Amusements.

AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—Shall We Forgive Her?
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8—The Christian.
BIJOU THEATRE—8:20—The Widow Jones.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2—8—The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast.
CASINO—8:15—The Little Duchess.
CRITERION THEATRE—8—Du Barry.
DALY'S—2:10—8:20—Frocks and Frills.
EDEN MUSEE—Day and Evening—World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—2:15—8:30—The Wilderness.
GARDEN THEATRE—2:15—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.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8—Der Ausflug In's Sittliche.
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 THEATRE—2—8:30—Sweet and Twenty.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—8:20—The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Messaline.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Led Astray.
NEW SAVOY THEATRE—8:30—D'Arcy of the Guards.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—2—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—2—Magda—8:15—The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith.
VICTORIA—2:15—8:15—Francesca da Rimini.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—2:15—8:20—A Gentleman of France.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: Debate on the Philippine Tariff bill began, the opening speeches being made by Mr. Lodge for the Republicans and Mr. Rawlins for the Democrats; an irrigation bill was introduced by Mr. Hansbrough. ==== House: The Urgent Deficiency bill was under consideration, irrigation and the Philippine question being the principal subjects of discussion.

FOREIGN.—Lord Cranborne's answer to Henry Norman's question regarding Britain's attitude on the Spanish-American War was received with satisfaction. ==== Winston Churchill and Sir William Vernon-Harcourt made speeches criticising the policy of the British Government in South Africa. ==== Anniversary services were held in commemoration of the death of Queen Victoria. ==== The French Minister to China refused to present his credentials until reparation for the murder of a priest was made. ==== Aubrey Thomas De Vere, the poet, died in England. ==== The French Foreign Minister in a speech in the Chamber of Deputies, declared France's foreign relations to be satisfactory. ==== The wedding of the Hon. Arthur O'Neill and Lady Annabel Crewe-Milnes took place in London. ==== The money for the ransom of Miss Stone and her companion has been forwarded to Americans treating for the missionaries' release.

DOMESTIC.—Admiral Schley's appeal from the findings of the court of inquiry was presented to President Roosevelt. ==== The President nominated Dr. P. M. Rixey for surgeon general of the navy. ==== Controller Ridgely made a statement on the condition of the national banks, which shows the business prosperity prevailing throughout the country. ==== United States Senators Allison and Dolliver were re-elected by the legislature of Iowa. ==== Governor Taft returned from the Philippines, and talked encouragingly of the conditions in the islands. ==== Seven men were burned to death in a West Virginia mining camp. ==== It was announced that the creed revision committee of the Presbyterian Church had completed its work and drafted an outline of a short declaration of belief. ==== The promenade of the Junior Class at Yale last night was unusually brilliant.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and irregular. ==== Franklin Murphy was inaugurated Governor of New-Jersey at Trenton. ==== It was announced that Richard Croker would sail for England this morning. ==== Mayor Low made known the names of the committee to receive Prince Henry. The Reform Club excise conference decided to urge the extension of Sunday liquor selling privileges to restaurants and an election in the spring to decide the question of Sunday opening of saloons. ==== Alderman Goodman wrote to President Fornes, of the Board of Aldermen declining the leadership of the majority, because he was not appointed chairman of the finance committee of the board. ==== The annual meeting of the New-York Zoological Society was held, and ex-Governor Levi P. Morton was elected president. ==== The City Club sent word to Mayor Low that it had been informed that the city had been swindled in asphalt paving.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Rain in the early morning, probably turning to snow, followed by clearing, colder weather. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 47 degrees; lowest, 31; average, 39.

STREET AND SIDEWALK EVILS.

A genuine boon of no small magnitude will be conferred upon the city if Commissioner Woodbury secures the enactment and the enforcement of his ordinance for the removal of snow and ice from sidewalks. The present law, requiring the owner or occupant of property to clear snow and ice from the sidewalk and gutter, is in innumerable cases disregarded. It is seldom regarded at all in the case of vacant lots or vacant houses. Often the occupant of a corner house will clear the sidewalk at the front, but not touch the much longer stretch at the side of the house. Theoretically, a fine may be imposed in every such case. Practically, such fines are not imposed; or if they are, they are quite ineffective for the purpose. Every snowstorm sees the law openly disregarded in thousands of cases, not only in the outskirts, but in the densely occupied residence parts of the city.

In some way, too, the sidewalks should be kept reasonably clean after the snow and ice have been removed. In some parts of the city, where the streets run at considerable gradients, the sidewalks are used as coasting grounds by children, and even by adults. In such places some people refrain from clearing off the snow, in order that the sport may not be marred, while the coasters deliberately shovel back the snow upon such parts of the sidewalk as have been cleared, so as to make good sledding unbroken from end to end of the block. The result is, of course, that the sidewalk is kept coated with hardworn snow or ice, making pedestrianism difficult and dangerous in an extreme degree. All this is in flagrant violation of the law. Yet it is done. It is done not surreptitiously by children, but before their parents' eyes and with their parents' knowledge, assent, and even co-operation. The pedestrian on such a street must not only balance himself as though walking a tight rope, but also must be on the alert to dodge swiftly rushing sleds laden with children, youths, and even adults. If he attempts to assert his rights he is promptly bombarded with abuse and snowballs, and a remonstrance addressed to the parents of the offending children merely brings upon him their reproaches for "being so mean as to try to interfere with children's fun."

