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New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1902.

NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was not in session. ═══ House: A bill to prevent the sale of firearms, opium and liquor in the New-Hebrides was passed, and eulogies of the late Representative Brosius were delivered.

FOREIGN.—There were unusual activity and frequent interviews among the British and Dutch diplomats at The Hague, which were generally believed to have some connection with efforts to secure peace in South Africa. ═══ Plans regarding the arrival of Prince Henry at New-York and his official welcome occupy the attention of the government at Berlin. ═══ At a boar hunt near Arras, France, a shot from one of the hunters went through the boar, struck a stone, glanced and killed the Countess Depas. ═══ King Edward and Queen Alexandra attended the performance of "Sherlock Holmes" at the Lyceum Theatre, in London, and were enthusiastically applauded by the audience; the King summoned Mr. Gillette to the royal box and complimented him. ═══ Stephen Phillips's Homeric play "Ulysses" was produced at Her Majesty's Theatre, London; it was magnificently staged and was well received. ═══ The Liberal General Herrera has forbidden steamship lines running to Panama to transport government troops or supplies; it is thought that this action will lead to complications with foreign powers. ═══ President Castro has reiterated his refusal to permit the landing of M. Secrestat, jr., at La Guayra, in reply to fresh protests from the French consul there. ═══ The Emperor, Empress and Empress Dowager at Peking received the women and children of the foreign legations; the first monthly instalment of the Chinese indemnity was paid.

DOMESTIC.—Governor Taft appeared again before the Senate Committee on the Philippines, and gave further testimony regarding conditions in the islands. ═══ Ex-Governor Shaw of Iowa took the oath of office, and assumed the duties of Secretary of the Treasury, succeeding Lyman J. Gage. ═══ The War Department received a dispatch from General Chaffee, giving a full account of the terrible sufferings of Major Waller and his little party of marines, in their march across Samar. ═══ Five thousand men of the American Woollen Company were thrown out of work by a weavers' strike. ═══ The $350,000 cash bond put up for the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, was returned, and a surety bond of $1,500,000 taken in its stead. ═══ John W. Gates has sold a group of recently amalgamated railroads to the Morgan-Hill interests. ═══ John Biddle, one of the condemned murderers who escaped from the Allegheny County jail, and were recaptured, died from the wounds received from the officers. ═══ Appeals from Cuba for relief continue to be received in great numbers in Washington.

CITY.—Stocks were dull at small final changes. ═══ The Metropolitan Opera House managers sold standing room for their matinee and evening performances, and said that they would continue to do so until the Fire Commissioner made a test case. ═══ Mrs. Sherman W. Knevals was stricken with apoplexy at the matinee performance of "Du Barry" at the Criterion Theatre, and died in a waiting room before doctors could reach her. ═══ Two children, brother and sister, were suffocated while clasped in each other's arms, under a bed, with their pet cat between them, after they had set the room on fire. ═══ The new plan of depositing tickets for bridge cars went into effect, but did not seem to relieve the congestion. ═══ Controller Grout described his plan for levying the city's taxes in February instead of October in order to avoid the necessity of borrowing money to run the municipal government. ═══ The new board of hospital trustees appointed by Mayor Low named a new head for the Bellevue Hospital Insane Pavilion. ═══ Local skaters won all of the championships of the United States and Canada at Verona Lake, Sennirud being the hero. ═══ Miss Jessie Flint and A. J. Morgan narrowly escaped injury in a runaway accident.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Rain. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 35 degrees; lowest, 30; average, 32.

THE MILITARY BILL.

Discussing a few days ago the new bill to promote the military efficiency of the United States, which has been drawn in general conformity with the recommendations of the War Department, we explained in some detail its several provisions—for compacting the State troops, about one hundred and twenty thousand in number, into an organized militia, uniformly armed and disciplined; for affording to their officers and men, as far as may be, opportunities to enlarge their military knowledge and training through participation in the drill of the regular army; for testing in time of peace the capacity of individuals to exercise command in time of war and keeping a record of them, and for enrolling a body of one hundred thousand men who have already seen service of one sort or another, and consequently possess a greater or less degree of fitness, to be enlisted as volunteers whenever necessity arises for a larger force than the organized militia can furnish. These last two features of the scheme, which are novel, ingenious and likely to prove of special value, invite further consideration.

Heretofore the nation's lack of preparation for war has been in no respect more clearly and unfortunately disclosed than in the dearth of persons qualified to hold commissions. There have, perhaps, been men enough of natural and acquired qualifications for command, but it has been impossible to make sure of the fact promptly and utilize such latent resources. In consequence there has been a clear field for favoritism and political manipulation, leading to blunders and scandal. It is proposed to prevent a repetition of such evils by keeping an accurate record of men whose proficiency has been ascertained by suitable tests and to furnish them with certificates which will entitle them to receive specified commissions according to their respective capabilities for this or that line of service and measure of authority. Under such an arrangement the government would be far less exposed to pressure in behalf of unworthy applicants, and would not be left to grope around in search of officers fit to train brave men and lead them into action, or forced to intrust the complicated task of putting an army in the field to incompetent hands. The President would have before him a list of approved candidates for command who might still have much to learn, but whose fitness, such as it was, had been properly attested and whose claims to appointment had been fairly established. It is scarcely possible to overestimate the effects of such a system at the beginning of a war in preventing delay, confusion and discredit.

