Amusements.

AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—The Man from Mexico.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—Under Two Flags.
ELIOT THEATRE—2:15—8:20—Lady Margaret.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2—8—The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast.
CASINO—8:30—Miss Simplicity.
CRITERION THEATRE—8—Du Barry.
DALY'S THEATRE—2:15—8:30—Frocks and Frills.
EDEN MUSEE—Day and Evening—World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—2:15—8:20—The Wilderness.
FOURTEENTH ST. THEATRE—2—8—Foxy Grandpa.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—Maid Marian.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:30—Message from Mars.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Way Down East.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—Dolly Varden.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:20—Hopla! Vater Siehts Ja Nicht.
KEITH'S—12:30 to 10:30—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:15—The Toreador.
LYCEUM THEATRE—2:30—The Girl and the Judge.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—9 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Dog Show.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2:15—8:30—On the Quiet.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—8:15—Hon. John Grigsby.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8:12—Tannhäuser.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Hoyt's "A Black Sheep."
NEW SAVOY THEATRE—2—8:30—The Way of the World.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—2—8:15—Hall of Fame—Winter Garden—Florodora.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—1:30 to 10:30—A Midnight Bell and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET—1:30 to 10:30—Varieties.
PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET—1:30 to 10:30—A Trip to Chinatown and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET—1:30 to 10:30—Varieties.
THEATRE REPUBLIC—2—8:20—Mistress Nell.
VICTORIA—2—8:15—Minstrels.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—2:15—8:20—A Gentleman of France.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: An agreement to vote on the Philippine Tariff bill next Monday was reached; Mr. Wellington attacked and Mr. Stewart defended the government's policy. House: Mr. Gillett, of Massachusetts, replied to the speech made by Mr. Wheeler, of Kentucky, last Friday, and Mr. Wheeler declared that he had nothing to retract; two Democrats—Mr. Robinson, of Indiana, and Mr. Thayer, of Massachusetts—disavowed sympathy with Mr. Wheeler's utterances, and one—Mr. Talbert, of South Carolina—indorsed them.

FOREIGN.—The government majority was heavily reduced in the House of Commons, signs of dissatisfaction being shown with Mr. Balfour's leadership. A dispatch from Constantinople to Paris said that Miss Stone had been released by the brigands, and that she was in good health. South African mining stocks fell in London, owing to heavy Paris sales. It is probable that the money necessary to transport Welsh settlers in Patagonia to Canada will be raised by private subscription.

DOMESTIC.—Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee will hold a conference on reciprocity with Cuba to-day. Governor Taft testified again before the Senate Committee on the Philippines, explaining the sedition laws passed by the Philippine Commission. Governor Odell signed the bill abolishing boards of managers of the State hospitals. President Roosevelt nominated James P. Platt, son of Senator O. H. Platt, for United States District Judge for Connecticut. The National Woman Suffrage Convention closed its sessions in Washington. Michael J. Dady testified in the hearing before Governor Odell on the charges against Sheriff Guden of Kings County. The Senate passed the Hill bill providing for payment of the interest and principal of the canal debt. The bill to prohibit shooting live pigeons passed the Senate.

CITY.—Stocks were more active, with prices irregular. Charles F. Jones, the valet of William Marsh Rice, went on the stand in the Patrick trial. Traffic and business began to resume normal conditions after the storm of Monday; good progress was made in the removal of the snow from the streets. It was said that the Hohenzollern would move from Hoboken to the West Thirty-fourth-st. pier on Friday, to be ready for the arrival of Prince Henry on Saturday. The District Attorney announced that Miss Florence Burns, accused of causing the death of Walter S. Brooks, would have a full and complete hearing before the case was submitted to the grand jury. J. P. Morgan and Chauncey M. Depew, directors of the New-York Central Railroad, called on Mayor Low and assured him that the directors were ready to co-operate with city officials in securing a change of motive power in the Park-ave. tunnel. John A. Stewart resigned as president of the United States Trust Company, and recommended the election of ex-Secretary Gage as his successor.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Partly cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 29 degrees; lowest, 23 degrees; average, 26 degrees.

THE STATE HOSPITALS.

Aside from expressing general approval of the Governor's desire to introduce economy and unity of management in the State care of the insane, The Tribune has not taken an active part in the controversy which has been raging over the abolition of the boards of managers of the State hospitals. The measure just signed provoked a great outcry on the part of many worthy and philanthropic people for whom we have the highest respect and admiration. It is easy to understand their objection to a radical change in a system which they helped to organize, and even to sympathize with their fears lest change should result in the loss of some of the great advance in the treatment of the insane since the original State care act went into effect. Now, however, that the matter is settled we would invite these excellent people more calmly to consider the situation that has existed in our hospitals and ask themselves, whatever they may think of the particular changes promised by the bill which has just become law, if there was not most emphatic need of some change.