The evil does not stop at the curb line. The roadway is oftener used for coasting purposes than the sidewalk. And it is thus used, especially in the case of asphalted streets, to such an extent sometimes as to render it impassable by horses. On some fine residence streets of this city in the last fortnight the spectacle has been seen of tradesmen's delivery wagons stopped at the corner and the goods carried halfway down the block by hand, and even of the public garbage carts similarly stopped and the garbage cans carried half the length of the block for emptying, the reason being that the street had been used for coasting until it was too slippery for horses to walk on it. On some of the coldest days of this month, on those same streets, occupants of the houses were seen carrying out buckets of water and pouring it upon the roadway, to make fresh ice for coasting at points where the original coating of snow and ice had been worn through to the asphalt.

Coasting is an exhilarating sport, and the innocent pleasures of youth should not be marred by needless interference. But it is a violation of law, and a gross abuse against reason and justice, to make such use of public highways as unfits them for the purposes for which they are designed; and public highways are designed for traffic by pedestrians and vehicles, not for skating and coasting. One of these days, it is hoped, all snow and ice will be promptly and entirely removed from all city streets. Until that good time comes it should be the aim of the municipal administrators to prevent the aggravation of necessary evils to an unnecessary degree.

BRITISH FRIENDSHIP IN 1898.

Lord Cranborne did not on Monday, in answer to Mr. Norman's inquiry, remove entirely the veil of diplomatic reserve from the international doings of 1898 concerning the United States and Spain. It was well that he did not; that, indeed, he could not do so. He did, however, raise the veil sufficiently to corroborate what has hitherto been stated on other and quite independent authority. That is that, no matter what any other power may or may not have done or desired to do, it was Great Britain that made her friendship for us effective in those trying times, and that stood as a lion in the path against any European coalition against the United States. That is a fact which has long been known to those acquainted with the circumstances of the case and not too prejudiced to be willing to know the truth. It is agreeable to have it publicly and officially reaffirmed by one of the men most completely conversant with the facts, and one, moreover, whose character and position are the strongest guarantees of sincerity.

What Lord Cranborne said was briefly this: That just before the outbreak of the Spanish-American War other European powers in several notes suggested that Great Britain should join in a united expression—to the United States—of hope that peace might be preserved; that Great Britain agreed to do so, but—let it be noted—only after ascertaining from President McKinley that such action would not be displeasing to the United States, and that the British Government declined to have anything to do with subsequent proposals which seemed to hint at trying to put pressure upon the United States in behalf of Spain. Nothing is better known than that on April 7, 1898, the representatives of the great powers did present a joint note to the President expressing a benevolent hope that the peace might be kept, and that the President made a suitable reply. The impression was, and is, that that incident was welcomed by the President and by this nation. It is interesting to know that Great Britain took pains to make sure that it would thus be welcomed before participating in it, and we should be glad to have equal assurance that all the other powers were similarly punctilious in consulting the wishes of this country. In regard to the later proposals, which appear to have been almost tantamount to intervention, their execution seems to have been conditioned upon British acquiescence, and Great Britain's prompt refusal to countenance them is therefore to be assumed to have caused their abandonment. In short, Great Britain would have nothing to do with the case, save in a way known to be welcome to the United States, and she unhesitatingly set herself against any scheme which might be suspected of unfriendliness to this country.

We have said that Lord Cranborne did not and could not reveal the whole truth. That is to say, he did not and could not declare the identity of the Continental powers which made the various proposals negatived by the British Government. The keeping of such secrets is essential to the maintenance of amity and confidence among the nations. It gives some obstreperous folk a chance to challenge the truth by refusing to believe it unless these unrevealable facts are revealed, just as Smith might say he would not believe Jones was not a wife beater unless Mrs. Jones would publicly show that her shoulders were unscarred. Such contentions will have no weight with judicious minds. Neither will ill feeling be aroused between this country and Europe from the prima facie inference that most of the great powers were parties to the proposals in question. The French Government was pretty hot for intervention against us during our Civil War, but that fact has not caused this country to regard the French nation with less affection and confidence. If, in our quarrel with Spain, Austria was moved to sympathize with Spain because the Spanish Queen Regent was an Austrian archduchess, and France because of racial affinities and financial interests, and Russia because of her alliance with France, why, what of that? Those were respectable and reasonable motives. We cannot expect all European countries to side with us against one of their own number any more than they can expect us always to side with them against some American State. It would be unreasonable for us to cherish wrath against them for sympathizing with Spain, just as it would be for them to be angry with us for standing by Mexico in 1865-'67 and by Venezuela in 1895.