The fighting material of the United States has always been abundant, but it has been a slow and tedious process to make it available for practical service. The bill under consideration seeks to promote its potential efficiency in various ways, as we have seen, and in no way more hopefully than by means of the proposed enrolment for a period of five years of one hundred thousand men who have served in the regular army, the volunteer army or the organized militia. Of course, nobody would be required to put his name on such a roll, and it is impossible to say in advance how readily the scheme would work. But it appears reasonable to suppose that the provision entitling every man so enrolling and reporting annually at a convenient place to receive $10 would produce the intended effect. To whatever extent it succeeded, it would be advantageous in diminishing the necessity for enlisting raw recruits by making a contingent of veterans immediately available.

These features of the bill are admirably adapted to the essential purpose of enabling the government to make an effective assertion of its military power as soon as the grim necessity arises, and, indeed, in advance of the actual occasion, to guarantee a feeling of comfortable security at home and of wholesome respect abroad. It is high time that the nation took steps to prepare itself for emergencies which will be far more likely to arise if it maintains the policy of neglect and procrastination.

FORESTRY RECOMMENDATIONS.

The report of the Forest, Fish and Game Commission contains interesting information and wise suggestions concerning the State's wooded domain. Particularly gratifying is the announcement that the commission has been industrious and successful in the planting of trees on denuded tracts of land. The rigorous command of the constitution that no part of the forest preserve shall be leased, sold or exchanged, or taken by any corporation, public or private, or the timber thereon sold, removed or destroyed, has perhaps heretofore been construed with unnecessary strictness, as if it compelled absolute and entire neglect. The present commission, however, exercising its right to begin the work of restoring losses caused by fire or reckless lumbermen, has found that good results can be produced at small expense, though, of course, not quickly, through the system of planting which it has introduced, thus solving, it is believed, an important problem. To this renewal of the forests there can be no possible objection, even on the part of those who think the time has not yet come to modify the restrictions adopted in 1894.

As for the constitutional amendments which the commission proposes, it seems safe to commend one or more of them at once, while all are deserving of attention. The suggestion that it should be made lawful to sell or exchange detached parcels of land outside the Adirondack Park, not in the Catskill region, for land within its boundaries is especially meritorious. The State would sustain no loss by that process, but would secure a practical increase of its serviceable holdings by consolidating them. The same recommendation has already been made several times, and we hope it will now obtain favorable consideration. Another proposition, of a general character, is that the application of "scientific, conservative forestry to State lands" should be authorized. Concerning this we have already expressed the opinion that there would be little or no risk, in the present condition of knowledge and feeling in regard to forest preservation, in the adoption of such an amendment. Additional proposals are that the leasing of small camp sites within the Preserve should be permitted, and that a license fee of $50 should be exacted from non-resident hunters who are not members of organized clubs or land owners in the Adirondacks, but the wisdom of consenting to such arrangements is open to question. In the one case abuses might be encouraged, while in the other it may be urged that there is no good reason for discriminating against the general public, which pays for the maintenance of the forest system. We are not sure that these objections are sound, but they are likely to be raised.

THE DISPUTE OVER MANCHURIA.

The report that other powers are officially protesting against the consummation of Russia's bargain with China in respect to Manchuria may well be true. It should be, if the facts are as the world understands them to be. Matters there appear to be shaping themselves very much as has all along been expected by judicious observers who have no illusions concerning Russia's policy and purpose. There is talk of the signing of the Manchurian treaty between Russia and China, but no interest is manifested in it in any quarter, for the reason that the treaty is generally recognized to be an empty form. The substance of the matter is in another instrument—namely, the financial, commercial and industrial agreement between the two powers, which Russia insists must be signed simultaneously with the treaty. There is at least as much difference between a treaty and an agreement as between tweedledum and tweedledee.

The Manchurian treaty appears to be fairly innocuous. It maintains in respect to Manchuria the territorial integrity of China and the open door. There does not seem to be ground for objection to it by other powers. The concurrent agreement, on the other hand, gives to Russia practically the exclusive right to establish and to conduct banks, railroads, mines and, indeed, all important industries in Manchuria. It practically makes Manchuria a Russian province in all but name, and gives to Russia authority to close its doors against all other nations. The Russian principle seems to be, "Let "us make agreements with a country and we "care not what may be in its treaties." Russia can well afford to let Manchuria remain nominally Chinese for a few years more, provided she enjoys meantime a monopoly of the finance, industry and commerce of that province and is permitted steadily to strengthen her political and military hold upon it.

The striking thing about the case is not that Russia should pursue such a policy, which is perfectly consistent and characteristic of her, but that other powers should have been so slow to realize the fact. Germany may have realized it at the time when her Foreign Minister declared that she was not in the least concerned with the fate of Manchuria. But other powers have gone on acting as though there were no menace whatever to the status quo in that part of China. As for the United States, it is not particularly concerned in the disposition of China, excepting to maintain its territorial integrity as a condition essential to maintenance of the open door. This country does not desire for itself any of that empire. But it does want the commercial doors of China kept open to it and to all the world on equal terms. To have the doors of Manchuria shut against us would mean the loss of many millions a year. That is the thing which now seems to menace us at the hands of a country whose commerce with China is only a mere fraction of our own.

