greatest abundance for the decorations, suspended from the doorways and windows in hanging baskets, appliqued to background of green, in vases, in torch holders; in fact, there were American Beauty roses everywhere. The dance was a rather late one, many of the guests coming on from Mrs. Webb's reception. It was nearly 1 o'clock when supper was served at small tables decorated with centrepieces of American Beauty roses. The menu was as follows:

Bouillon d'huitres en tasse.
Coquille St. Jacques.
Mignon de bœuf à la Riche. Pommes surprises.
Chaud froid Régence. Salade russe.
Glacé fantasie.
Gateaux. Bonbons.
Champagne. Café. Apollinaris.

Elisha Dyer, jr., dancing with Miss Douglas, and Craig Wadsworth, dancing with Miss Randolph, led the cotillon, which followed the supper. The favors included hunting crops, velvet bags, decorated canes, penwipers and similar knickknacks devised by Mrs. Collins, and at the close of the cotillon there was another seated supper. Over eight hundred invitations had been issued, among those asked being:

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, jr.	Mr. and Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks.	Mrs. Richard Irvin.
Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting.	Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, jr.	Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden.
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis A. Chanler.	Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Baylies.
Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr.	Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting.
Mr. and Mrs. Murray W. Dodge.	Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield.
Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen.	Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Griswold.	Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Dodge.
Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, jr.	Mr. and Mrs. John Emery.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven.	Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hammond.	Mr. and Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt.
Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, jr.	Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer.
Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay.	Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hamilton.
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kernochan.	Mr. and Mrs. William Jay.
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore.	Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Marshall.	Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence.
Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer.	Mr. and Mrs. C. Mackay.
Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Post.	Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.
Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.	Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, jr.
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane.	Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart.	Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Satterlee.
Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly.	Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer.
Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson.	Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener, jr.
Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb.	Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Vanderbilt.	Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt.
Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, jr.	Mrs. Astor.
	Mrs. Gambrill.
	Mrs. James P. Kernochan.

Dinners were given last night by Miss Delia Gurnee at her home, in Fifth-ave.; by Colonel and Mrs. William Jay at their home, in East Seventy-second-st.; by Mrs. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., at their home, in West Thirty-sixth-st., and by Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Zabriskie at their home, in Fifth-ave.

William Bayard Blackwell gave his bachelor dinner last night at Delmonico's, his guests including Erskine Hewitt, who is to be best man on the occasion of his marriage to Miss Beatrice Bogert on Thursday at 3 p. m.; Killaen Van Rensselaer, Cornelius Agnew, George Agnew, Hiram Smith, Elmer Green and Francis Riggs.

Earlier in the day there was Albert Morris Bagby's musical at the Waldorf-Astoria, with Suzanne Adams, Gregory Hast and Leo Stern as principal attractions. Among those present were Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Charles F. Winthrop, Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. James A. Burden, sr., Mrs. James A. Burden, jr., Mrs. John H. Hammond, Miss Amy Townsend, Miss Adelaide Randolph, Mrs. Richard Irwin, Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, Mrs. James W. Gerard, sr., Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge, Mrs. Edward Reeve-Merritt, Mrs. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. J. H. Bradford, Miss Ward McAllister, Miss Ruth Lawrence and Miss Alice Preston.

Mrs. Seth Barton French gave a large card party in the afternoon; Mrs. Seymour Cromwell had an "at home" at her house, in East Fifty-third-st., her mother, Mrs. Stephen Suydam Whitney, receiving with her, while there was also an entertainment at the Berkeley Lyceum in aid of the Home Garden Society, in which a number of fashionable women are interested.

On the social programme for to-day is the musical given by Mrs. William Douglas Sloane at her house, in West Fifty-second-st., at which Mme. Emma Eames and David Bispham will sing.

Mrs. Frederick J. De Peyster will give an "at home" this afternoon at the Elihu Root house, in East Sixty-ninth-st., which she has leased for the winter.