The question which concerns the United States is not who was Spain's friend, but who was our friend. That question has now been answered to the satisfaction, as it seems to us, of every reasonable mind. Great Britain was our friend. She refused to countenance any act or any word which might be unacceptable to the United States, and by such refusal she precluded the possibility of any concerted movement against us. That was practical and effective friendship, which will always be gratefully remembered.

THE POPE REBUKES FRENCH ROYALISTS.

Monsignor Péchenard, who has just returned to Paris from Rome, where he had an interview with the Pope, has brought back a message to the Catholics of France from the Pontiff which may have far reaching effects on the political situation in that country. With a few exceptions French Catholics, of course, opposed the passage of the Associations bill, and in taking this attitude they doubtless had the approval of the Vatican; for whatever else might be said in favor of the bill, it certainly antagonized great and important interests in the Catholic Church. That Catholics, therefore, should look upon the measure as fraught with danger to the Church in France was entirely natural, and in doing what they could to defeat it they could be reasonably sure of the friendly sympathy of the Pope.

But, according to Monsignor Péchenard, Leo XIII is angry at a small group of anti-republican Catholics who opposed the Associations bill, not on broad grounds of justice and morality, but solely because they believed that the republic must per se be opposed by all good Catholics, who should labor for the restoration of the monarchy. In the opinion of the Pontiff these men, though ostensibly working for the interests of the Church, really put the Church in a false position, and he holds them largely responsible for the passage of the bill. He is more than ever convinced that the only way to make the French Republic act with fairness and justice to the Catholic Church is for Catholics to accept it frankly and without any reserve. "Certainly I admit," he said to the French ecclesiastic, "that there are certain "Frenchmen who prefer other forms of government, but it is a duty for them to keep their "opinions to themselves. I do not acknowledge "their right to pose as defenders of the Church "and to extol a policy which can only be injurious to it. Make them understand that I am "pained and displeased. In rejecting my advice "and instructions they have no idea of the harm "that they are doing to their country and their "faith. At present all men of order and liberty "should band themselves together frankly to "save society from the most dire catastrophes. "It is unfortunate that persons who call themselves Catholics should have remained deaf to "my voice."

This weighty rebuke from the head of the Church ought to put an end to the Catholic opposition to the French Republic. These obstructionists have never, indeed, been very strong, either in numbers or influence; but by claiming the passive sympathy or support of the Church they have been able in some cases seriously to embarrass the government, and, what was far more serious to Catholics, they have given color to the theory that the Church is opposed to a republic as a republic. And there is no doubt that the widespread acceptance of this view has worked great injury to the Church in France.

GREAT DAMS AND RESERVOIRS.

The early years of this century will see the completion of many great bridges and dams and reservoirs. This is a generation of gigantic enterprises in engineering as well as in many other fields of expansion and development. How important and far reaching will be the changes which will follow the construction of the huge dam on the Nile! In New-York and in Massachusetts two of the biggest and costliest artificial walls ever devised for the holding back of billions of gallons of water are now rising slowly but steadily. The stupendous new rampart in the Croton Valley will impound for the uses of this metropolis an artificial lake of amazing extent almost unrivalled in the world. In Clinton, Mass., the south branch of the Nashua River is to be made use of for the filling of a reservoir which will bountifully supply Boston and its neighboring cities for an almost indefinite period.

Some fears have been expressed in various quarters lest the new Croton Valley Dam, the new Jerome Park Reservoir and the huge wall in Massachusetts may give way at some time in the future, with appalling losses of life and destruction of property. In New-England a few apprehensive people have compiled statistics of the disasters due to the bursting of reservoir barriers in modern centuries. It must be admitted that the showing is one not to be lightly passed over. In many instances engineers have been inclined to take risks too boldly. The margins of safety for some celebrated bridges, and for water ramparts also, have not been sufficient. It has been suggested that it will be the part of wisdom to strengthen the works at Croton, at Fordham and at Clinton to such an extent that no intelligent observer will feel concerned over the possibilities of a catastrophe similar to the Johnstown flood.

These colossal undertakings will require the expenditure of dozens of millions of dollars in accordance with the present plans, but millions more should be added to the outlay if necessary in order to allay anxiety. These vast reservoirs are to be made with the expectation that they will endure for ages. There should be no reason for the slightest uneasiness as to their security. Frightful indeed would be the calamity which would attend the giving way of any of the dams which will hold the waters of these great artificial lakes in check. The biggest of dams and reservoirs should surely be also the strongest and safest.

AMERICAN CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY.