FIRE CHIEF AND POLICE.

Chief Croker, the hard working and energetic commander of our fire fighting battalions, is still plain and blunt in finding fault with the remissness of policemen, whenever he has reason to believe that the men on the beats are slow and backward in watching for fires and in sounding the calls for the engines and the trucks.

Moreover, he is straight and hard in hitting out against the three platoons system which Devery supported so earnestly, and which Colonel Murphy first opposed and afterward favored. Our policemen must be quicker in their work and more watchful over property while on duty than they were while Devery and Murphy were in power. The three platoons should be disbanded and never reorganized. That scheme has been tested thoroughly and found wanting. The highest men in authority in the department are dissatisfied with it and are determined to cast it out.

THREE HEROES.

The name of William Tubbs may not, to the superficial ear, seem equi-resonant with that of Lancelot, or of the Cid Campeador. It was unknown yesterday, and may be forgotten to-morrow. But for to-day it should sound most gracious and inspiring, as that of as true a hero and martyr as the rolls of chivalry or the saintly calendar can boast. He was a plain, unpolished man, unversed in the lore of chivalry, and instinct with the elemental love of life. But he was the best mechanic on the job on which he worked, and was always noted for his faithfulness. And when in the subway last week he saw a fellow workman rush out of the powderhouse crying that the magazine was afire, he rushed as quickly into the place and strove to put out the flames. It was not his work to do. He was not in charge of the place. He might have run the other way and saved his life, without danger of being taken to task for neglect of duty or for cowardice. Instead, he saw an opportunity to do a service to his fellow men, and he strove to do it, with more zeal and with more disregard of danger than he would have shown in a mere effort for selfish gain. His effort failed, and his life was sacrificed. But his act was heroic, and his death was heroic, and his name is worthy to be enrolled among the immortals.

Two other of last week's heroes are not even to be known by name. They were two young women, trained nurses from the smallpox hospital on North Brother Island. They were sent to care for a smallpox patient on Staten Island, not there in a hospital worthy of the name, but in a wretched tent, on a bleak hillside, in arctic weather. And when at night a storm half wrecked the tent and extinguished the fire in it, and the patient was in danger of dying from the cold, they lay down in the bed with her, one on each side, and with their own bodies protected her from the storm and kept her warm, and saved her life. It is no light thing to be a smallpox nurse in the best of circumstances, when the patient can be kept at arm's length and disinfectants can be constantly employed. But what is it to lie down in the plague stricken bed, and for hours clasp the patient, all loathsome with contagion, close in your arms and to your bosom, as a mother clasps her babe? It is not easy to conceive an act of purer heroism than that of those two nurses, who at its end declined to give to the public their names, because that would be contrary to the rule of their calling!

No; Burke was wrong. The age of chivalry is not gone, nor will it pass until humanity itself shall perish. These three were no rare specimens, unique and solitary. They were people of like passions with ourselves. There are thousands more in this very city, just as brave, just as modest. To say that is not to depreciate their heroism. It is rather to honor it, as typical of that which is not merely accidental or sporadic, but is a large inheritance of the race, and is one of the most precious possessions of the race. The times are not mean and the world is not base, but they are daily illumined with as pure and noble deeds of chivalry as any in the storied past. These three have won, without seeking it, a passing notice. A multitude passes on unnoticed. But the few are a reminder and a voucher of the many, and in that capacity render not the least of their service to the world.

THE ISLANDERS AROUSED.

"The Islanders" are considerably aroused over Mr. Kipling's levelling blast at the "flannelled fools" and the "muddied oafs." There is voluminous discussion going on in the London journals as to the justice and propriety of his versified preachment, taking all the variety of forms that such discussion usually takes, and more. All the different notes of an aroused British nation are sounded, and all the different tones are heard, from the deep diapason of "The London Times," which sponsored Mr. Kipling's effusion and thinks there is something in it besides ill natured rudeness, to the shrill treble of the comic cartoonist. The latter, for instance, has pursued Mr. Kipling's line of thought in depicting a "battle of the Islanders," showing how his despised countrymen would repel an invasion from France. There are the "Flannelled Fools Field Battery," batting Frenchmen back over the cliffs of Albion with cricket bats; the "Muddied Oafs of the Goal Grenadiers," advancing in solid rush line to the same effect; the "Pampered Parlor Ping Pongers Yeomanry," the "Tireless Tennisers of the Table Hussars," the "Tweeded Toffs of the Links," the "Rough Racqueters of the Sward Swipers," the "Pinky Panky Polomen Horse Guards," the "Miry Masters of the Shire" and other organized sportsmen, effectually refuting Mr. Kipling's gibes at their athletic pursuits by doughty deeds.