Another of the Fortnightly dances will take place to-night at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The Sin-Som Theatre Club will have its last meeting of the season to-night. The club will attend the performance of "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," and after the play will go to Delmonico's for supper, which is to be followed by a dance.

Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Mrs. William P. Douglas and Mrs. William A. Street are the committee in charge of the entertainment to be given this afternoon by the Ladies' Auxiliary Society of the Lying-in Hospital, in the new hospital building, at Seventeenth-st. and Second-ave., from 3 till 6 o'clock.

A dramatic entertainment in aid of the Summer Rest Society at Woodcliff, N. J., will take place this afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria under fashionable patronage. Mrs. Fiske and her company will appear in Mrs. Oscar Berringer's play entitled "A Bit of Old Chelsea."

Miss Marion Mason, the fiancée of R. T. Wilson, jr., who for some time past has been staying with her aunt, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, at the latter's house on Fifth-ave., leaves town to-day for her home in Boston.

The Monday Afternoon Dancing Class, consisting of young girl friends of Miss Dorothy Whitney, met yesterday afternoon at the home of William C. Whitney on Fifth-ave.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin have left town and are at Aiken, where they occupy the Decart cottage until their own house is ready for occupancy, at the beginning of next month.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Breese left town for Aiken yesterday, where they will spend the remainder of the season.

Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, who arrived last week from Paris, is staying at the Cambridge. J. Clinch Smith is at Aiken.

Mrs. Adair is staying at the Cambridge, and will sail soon for England. Mrs. James W. Wadsworth and Miss Wadsworth are likewise at the Cambridge.

Miss Margaret Cameron and Roderick Cameron returned to town yesterday from staying with the Marquise de Talleyrand Perigord, at Chatsworth, where the clubhouse was thronged over Sunday with members of the fashionable set of New-York and Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly will give a dinner on Thursday, and Mrs. Ogden Mills will have a dinner party to-morrow night.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones have returned to town from their place in North Carolina.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt are at Palm Beach, Florida. Ralph N. Ellis is likewise staying there.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt go abroad next month, and after a brief stay in England with General the Honorable Herbert and Mrs. Eaton, will proceed to the Riviera for a month's stay.

WEDDINGS.

Lieutenant Colonel Frederick E. Weeks, ex-Assistant Adjutant General of the State of New-York, a member of the 1st Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and at present Assistant District Attorney of Westchester County, married Miss Katharine Agnes Halpin, of Yonkers, at her home yesterday, the Rev. Charles R. Corley, rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, officiating. The best man was Colonel Dayton C. Belknap, of Tarrytown, a member of the 71st Regiment. The maid of honor was Miss Hester Gibson, of New-York City. After a tour of the South Colonel and Mrs. Weeks will settle in Tarrytown.

Montclair, N. J., Jan. 20 (Special).—Miss Ruby F. Greene, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David F. Greene, of Park-st., and Edward D. Carter—both of Montclair—were married in Trinity Presbyterian Church this afternoon. The Rev. Orville Reed, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Carter, of New-York City. Miss Harriet Greene, the bride's sister, was maid of honor, and Robert Carter, of Montclair, was best man. The ushers were Thomas Carter, of Montclair, and Howard Carter, Norman Carter and Henry Cochrane, all of New-York. A reception followed the wedding.

JUNIOR "PROM" AT YALE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

New-Haven, Conn., Jan. 20.—The teas held in the campus rooms this afternoon were among the most noteworthy of the social functions. Clive Du Val, of Brooklyn, son of Senator Depew's private secretary, gave a large reception, Mrs. Horace Du Val acting as hostess. Cards were sent out to meet Miss Roosevelt, of New-York, a niece of President Roosevelt, and Miss Auchincloss. "The Jolly Eight," of the junior class, occupying apartments in Fayerweather Hall, gave a tea in their study. The junior tea given by Mrs. Joseph B. Sargent was the chief event of the afternoon, and crowds of juniors and their guests were present. At the St. Anthony german after the concert the cotillon was led by F. R. Scovel with Miss Scovel, of New-York.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

On the steamer Ivernia, which arrived here from Liverpool yesterday, were E. Clarke Baily, Wilson Baily, Dr. G. B. Clark, Captain H. G. Clarkson, Captain John Cook, Mrs. B. de Koven, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gair Macomber, Mrs. E. Redway, Dr. J. B. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Hope-Simpson and J. W. Hoyt.