The influence of trades unionism in bringing about the unsatisfactory condition of some of the most important British industries has been receiving renewed attention in England. That the state of affairs is bad, and that the policy of the unions has long been adverse to an enlightened view of sound economic requirements, is well known. It is one of shortsighted selfishness, and one that can have only a crippling effect on the national productiveness, and hence of the national prosperity. British workmen have been trained to believe that their interests are best subserved by using the power of their unions to limit production and to raise wages, while reducing the return given for wages. It is a perfectly simple proposition that the great power of the unions has been exerted to maintain, but it looks no further than the weekly return to the workmen, and quite fails to take into account the inevitable effect upon the larger trend of economic forces with which the interests of the workmen, no less than those of the employers, are bound up. Doubtless the idea fills the mind of every workman that he is compelling a fairer distribution of the products jointly of his labor and of his employer's capital. He does not see that he is reducing the national profit, the national productiveness, from which his own reward, no less than his employer's, is derived, and that he is crippling his own country by contracting instead of expanding its industrial power and its ability to meet the competition that is more and more becoming international in its scope.

"The London Times" has recently taken occasion to point out the fact that responsibility for the prevailing attitude of the British trades unions rests heavily upon the employers of labor. During the last century the trend of sentiment of the labor unions has gone on in this mistaken direction hand in hand with their enormous growth in power, unheeded by those who ought to have watched it most jealously. They have been indifferent and disunited; they have failed to understand the inevitable operation of a tendency that was working before their eyes. They have abdicated their functions as captains of industry in a broad sense, and concerned themselves only with fighting details point by point as they came up to embarrass them. The interesting point about "The Times's" strictures upon British employers is its declaration as to where they must look for guidance and suggestion for the way out of their difficulties. Not only in the treatment of the men they employ, but in the management of their business, in appreciation of changing conditions and in openness to new ideas, they must look to America.

The relations between capital and labor are in a much more enlightened state here than in England. The workingmen themselves take a truer economic view of the forces they are themselves engaged in wielding. Restriction of output finds no large number of friends among American laborers. Its falseness as an economic principle has always been understood by a class of men who are intelligent and informed enough to perceive that the more they produced the more they would get. The American workman, being human, may not welcome the introduction of machinery that will enable one man to do what half a dozen had done before, but he recognizes it as inevitable, and he acquiesces, to his own ultimate benefit and the benefit of the community. He recognizes that a minimum wage must be coupled with a minimum production, and that if he cannot offer the latter he has no claim on the former. There are exceptions enough to this intelligent understanding on the part of individuals and even of whole unions; but the gratifying fact is that they are exceptions, and that the great body of American workmen understand where their best interests lie. The part that American employers have had in bringing about this understanding has been a decisive one, and it is this that the most clearheaded English observers are now holding up before the employing classes in England as something they must in some way or another imitate. The American employer has known the truth, seen the necessity that it should prevail, and has managed to make it, on the whole, prevail. It has been done in many ways; sometimes silently, sometimes noisily; sometimes through reason and argument, sometimes through strife and conflict. Sometimes its progress toward prevalence has been checked and set back; and it is not at all points equally advanced toward recognition. But herein lies one of the important factors in the advancing power of industrial America throughout the world, and an important element in the superior prosperity and higher position of the American workman: The American "captain of industry" has understood his function broadly and with an enlightened self-interest that has benefited his employes no less than himself.

The cruel and brutal massacre of trapped doves is still legal in New-York. How long will the legislature allow this blot to remain upon the escutcheon of the Empire State?

An unfortunate asperity seems to be making its way into the debates and discussions with regard to the selling of liquor on Sundays. It is said of the potent concoctions called "stone fences" in Maine and "fussfungle" in McKeesport that they are fiery enough to bring about a fight in a church. But it is surely possible for sober, reasonable, intelligent people to consider the question of opening saloons during certain hours on the day of rest without flying into wild rages and bursting into dynamitic explosions.

Will it be a lonely furrow which Mr. Croker will soon be ploughing at Wantage?

Three grand juries in Hudson County refused to find an indictment against an influential politician in Jersey City, who had been plainly guilty of keeping a poolroom. The bench insisted again and again that the evidence was sufficient for action. A fourth grand jury has called the politician to account on a charge of maintaining a disorderly house, but not for running a poolroom. There's a long pull and a strong pull, if there ever was one.

The building of castles in Spain is easy and inexpensive, and so is the planning of new theatres in this city, when the projected houses of entertainment are only airy visions. But the town is thick with dreamers of novel stage enterprises whose Castilian towers are as genuine and substantial as the pots of gold beneath the ends of heaven-spanning arches.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Sunday school superintendent of San Francisco was making a fervid prayer a few Sundays ago, and asked the divine blessing upon each and every enterprise in which the school was interested. He closed his petition to the throne of grace in the following words:

"And now, O Lord, bless the lambs of this fold and make them 'meet for the kingdom of heaven.' Amen."

THE WEDDING OF THE SALES-LADY.