Then there is the parodist of "The Standard," who pays Mr. Kipling back in coin that seems to be quite as good as his own somewhat debased mintage. He suggests pointedly that:

The "poor little street bred people" that have let
 you have your say
Continue to read your verses and continue to
 "pay, pay, pay."
But really your last effusion is neither polite
 nor true;
If we've "had a jolly good lesson," we owe it in
 chief to you—
You who have surely taught us "to bluster and
 fume and brag."

And asking, furthermore, for his credentials:

Are you grown Colonial by sniffing "the smell of
 the baked karoo"?
Are you of the "saving remnant"—of "the men
 who can ride and shoot,"
Because in the quest of "copy" (if not in the lust
 for loot)
You chose to cross the ocean to the stricken
 fields of war
To smell out "the sin of witchcraft" and "gloat"
 o'er the "things that are"?

Meanwhile industrious letter writers in the columns of "The Times" are exhibiting the varied emotions that are pervading the nation concerning Mr. Kipling—indignation, resentment, grave disapproval, reluctant confession, triumphant "I told you so"; chiefly the first two or three. A noble lord finds that Mr. Kipling's offence has consisted solely in believing that "we are inordinately devoted to games and "sports; that foreign foes cannot be disposed of "by resolutions or ballots." "The Times" backs him up in the first remark by an editorial on the "insane athleticism" that has affected the very atmosphere of British public schools. Another correspondent quotes Greek—in Greek type, with which "The Times" office is abundantly supplied—to point out that an Athenian poet has said the same thing "in simpler and therefore more effective language"; he objects to "fools" and "oafs," but has no sympathy with the indignation of athletes and players of games, who are "the idols of the mob." A head master hurries to inform the public that his school has turned "the misdirected military purpose in us" from mere athletics to rifle shooting—which could not be too "insanely" pursued to displease Mr. Kipling in his present temper.

But the dominant voice is of angry resentment, and is represented by the eminent canon of the Church who considers the "poem" only by courtesy a poem, and thinks it reads like "the violent invective of a hysterical scold," being "vehement, violent, unbalanced, unfair and even insulting." Canon Knox Little may not know much about anti-imperialistic literature as it has been produced in this country in the last three years or so, but there is a full measure of truth in the implication of the question he asks about America:

Would America under Lincoln have listened with patience to such a poem as Mr. Kipling's? America fought its war out under Lincoln with its volunteer young soldiers who, to begin with, "could neither shoot nor ride"; and in these later days, and even now, America is fighting—and without any hysterical screaming—its guerilla war in the Philippines. Are some of us growing hysterical?

It might seem so. Some of us—a very few, and among them some "poets"—grew hysterical; but we treated them as you had better treat your hystericals, Canon Knox Little, with a somewhat amused imperturbability.

Dynamite carried through city streets ought to be covered by a flag signifying the nature of the cargo. At present it is carted around in an anonymous, unobtrusive manner, as if it were harmless as oleomargarine or putty. This should not be thus any more, a regulating statute being interposed as speedily as possible.

Dissatisfied with the vigor with which the process of jamming passengers into already crowded cars has of late been conducted, the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company has issued orders to its train hands to execute that policy more energetically. People are now to be admonished more frequently than hitherto to hasten their embarkation and debarkation. The sublime impudence of this mandate will more clearly appear when it is remembered how the company itself responded to the demand of the public to "step lively" in the matter of electric traction. Had there been a prompt and cheerful compliance, there might have been longer trains, more of them and faster running years ago. It is on account of the Manhattan company's own dilatory procedure that it now feels obliged to treat human beings like cattle.

It is a noble figure which Ristori presents with the dawn of her eightieth birthday brightening her still unwrinkled brow, and kings of many kingdoms sending to her tribute of gifts in felicitations. May she have many more of them!

A member of the State Assembly has introduced a bill to double the salaries of our aldermen. Is it not an easy inference that he has been a constant attendant at the meetings of those grave and reverend sages? Since the Goths who invaded the city on the Tiber were stricken with awe when they entered the solemn presence of the Roman Senate and fell upon their knees, has there been a more imposing and dignified and terror inspiring body of legislators anywhere on earth than our New-York Board of Aldermen?

Of bicycle riders of "centuries" many still survive. But where are the gay and jocund hosts of pleasure seekers who went riding every day on short jaunts, merely for pleasure, with no ambition for records or exhausting exploits on the safeties? Only a remnant remains.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Miss Nellie Stone was married by phonograph the other day to J. F. Duncan in Oswego, N. Y. The regular ceremony could not take place because the house in which she was living was quarantined for smallpox, and the delay made her so nervous that her physician advised a phonograph marriage, which is asserted to be perfectly legal. In her room at the house where she was quarantined Miss Stone, in the presence of witnesses, repeated into the phonograph the words: "I, Nellie Stone, do take this man, James F. Duncan, to be my lawfully wedded husband, for better or for worse, till death do us part." The register was then removed, fumigated and taken to the Duncan residence, where the bridegroom and a clergyman performed their part of the ceremony.

His face darkened by the vengeful frowns of jealousy and savage wrath, Othello crept stealthily toward the couch whereon reposed the gentle Desdemona.

"Ha-a-a-a!" he hissed through his clenched teeth. "Now for me r-r-r-revenge! This pillow will serve me well! Prepare to die, woman!"