Booked to sail to-day for Cherbourg, Plymouth and Bremen on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse are Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. B. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Jules S. Bache and family, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brooks, Miss E. Virginia Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. George Blumenthal, Henry J. Duveen, James C. Parrish, Miss C. H. Parrish, Captain and Mrs. Leonhard Mark, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Minzesheimer, Dr. John G. Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Livingston, Miss Livingston, Charles T. Yerkes, Senora de Morla Vicuna and family, of Valparaiso; Mrs. William Thaw, George D. Sproul, Dr. W. H. Solf, German Governor of Samoa; Mr. and Mrs. John L. Denton, Mrs. G. Hurlburt, Edward Shepard Hewitt, Norman Lamont and Herbert T. King.

Some of the passengers on the Mesaba, which arrived here from London yesterday, were Dr. and Mrs. Alexander, James Anderson, Miss Clark, Colonel N. B. Knight, Mrs. J. S. Lounsberry, Miss Alice Lounsberry and Miss Helen Parker.

London, Jan. 20.—The White Star Line steamer Oceanic, which is to sail from Liverpool on January 22, via Queenstown on January 23, for New-York, will have among her passengers Paderewski, the pianist, and his wife; Sir Weetman Pearson, M. P.; George Grossmith, the actor, and Lieutenant General Sir Henry Geary.

PERSONAL NOTES.

"The Hartford Times" is informed that the Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, of Worcester, is apparently the man who will be chosen the first Bishop of the new Episcopal diocese of Western Massachusetts, and that he will accept the office.

"The Boston Transcript" says: "Among those who saw Robert Fulton's steamboat, the Clermont, the first steamboat to make a successful trip up the Hudson River, was a young girl who lived in Fishkill, N. Y. That young girl now is Mrs. David B. Stamp, of Finchville, Mass., where she celebrated the 108th anniversary of her birth on Saturday last."

"The London Chronicle" says: "Mr. Frederic Harrison, who delivered his twenty-second annual New Year's address to the Positivists in Newton Hall yesterday, is, in spite of his seventy years, as vigorous as ever, and his vocabulary of forcible epithets applicable to things that he does not approve of becomes more forcible with advancing age."

Robert Louis Stevenson was particularly attached to the "v" in his name, and utterly averse to the "ph" form of spelling. Letters of admiring autograph hunters did not often draw him, but one day in Samoa a letter arrived containing praise so judicious that he said, "That I must answer." Then his eye caught the envelope, addressed to R. L. Stephenson. "Step hence, Stephen-son!" he cried, and, crumpling the offending missive, flung it on the fire.

Representative Littlefield, of Maine, is the fastest talker in the House. He is a terror to the official stenographers. Henry U. Johnson, of Indiana, who served several terms in Congress, was probably the fastest speaker ever in the House. He talked more than three hundred words a minute. Mr. Littlefield sometimes gets very close to the three hundred mark.

RALPH VOORHEES GIVES TO INDIA.

Ralph Voorhees, of Clinton, Hunterdon County, N. J., has just given $25,000 to the General Board of Missions of the Reformed Church to found a college at Vellore, Madras, India. This makes $100,000 which Mr. Voorhees has given to church purposes in the last two years. The giver is an uncle of Governor Voorhees, has been blind for years and has large banking interests. On Christmas, 1897, he distributed $60,000 among relatives, and Governor Voorhees received $10,000.