She was a stylish sales-ladee,
A night-watch-gentleman was he.
He loved, and asked if she'd agree
A clergy-gentleman to see.
She murmured "Yes," and grew quite red,
But quickly fixed the day to wed.
The wedding was a swell affair—
No common "men" or "women" there.
To be "en regle" was her aim,
So only "gents" and "ladies" came.
The cashier-lady of the store,
The gentleman who walks the floor,
The elevator-gentleman,
The scrub-lady—and so it ran.
Then when arrived the parting time,
Cab-gentlemen with two sublime
Real lady horses, snowy white,
Whirled bride and groom into the night;
And e'en the trunks that with them went
Were handled by a baggage-gent.
—(Catholic Standard and Times.

"Oh, Mr. Reed!" gushed a young woman to the ex-Speaker the other day, when he was in Washington on business, "I would so like to hear you make an epigram!"

"Excuse me, madam," he replied; "this is my day for composing epic poems."

The Diplomatic Grocer.—"I don't see why you continue to deal with Sands," said Mr. Hauskeep. "He's the most dishonest grocer in the neighborhood."

"How can you say such a thing!" exclaimed Mrs. Hauskeep, who is growing distressingly stout. "He weighed me on the scales the other day, and I only weigh 151. I think he's real gentlemanly."—(Philadelphia Press.

M. De Witte is perhaps the greatest Finance Minister Russia has ever had, and in his last report has painted as gloomy a view of the industrial and economic situation of the empire as any of his predecessors have done in its darkest days of war, bankruptcy and famine. The metal industries, he says, are on the verge of ruin; the textile nearly as bad; in twenty years the productivity of the land has diminished over one-quarter; an acre produces less than one-fifth of the same area in America; the number of houses has diminished nearly one-half in thirty years; nearly half the population are hopelessly in arrears with their taxes, and the only parts of the empire which show any signs of prosperity are those inhabited by non-Russian populations—Finland, Poland and the Caucasus. It is not a favorable showing for Russia's aggressive purposes, though she is little accustomed to abate them on account of hard times or the penury and sufferings of her people.

Simple Simon went a-fishing
For to catch a trout;
He spied a sign, "No Fishing Here,"
And there pulled sixty out!
—(Brooklyn Life.

An unsophisticated old woman asked a druggist the other day if he had any soap. "Yes, ma'am," he replied. "Do you want it scented or unscented?" "Well," she replied, "bein' it's so small, I guess I'll take it along with me."

An Impossible Person.—Mrs. Queery—Isn't she a member of your club?
Mrs. Gadabout—Not any more. We had to get rid of her, or she would have disorganized us.
Mrs. Queery—You don't say?
Mrs. Gadabout—Yes; at one of our sessions we were discussing the servant girl question, and she said the best way to solve the problem was for all of us to stay home and do our own work.—(Philadelphia Press.

An incident forcibly illustrating the intense antipathy to Jews is reported in the Portuguese army, the ranks of which only include a single Jew, named Athias. So long as he remained in the ranks this man escaped notice, but some few months ago he had the ill luck to be recommended for a commission. The whole body of officers at once petitioned against the presence of a Jew, and ever since have made Athias's life so miserable that he himself has had to take the initiative in obtaining permission to remain in the non-commissioned grade, and to be transferred to another corps. The curious rarity of Jews in the Portuguese army is attributed to the substitute system, of which Jews almost wholly avail themselves.

In the Swim.—"There!" said Mrs. Cumrox, "I guess we have at last eclipsed the Van Flams as entertainers. We are going to have it put in the papers that our recent entertainment cost $40,000."
"But the Van Flams claim that theirs cost $60,000."
"Yes; but an affidavit will go with our figures."—(Washington Star.

The stewards of the English Jockey Club announce that at no meeting in Great Britain held under their rules will an average of more than two selling races daily be permitted, and they declare, furthermore, that no trainer will be allowed to register himself under an assumed name. These regulations are evidently sound and wholesome, and ought to be adopted promptly upon the American turf.

A Young Pessimist.—"Gracious!" exclaimed Mr. Phamliman to his spouse, "we've had so much rain lately. I do hope we won't have any more for some time."
"I'll tell you how you can make sure of it, pa," said the bright little boy. "Just gimme a quarter to save up for a rainy day, and I'll bet there won't be one for a year."—(Philadelphia Press.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Jan. 21 (Special).—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave a small dinner party to-night. The guests were Senator and Mrs. Depew, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne, Senator Frye, Mrs. Hanna, Senator and Mrs. Hale, Senator and Mrs. Spooner and Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh.

President Roosevelt remained indoors all day. It rained until late in the evening, so that he missed his usual afternoon exercise.

Before the Cabinet met there were only a few callers on the executive side of the House, and in the private apartments it was just as quiet. Mrs. Roosevelt will probably give a dinner party for Miss Roosevelt and young people some evening toward the end of the month. There will also be one or two card receptions in the next week or two, in addition to the receptions in honor of the members of Congress and the army and navy, announcement of which has already been made. On Shrove Tuesday there will be another big ball for young people, and in that week the President has arranged to visit the Charleston Exposition.