"What!" shrieked Desdemona, leaping from the couch in an agony of desperation. "What! Othello, do you know that you are crumpling that new sofa pillow so that it never will be pretty again? And after I had worked on it for three weeks, too! Why don't you sit down on it, and be done with it?"

Crushed by the merited rebuke, Othello slunk from the room, followed by a few more remarks as to how a husband should conduct himself toward the fancy work of his home.

It was such points as this that Shakespeare had to struggle against.—(Baltimore American.

"Under the auspices of the Bagavath Katha Prasanga Sabha," says an Indian paper, "a Kalakshipam on Ramadoss Charitram will be performed by Brahmasri Krishna Bagavathar of Tanjore, on Sunday, the 22nd instant (Vaikunda Yekadasi night) at 9:30 p. m. in the Thondaimandalam High School Hall, Mint Street."

Toward the end of the mince pie stage Willie put down his spoon and pushed away his unfinished trifle. "Why, Willie," said his father, "what's the matter? You look quite mournful!" "Yes," replied Willie, "that's just it—I'm more'n full." And the innocent child wondered why everybody laughed.—(London Globe.

The officers of old St. John's Church, on Church Hill, Richmond, contradict with much warmth a published story to the effect that the venerable structure is to be sold to make way for a block of commercial buildings. The senior warden, Captain Cyrus Bossieux, says that the church does not owe a cent to any one. It was in this church that Patrick Henry made his celebrated "Give me liberty or give me death" speech in 1775, and it is the delight of all visitors to Richmond to stand in the pew in which he uttered the memorable words.

There has just been another bonfire of M. Zola's books in Melbourne. The local Supreme Court has decided that certain of his novels are "indecent literature" within the meaning of the act. In consequence, when a consignment of these books arrives from London or Paris it is promptly seized at Port Melbourne and carried into the custom house yard, where the books are piled into a heap and set alight. The process is primitive, but effective. —(London Chronicle.

General Hughes, who recently returned from the Philippines, tells a story about an Irish volunteer private who was acting as guard over a captured Spanish storehouse, and had received orders to pass no one without a special order from the provost marshal of Manila. General Hughes was provost marshal at the time, and when he drew near the storehouse he found his stomach very close to a triangular Springfield bayonet and heard in rich Milesian brogue:

"Halt! If yez come a step furdher I'll jam this inter yez!"

"Why not?" asked the general.

"Niver moind," said the private. "I know me orders. 'Tis a pass yez must have from the provost marshal."

"Well, I'm the provost marshal," said General Hughes.

"'Tis I that don't care if yez be the Prisident. Divil a foot ye'll sit inside here till yez show me yer pass."

The general drew out a blankbook and scribbled a pass.

The private surveyed it and passed General Hughes with the remark:

"Why didn't yez do that without all this palaver?"

The Biblical Hero.—"Yes, my wife calls her little skye terrier Samson."

"Sampson? I thought she admired Schley"——

"Oh, you don't understand. She calls him Samson because he'd be nothing without his hair."—(Catholic Standard and Times.

David Carson, of Kansas, who is teaching school in Zambales, near Manila, writes home: "I teach in a ruined church, with bare brick walls and no floor, and with benches like our forefathers used two hundred years ago. We teach by objects and pictures mostly, and every morning I go to school with a pocket full of rocks, sticks and leaves. I suppose my work has pleased the department, for they have raised my salary to $115 gold per month. I have four native assistants and one American teacher, though the latter is to be transferred, and two girls, one from Boston and one from the Colorado University, sent here to take his place."

A rather amusing anecdote is told by Sir Henry Roscoe of Professor Bunsen, the German physicist. An English woman who met him during his stay in Great Britain mistook him for his cousin, the Chevalier Bunsen, and at once inquired: "Have you yet finished your great work, 'God in History'?" "No," replied the professor, blandly. "My untimely death prevented me from doing so!"—(London Telegraph.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 1 (Special).—Attorney General Knox drove to the White House this afternoon in a fine single seat sleigh to take Mrs. Roosevelt for a ride. His spirited trotting horses, with long tails flying nearly to the ground, were sleekly groomed, and, not having been out of the stable for two days or more, were frisky and ready to speed. The Attorney General drove away in the direction of the northwestern suburbs. After a sleigh ride of an hour and a half the Attorney General and Mrs. Roosevelt returned to the White House. While the atmosphere was heavy and misty, the light snow made the going easy, and it was fairly good weather for sleighing. At 4 o'clock President Roosevelt left the executive office for a long walk, returning before dark.

With Miss Ruth Pruyn, of New-York, who is a guest of the White House, the President, Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice Roosevelt went to dine with the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, who entertained at a cabinet dinner this evening. They returned to the White House about 10:30 o'clock. Miss Pruyn will remain in Washington until the marriage of Miss Hay to Payne Whitney.

Ethel and Kermit Roosevelt attended an early evening dinner dance given by Mrs. Richardson Clover in honor of her young daughters to-day.

An evening card reception will be held at the White House in the next ten days, to which a number of friends of President and Mrs. Roosevelt who have been unable to attend the previous receptions will be invited.

Mrs. Roosevelt will probably give an afternoon reception on Tuesday. She will be assisted by the women of the Cabinet and invited guests.