Among the callers to-day to see the President on business were Senators Clay, Allison, Spooner, Foraker and Foster.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was devoted largely to the discussion of pending appointments in the departments and the coming visit of Prince Henry of Prussia. The following appointments under the Department of Justice were agreed upon: Abram M. Tillman as United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee; John W. Overall as United States marshal for the same district; William Warner as United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, and Robert V. Cozier for reappointment as United States Attorney for the District of Idaho.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 21 (Special).—The Attorney General and Mrs. Knox entertained at dinner to-night General and Mrs. Miles, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Sanger, Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mackay-Smith and Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster. The table was in white and gold, with touches of green.

Senator and Mrs. Elkins gave another of their series of dinners to-night. Their guests were Senator and Miss Kean, General and Mrs. Corbin, Representative and Mrs. McClellan, Representative and Mrs. Pearre, Representative and Mrs. Olmsted, Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnston, Dr. and Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Miss McKenna, Miss Newlands, Miss Davis, Senator Beveridge, Mr. Munsey and Mr. Gaines.

Mrs. B. H. Warder gave a musical entertainment at her home this afternoon. It was attended by a large number of guests.

Florizel von Reuter, the little Chicago violinist, who is a protégé of Secretary Gage, is making a visit at the Secretary's home in Rhode Island-ave. Florizel has just returned from Europe, where for the last few months he has been studying music at conservatories in Genoa, Berlin and Paris. He is only ten years old, but has already won several prize medals in adult classes in this country and abroad. An engagement has been booked for him at Carnegie Hall, New-York, on February 4.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. William Douglas Sloane's musical last night at her house in West Fifty-second-st. constituted the principal feature of yesterday's society programme. It was held in the ballroom, Mrs. Sloane and her daughter, Miss Lila Sloane, receiving their guests in the drawing room. Emma Eames and David Bispham sang, Hermann Wetzler's orchestra of forty pieces furnished the instrumental music, while Victor Harris was at the piano. The programme was as follows:

Ouverture, "Le Nozze di Figaro" ..... Mozart
Orchestra.
"Drink To Me Only with Thine Eyes" ..... Old English
Serenade from "Don Giovanni" ..... Mozart
David Bispham.
"Un doux lien" ..... Delbruck
"L'incredule" ..... Hahn
"Chanson de Juillet" ..... Godard
Mme. Eames.
Gavotte, Tambourin ..... Gluck
Berceuse, "The Top" ..... From "Jeux d'Enfants" ..... Bizet
Orchestra.
"An die Entfernte", "The Miller" ..... H. H. Wetzler
Mr. Bispham.
"My Mother Bids Me Bind My Hair" ..... Haydn
"Spring" ..... Henschel
Mme. Eames.
Allegretto scherzando, from Eighth Symphony .. Beethoven
Orchestra.
Duets .. "Abschied der Voegel" ..... Hildach
"Crucifix" ..... Faure
Mme. Eames and Mr. Bispham.

Among those invited were Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana, Senator and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. O'D. Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Colonel and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. John I. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, jr., Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Allen, Colonel and Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Burke Roche, the Misses Bend, Gerry, Hills, Baldwin, Barbey, Cushing, Duer, Douglas, Frelinghuysen, Haven, Hewitt, Josephine Johnson, Kernochan, Kneeland, Livingston and Morton, William C. Whitney, D. O. Mills, Charles Lanier, J. D. Roman Baldwin, L. F. H. Betts, H. I. Barbey, H. W. Bull, J. De W. Cutting, R. L. Cottenet, W. Bourke Cockran, J. Coleman Drayton, Thomas F. Cushing, W. K. Vanderbilt, R. G. Fearing, W. B. O. Field, F. Gray Griswold, A. C. Gurnee, Meredith Howard, Ernest Iselin, Julian Kean, C. A. Munn, Stephen H. Olin, Goold H. Redmond, Egerton L. Winthrop, James R. Roosevelt and George W. Smalley.

Among other entertainments yesterday was the fifth of the so-called Fortnightly Dances at the Waldorf-Astoria. These dances are managed by Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, who received the members.

Earlier in the day Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster had an at home at the house in East Sixty-ninth-st., which she has leased for the winter from the Secretary of War.

Mrs. Eugene H. Outerbridge likewise had a reception in the afternoon at her house, in West Eleventh-st.

A tea and private view of the new Lying-in Hospital at Second-ave. and Seventeenth-st. took place yesterday under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary. Mrs. William A. Street, Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mrs. William P. Douglas and Mrs. James W. Pinchot were on the committee in charge of the reception.

The Sin Som Club had its final meeting of the season last night, and, after attending the performance of "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," the members of the club, chaperoned by Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. John W. Boothby and Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, proceeded to Delmonico's for supper, which was followed by a dance.

There was a large and fashionable attendance at the entertainment given yesterday afternoon in aid of the Summer Rest Society at the Waldorf-Astoria, which took the form of a performance of Mrs. Oscar Beringer's comedy, "A Bit of Old Chelsea," by Mrs. Fiske and her company. The Summer Rest Society is a very deserving institution, and furnishes at an almost nominal sum excellent board and lodging to self-supporting gentlewomen.

Among those who sailed yesterday on board the Kaiser Wilhelm for Europe were James C. Parrish, Miss C. H. Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. J. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache, Mrs. T. L. Duane and the Marquis de Casajara.

Mrs. Woodbury Langdon gives a dance to-night at her house, in Fifth-ave., for her daughter Sophie.

The first concert of the Morgan Chamber Music takes place to-day at the home of Mrs. Robert Abbe, in West Fiftieth-st.

The Amsterdam Theatre Club will have its second meeting to-night, and its members, after attending the performance of "A Gentleman of France," will be entertained at supper by Mrs. William Barbour at her house, in West Fifty-eighth-st.

Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont gives a reception this afternoon at her house, in West Fifty-third-st.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, after spending a few days in Baltimore and Washington, will return to town on February 3 from Biltmore, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks and Miss Gladys Brooks leave town for Aiken on February 8.

Mrs. Raymond Rodgers and Miss Julia Rodgers, who have been staying with Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt at Biltmore, have gone to Aiken.

The Neighborhood Amusement Club, the membership of which includes Mr. and Mrs. Archie Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Franklyn, Mrs. Peter Augustus Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Julian T. Davies and Mr. and Mrs. Russell Stebbins, will hold its first meeting to-morrow evening at the new house of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Auerbach, No. 11 West Tenth-st. The programme for to-morrow night will comprise a series of national dances in costume. The next meeting of the club will be at Mrs. Robert Hall McCormick's house, No. 10 Fifth-ave.

The annual meeting and election of the officers of the Stony Wold Sanatorium will be held to-morrow morning at Mrs. George F. Shrady's house, in East Sixty-sixth-st.

The third Knickerbocker dance of the season will take place at Delmonico's, the day after to-morrow.

It is to-morrow that the Daughters of the Revolution of the State of New-York give a luncheon at the Hotel Savoy, the proceeds of the entertainment being devoted to the patriotic work of the society. Mrs. D. Phœnix Ingraham, of No. 28 Mount Morris Park West, is the president of the committee which has charge of the affair.

Under the patronage of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. W. Seward Webb and a number of other fashionable women, the Misses Preston, of No. 202 West Eighty-first-st., daughters of the late Stephen Preston, for many years dean of the diplomatic corps and Minister from Hayti at Washington, will give a "chantant" at the Waldorf-Astoria, in the Astor Gallery, on Tuesday afternoon next, such as they have given at Sherry's, the British Embassy, Washington (by courtesy of Lady Pauncefote), and the Malvern, Bar Harbor, Me.

JAMES R. KEENE MUCH BETTER.

The secretary of James R. Keene, who has been ill at the Waldorf-Astoria for several days, was asked last evening by a Tribune reporter about the condition of the broker. "Mr. Keene is up and well," he said. "He is only waiting for the weather to improve to return to his office."

GENERAL PORTER AT GERMAN COURT.

Berlin, Jan. 21.—General Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador to France, and Mrs. Porter, who are here on their way to St. Petersburg, were presented at Emperor William's drawing room to-night. The persons presented merely filed past the Emperor and the Empress, and bowed as their names were called. Emperor William did not speak a word during the presentations, which lasted an hour. He simply bowed to each person.

A WEDDING.

Philadelphia, Jan. 21 (Special).—The wedding of Miss Elsie Cassatt, of this city, and W. Plunkett Stewart, of Baltimore, will take place at St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Twenty-second and Walnut sts., at noon to-morrow. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. C. W. Richardson. Miss Katherine K. Cassatt will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Stewart, of Baltimore, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Josephine Boardman, of Washington; Miss Eunice Terry, of New-York; Miss Grace Howe, Miss Mildred Harrison, Miss Henrietta Brown and Miss Alice B. Ewin, of Philadelphia. Redmond C. Stewart, of Baltimore, brother of the bridegroom, will be best man. After a Southern trip Mr. and Mrs. Stewart will live in Baltimore.

DR. SANDERS AT CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

The Rev. Dr. H. M. Sanders, who was recently succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Lorimer as pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, has just finished a three weeks' service as preacher for Chicago University. It is the custom of Chicago University to select leading preachers from different denominations to supply its religious demands.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

On the steamer Lahn, which arrived here from Genoa, Naples and Gibraltar yesterday, were Professor Charles A. Briggs, Mrs. Fanny Gordon, Miss Ellen F. Pendleton, U. Wheeler and Miss Claire Williams.