It is rumored that a dance which, it was unofficially announced, would be given at the White House on Shrove Tuesday to Miss Roosevelt and young people will not be held. On February 11 the President and a party of friends have arranged to start for the Charleston Exposition. As that is the date mentioned for the dance, it would seem that there has been some mistake about the published reports.

In the remaining days of the Washington social season there will be a few small dinner parties at the White House in addition to the other entertainments mentioned. The President and Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt will attend several affairs before Lent. After that there are a few entertainments scheduled before Prince Henry arrives, in the latter part of the month.

It was a comparatively dull day in the business part of the White House. The callers were Secretary Hay, who did not talk about his interview with the President; Speaker Henderson, Representative Dalzell, ex-Senator Carter, of Montana, who expressed the opinion that he had cleared up his political status in Montana; Senator Hawley, who talked about the vacant district judgeship in Connecticut; E. A. M. Lawson, president, and William M. Garrett, secretary, of Columbia Typographical Union, who handed to the President resolutions of gratitude for his attitude to labor interests, and a few others, including officials and officeseekers.

President Roosevelt is still considering the appointment of successors to Naval Officer Sharkey and Commissioner Thomas Fitchie. He may make a decision in each of the cases any day.

It is reported here that in view of the declination of Myron T. Herrick to accept the ambassadorship to Italy, George Von L. Meyer, of Massachusetts, the present ambassador, will remain as the permanent diplomatic representative of this country in Italy.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 1 (Special).—The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock entertained the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at dinner this evening. The table flowers were white roses. The guests included, besides the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the Secretary of the Treasury, who took the oath of office to-day, and Mrs. Shaw; the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, the Attorney General and Mrs. Knox, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne, the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Senator and Miss Kean, Senator Cockrell, Mrs. Alfred E. Bates, Miss Hitchcock and Henry Hitchcock.

Mrs. Richardson Clover's fancy dress ball for her little daughters, Dora and Beatrice, this afternoon was a lovely party. The whole first floor, opened to 120 small boys and girls in costume, suggested fairyland. The ceiling of the dining room was covered with garlands of roses, the ceiling of the drawing room was hung with gay Japanese lanterns, and the deep window in the ballroom was transformed into a "fairy glen," where a big dragon guarded the pretty gifts for the children. The costumes were novel and picturesque, and gave a wide range to fact and fancy. One of the most striking was that of Beatrice Clover, who represented a cockatoo, in a costume of white and yellow feathers. Dora Clover was Diana, in a costume of pale blue satin and silver, bearing a quiver of silver arrows. Among the young women assisting Mrs. Clover were Miss Alice Roosevelt and her guest, Miss Pruyn, of Albany; Miss Sibyl and Miss Audrey Pauncefote, Miss Newlands, Miss Ward and Miss Glover. Among others at the party were Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Eugene Hale, Mrs. George P. Wetmore, Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield, Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mrs. Francis G. Newlands, Mrs. Mackay-Smith, Mrs. George Clover, Mrs. Audenreid, Mrs. Crackenthorpe and Mrs. Gerald Charles Kitson.

A number of teas were given to-day, including one by Major and Mrs. Tucker to Miss Wilson, daughter of General Wilson, of the embassy to the coronation of King Edward.

The new annex to the Normandie, for twenty years the home of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster and frequently the scene of elegant entertainments, was opened yesterday on the occasion of a large tea given by the wives of Senators and Representatives at the Normandie. The hostesses were Mrs. Quarles, Mrs. Sereno E. Payne, Mrs. Bellamy, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Thayer, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Elliot Knapp, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Tirrell, Mrs. Gamble and Mrs. Skiles.

The wives of Senators and Representatives at the Riggs House gave a reception in the evening. The guests included many from diplomatic and official circles and resident society.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Mercer have taken a house in I-st., and will have as guests Colonel and Mrs. Edwin Stevens, of New-York, in whose honor they will give a dinner on February 10. Colonel and Mrs. Stevens will remain for the Assembly Ball.

Until last evening the largest dinner party of the season was at the White House, when ninety-five guests were entertained by the President in the East Room. Last evening at the dinner given by Mrs. George Westinghouse there were 102 guests. About twenty-five more came in for the cotillon. Many of the favors were as useful as ornamental. For the young women there were chiffon boas, small enamelled watches and swords that were practically paper knives, and the men received fine silk umbrellas. The umbrellas were especially appropriate, as there had been a continuous state of snow, sleet and rain in Washington the whole week.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, Feb. 1 (Special).—The Minister of Austria-Hungary and Mme. Hegenmüller gave a dinner of twenty-two covers this evening, followed by a reception to a company of three hundred people. The dinner guests were Miss Strong, of Erie, Penn., who is visiting Mrs. Richard Townsend; Miss Root, Miss Alice Ward, Miss Chapin, of New-York; Miss Sargent, of Boston, a guest at the British Embassy; Miss Katharine Brice, Miss Glover, Miss Louise Sargent, Miss Daisy Leiter, Miss Helen Patten, Count Montgelas, of the German Embassy; Mr. Hermité and Mr. Aguesparse, of the French Embassy; Mr. Rogestvensky, of the Russian Embassy; Mr. de Bildt, of the Swedish Legation; Baron Frankenstein, of the Austro-Hungarian Legation; Humphreys Owen, of the British Embassy; Major McCawley, Mr. Seibert and Mr. Richardson. The reception was the last but one of a series of delightful Saturday evenings given by Minister and Mme. Hengelmüller this season.