Booked to sail on the steamer Philadelphia for Southampton to-day are Mrs. E. Fielding Bell, Marshal Halstead, United States Consul at Birmingham, England; Mrs. Frederick Hellman, George Kemp, W. J. Layland, Mrs. Herbert Lloyd, R. Mainwaring, G. Marconi, Theodore F. Merseles, Miss Florence G. Shepard, Comte de Sibous, I. O. Van Duzer, Frederick Winthrop and Harold Skeats.

Among those who will sail for a cruise of the steamer Auguste Victoria to the Orient to-day are Mr. and Mrs. Mather A. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Bowker, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Fitch, C. A. Geipel, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Hodgman, Frank T. Patterson, Robert Freiben von Ohlendorff, Mrs. George Thomson Wilson, the Misses Elsie, Charlotte and Alice Demorest Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. C. Catherwood, Mrs. J. Edgar Corlies, John Chadwick, General and Mrs. W. F. Draper, George Otis Draper, Miss Margaret Preston Draper, Mr. and Mrs. J. De Cordova, Dr. and Mrs. Karl Donner, Dr. Richard Lindheim, Bishop and Mrs. W. A. Leonard, Mrs. Kingdon, Miss Janeway, Mr. and Mrs. L. Harburger, Charles S. Husted, Miss M. Katharine Husted, Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Wright, J. Dunbar Wright, Mrs. Hermann Uhl, O. W. Uhl and Lieutenant von Trotha.

PERSONAL NOTES.

"Alfred Poor, of Salem," says "The Boston Transcript," "the Nestor of Essex County antiquities, though aged, still goes to the courthouse, Salem, every pleasant day, and refreshes his mind among the dusty tomes of witchcraft days and of the social life of the settlements and families of the founders of New-England. He was present at the recent annual meeting of the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society. He relates of himself that when a young man he was ambitious to be a physician. He put out his shingle, 'A. Poor, Doctor.' The result was that he never attained his ambition, but became an antiquarian of worldwide fame. He has been a familiar figure about the courthouse for more than half a century, and is called by all the 'Doctor.' He is the historian of the Poor family."

Mrs. Anna Conover, formerly an American actress, who has been the soul of the campaign for preventing cruelty to Paris cab horses, has been officially listed for decoration with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Howard K. Sanderson, of Lynn, Mass., is an active worker in the historical society of that city, and is arranging a plan to mark the graves of all Revolutionary soldiers who are buried in Lynn, Lynnfield and Saugus, and in the future some seventy-five which are known will be decorated every year.

The Rev. Samuel R. Stephens, pastor of the Golden Gate Baptist Church, of Oakland, Cal., has decided to forsake the ministry for educational work in the Philippines, under the University of Chicago. He will sail on February 1 for his new field.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

At the Metropolitan Opera House on Monday evening Mozart's "The Magic Flute" will be given for the first time in two years. The cast will include Mmes. Sembrich, Ternina, Louise Homer, Fritzi Scheff, Bridewell, Marilly, Bouton, Randall and Emma Eames, and Messrs. Dippel, Campanari, Reiss, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Vanni, Viviani, Maestri and Edouard de Reszke. "The Huguenots" will be sung on Wednesday evening, January 29. The singers will be Mmes. Gadski, Louise Homer, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren and Suzanne Adams and Messrs. De Marchi, Journet, Scotti, Bars, Reiss, Viviani, Dufriche, Vanni and Edouard de Reszke. On Friday evening, January 31, Verdi's "Otello" will be revived for the first time in five years. Mr. Alvarez will sing the title part and Mr. Scotti will be heard for the first time here as Iago. Mme. Emma Eames will be the Desdemona and Mme. Louise Homer will be heard as Emilia. The other parts will be sung by Messrs. Journet, Bars, Dufriche and Vanni.

It is the intention to devote the whole of next season at the Criterion Theatre to two engagements. Miss Virginia Harned will appear there in September in A. W. Pinero's "Iris," and Miss Julia Marlowe is to follow her in "Electra" and other plays, and is to stay for the rest of the season.

"Bluebell in Fairyland," a fairy spectacle now running at the Vaudeville Theatre, London, is to be produced in this country next season, under the management of Charles Frohman.

William Collier will follow "Sweet and Twenty" at the Madison Square Theatre. He will open his engagement with "On the Quiet," and will later produce his new play, which as yet has not been named.

Richard Mansfield and his company gave a long, varied and interesting programme yesterday afternoon at the Herald Square Theatre, in aid of the home for actors, under the direction of the Actors' Fund of America. Acts were presented from a number of Mr. Mansfield's favorite plays. There was a large audience present and many high prices were paid for seats and boxes. The receipts amounted to $8,566.

A. G. VANDERBILT NOT TO CHANGE.

There was a report yesterday that Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt would make application for citizenship in Rhode Island in order to escape taxation in this city. Friends of Mr. Vanderbilt said yesterday they knew of no such intention on his part.