At the dinner given by the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote the guests were Miss Alice Roosevelt, Miss Pruyn, of Albany; Miss Hetty Sargent, of Boston; Miss Nott, Miss MacVeagh, Miss Ashton, Miss Leiter, Miss Hopkins, Miss Johnson, Miss Eloise Sargent, Miss Maude Pauncefote, Miss Audrey Pouncefote, Major Gilmore, Percy Wyndham, Count Montgelas, Count von Arnim, Mr. de Bildt, Mr. Zelenoy, Van Ness Philip, Mr. Winthrop, Mr. Rives and Mr. Lardy.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry's ball, on Thursday, will be the most notable entertainment of a week of undiminished gayety, while another important feature of the social programme will be the wedding of Payne Whitney to Miss Helen Hay, at Washington, on Wednesday, which will be attended by a very large representation of the fashionable world here. Dinners and theatre parties, dances on every night of the week and innumerable "at homes" serve to complete a schedule indicative of the final stages of the carnival season and the approach of Lent, when there comes a change in the character, though not in the amount, of the entertaining.

Among the dinners on the list is one to be given to-morrow night by Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, who afterward takes her guests to the theatre. Mrs. Astor, James Henry Smith and Mrs. Pembroke Jones have dinners on Tuesday. Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly gives a dinner for twenty-four on Wednesday, and Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. J. Russell Soley have dinners on the same night, while Miss Grace Gillette, daughter of Dr. Walter R. Gillette, gives a dinner at her home, in West Fortieth-st., for her cousin, Miss Amy Gillette, whose marriage takes place on the following day to George Harwood Olney. Mr. Olney will entertain his best man and ushers at dinner at Sherry's on Wednesday. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has a large dinner on Thursday, afterward taking her guests on to Mrs. Gerry's dance.

Another of the series of dances arranged by John D. Rockefeller, jr., will take place to-morrow night at Delmonico's. On Tuesday there will be the sixth of the Fortnightly dances at the Waldorf-Astoria, while on Friday there will be dances of the series known as the First Friday Cotillon at the Waldorf-Astoria. The last of the Wednesday Cotillons will be held at Delmonico's, and the third of the Friday Evening Dances, arranged by Mrs. David Dows, jr., and Mrs. H J. Chisholm for young people at Sherry's, will take place. The last of the subscription dances at the Gerrit Smith studio will take place on Friday. On Saturday Mrs. Huntington's dancing class has its dance at Delmonico's, and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt's dancing class will have another meeting at Sherry's.

Mrs. W. Eugene Parsons gives an "at home" to-morrow afternoon at her house, in Fifth-ave., and Mrs. Gouverneur M. Carnochan has a reception at her home, in East Sixty-seventh-st. Mrs. James E. Martin will give a musical on Tuesday at her house, in Fifth-ave., at which Heath Gregory will sing. On Wednesday evening the so-called Wednesday Evening Amusement Club will be entertained by Mrs. W. Eugene Parsons at her house, in Fifth-ave. A morning concert will take place on the same day, in aid of St. Rose's Settlement, at the Waldorf-Astoria, while the Knickerbocker Bowling Club will hold its first meeting of the winter in the Tennis Building, in West Forty-first-st. The managers of the club are Matthew Astor Wilkes, Walter Rutherfurd, Cortlandt Van Rensselaer and William J. Purdy. Mrs. Horace Barnard has a reception on Thursday at her house, in East Thirty-fifth-st.

William C. Whitney will give a large dinner this evening at his house, in Fifth-ave. It will be followed by a musical, in which Paderewski, Gerardy, Kreisler and Wetzler will take part.

Prescott Slade, whose marriage with Miss Josephine Roe, daughter of General and Mrs. J. Francis Roe, will take place on Saturday next in St. Thomas's Church, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last evening at the Calumet Club. His guests included his best man, William C. Cammann, and Herbert Hand, Howard Slade, John Slade, Carlisle Boyd, John Y. G. Walker, Beverley Bogert, Foster Rawlins, Osborne Bright, Frederick Jones, jr., Cheston Simmons, George McIntosh and Lawrence Slade.

Dinners were likewise given last night by Mrs. Seth Barton French at her house, in West Fifty-first-st.; by Mrs. Jules A. Montant for Edouard de Reszke, and by Mrs. Robert Abbe at her house, in West Fiftieth-st., in honor of F. MacMonnies.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane and Miss Evelyn Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kissam and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs left town last night for California. Mrs. Seth Barton French and her mother, Mrs. Walker Fearn, will start for New-Orleans to-day.

Among those who sailed yesterday for Europe was Mrs. Bernardiston, whose husband, an officer of the Grenadier Guards, has been appointed military attaché of the British Legation at Brussels. Mrs. Bernardiston was Miss Sallie Floyd-Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. William Butler Duncan, jr., are at the Hotel Marie Antoinette for the winter.

Edwin H. Weatherbee will leave town with his daughters next Saturday for Palm Beach, Fla. Mrs. Weatherbee will join them a week later, and they will then visit Miami and Nassau.

W. C. Sanger, Assistant Secretary of War, has been called from Washington to New-York by the serious illness of his mother-in-law.

On Saturday next, February 8, the seventh annual fair for the Daisy Fields Guild of the Daisy Fields Home and Hospital for Crippled Children, will take place under fashionable patronage.

The marriage of Miss Amy Gano Gillette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Gano Gillette, to George Harwood Olney, nephew of ex-Secretary Olney, will take place at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon at Grace Church. Miss Gillette's bridesmaids will be the Misses Barnes, Katharine Olney, sister of the bridegroom, and Grace Gillette, cousin of the bride, whose sister, Miss Virginia Gillette, will be maid of honor. Mr. Olney's best man will be his brother, Richard Olney, 2d, and the ushers will be William Lauder, Henry E. Cooper and William C. McKnight, of New-York; John M. Thayer, Henry H. Thayer and Alexander Bullock, of Worcester, Mass.; Sumner T. Packard, Wesley E. Monk and Charles W. Towne, of Boston, and William J. Crosby, of Manchester, N. H. After the ceremony, which will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Hague, the pastor of the Olney family in Massachusetts, a very small reception for relatives and intimate friends will be held at No. 1 Rutherfurd Place.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles De Kay have sent out cards postponing the small dance in honor of Miss Dorothea De Kay Gilder from to-morrow to next Monday, owing to illness in the family.

GENERAL BUTT TO GO TO EUROPE.

Brigadier General McCoskry Butt of the New-York National Guard, is suffering from lung trouble and had several hemorrhages the last week. He will sail for Europe next Wednesday via the American Line, to return next April. The General expressed the hope yesterday that he would be fully recovered in health on his return home.

M. HUGUES LE ROUX SAILS.

M. Hugues Le Roux, who has been invited to lecture at Cambridge by the Harvard Cercle Français, will sail to-day on La Gascogne from Havre. He will deliver the Hyde lectures at Cambridge from February 12 to 28. M. Le Roux, who has also been invited in Canada and by a special committee at Havana, will stay three and a half months in America and deliver one hundred lectures, which will take him to most of the Eastern cities and to Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Denver, San Francisco and New-Orleans.

WANDERER AT CAPE VERD ISLANDS.

St. Vincent, Cape Verd Islands, Feb. 1.—The American steam yacht Wanderer, owned by Rear Commodore C. F. L. Robinson of the New-York Yacht Club, passed this port to-day.

The Wanderer sailed from New-York on December 13 for a cruise in the West Indies and the Mediterranean, which was to be extended to the North Cape in June.

GEN. PORTER RETURNING TO PARIS.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1.—General Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador to France, and R. S. Reynolds Hitt, third secretary of the United States Embassy at Paris, left here to-day for the French capital.

TO SUCCEED CONSUL GENERAL TEPLOW.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1.—State Councillor N. N. Ladygensky, Russian Consul at Galatz, Rumania, has been appointed Consul General at New-York, to succeed State Councillor V. Teplow, who has been recalled on account of ill health.

Lieutenant Colonel Raspopoff has been appointed military attaché of the Russian Embassy at Washington.

BISHOP HARTZELL SAILS FOR LIBERIA.

Cape Town, Feb. 1.—Dr. Joseph C. Hartzell, of Cincinnati, missionary bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa, has sailed from here for Madeira on his way to Liberia.

CHOKUNIN OF THE FIRST CLASS.

Dr. John D. Jones, formerly assistant chief of the Bureau of Forestry, and more recently a representative of the Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of investigating the condition of agriculture in Asia, Hawaii and the West Indies, was appointed in June, 1899, as technical adviser to the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce. As such, he introduced new methods and improvements in the culture and curing of tobacco and the cultivation of vegetables and fruits. As an evidence of the esteem in which he was held in Japan, the Emperor not only received him in audience to thank him personally for the services rendered to Japanese agriculture, but likewise bestowed on him the high rank of Chokunin of the First Class. Dr. Jones makes his home in Washington and Morristown, N. J.

THE SEA FOX AT BERMUDA.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Feb. 1.—The schooner yacht Sea Fox, of the New-York Yacht Club, and owned by Anson Phelps Stokes, which is on a cruise to the West Indies, arrived here to-day.

PERSONAL NOTES.

William M. Ramsey, of California, has just purchased Westover, the famous country seat along the James River, in Virginia, whose history is well traced for two hundred years. He will restore the estate to its Colonial magnificence, but will not mar its Colonial architecture.

William J. Holland, director of the Carnegie Museum, in Pittsburg, has been engaged for over eighteen years in the collection of moths. In the collection brought together under his supervision there are some one hundred and fifty thousand specimens, representing about twenty-five thousand different species.

Dr. Edwin C. Bolles, Dickson professor of English and American history at Tufts College, is quite ill at his home, at College Hill. Professor Lawrence B. Evans takes charge of all the history classes until after midyear.