At the public hearing on the bill the Governor gave some startling instances of the extravagant and unbusinesslike tendencies of local boards. One of them asked $149,000 for improvements, which a revised estimate figured at $43,000. One item was $6,000 for a smokestack properly costing about $1,200. Another was $30,000 for an electric light plant, enough to build a plant ten times as large as was required. In the memorandum filed by Governor Odell when signing the law, and published elsewhere in The Tribune to-day, additional facts are given. They show that, however honest the local managers may be, they are not efficient in detecting abuses, nor ready to correct them when detected by others. One board, over the protest of the State commission, insisted on re-electing a superintendent whose carelessness resulted in unauthorized expenditures of $60,000, some $7,000 of which is still unaccounted for. Another board kept in office a decrepit superintendent under whom wasteful contracts were made costing the State thousands of dollars. Still another paid $10,000 to a local architect for work which the State architect should have done. The Governor concedes that some improvement has been made under the constant pressure of the State commission upon local boards, but he points out that "all of the scandals and all of the extravagance which have marked the administration of this branch of the State government have resulted from the administration of local boards." From the beginning of the system this has been true, and every Governor from Mr. Cleveland's time has pointed out the abuses of local management and divided responsibility, and urged the centralization of control. The opponents of the new law say things are better now. They are better because the authority of the State Commission in Lunacy has been progressively enlarged and the action of the local boards subjected to their veto. It is therefore reasonable to expect further improvement from centralizing authority in the hands of this body which has accomplished so much good, and, finally, abolishing the bodies whose powers it has been the uniform task of reformers to restrict.

Even if there had been no actual abuses and palpable extravagances to complain of good reason for changing the existing system would have been found in the lack of attention to duty on the part of managers. The Governor reports the average of visits of managers to their institutions as shown by the books of the hospitals, and the record is a complete justification of the charge of inefficiency of the boards as a whole, however well meaning all, and however zealous some, of their members may be. The law requires at least four visits a year to the hospitals by each manager. A few men make frequent visits and bring up the average. Yet at only two of the hospitals mentioned by the Governor was even this average up to the legal requirement for the least frequent visitor. At Utica the average for each manager was eighteen visits a year, and at Hudson River Hospital six visits. At Willard it was only three visits a year, at Middletown four, at Rochester and Long Island two, while at Flatbush, St. Lawrence and Buffalo the average for each manager was only one visit a year. In face of such a record it is idle to pretend that local management means efficiency or any closeness of supervision. It means that managers on the average simply do what their superintendents tell them to do, for they are too ignorant to act otherwise; and as those superintendents are responsible to them, and not to the State commission, it has been almost impossible for the State authorities to hold superintendents up to their duty.

The new centralized arrangement will, in spite of the present attempts to anticipate the verdict, be judged by its fruits. The people whose advice has hitherto been followed at such extraordinary increase in the State's expenses for the insane are not in the best position to complain if those in responsibility prefer to take other counsel and refuse to be diverted by their outcries from a thoroughgoing reorganization of the State care system along the lines pointed out as wise by previous partial reforms, and in harmony with the experience of other States which have a high reputation for excellent institutions with a highly centralized management.

CHARLES LEWIS TIFFANY.

Through the death of Charles Lewis Tiffany New-York loses a citizen who had been identified for two full generations with its development into the metropolis of the Western world, had made large contributions to its high repute as a centre of the industrial arts, and been among the foremost in fostering the growth of its worthiest institutions. He lived to a great age, but almost to the last retained a measure of physical vigor which enabled him to continue with pleasure the occupations of his prime, and a freshness of spirit which made his society delightful to all who knew him.

Mr. Tiffany had seen New-York expand from a city of 200,000 inhabitants, shaken by the financial convulsion of 1837, into a great capital, whose stability is impregnable and whose ultimate primacy is assured; but throughout the marvellous transformation, due to natural resources and the exercise of commanding talents, he had never seen himself in danger of losing his place as a leader. The sagacity and the rectitude which have made the trademark of his firm an absolute guarantee of quality the world over he exemplified in every relation of life. His character was transparently sincere and singularly lovable. The community which he has so long served and honored will faithfully cherish his memory.

PLANNING CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

The intimation that the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives will to-day draft a bill for modifying the trade and tariff relations between the United States and Cuba is most welcome. There is nothing that committee could do which would be more welcome to the nation than the drafting and favorable reporting of a measure providing for reciprocity on a liberal scale between the two countries. It might have been better had the House passed such a bill before passing the war tax repeal bill. Certainly it would be far better had the Cuban question been attended to long ago, in prompt response to the President's message of last December, for thus much actual loss on both sides would have been prevented and this country would have been saved from the reproach of seeming to do late, with reluctance, that which it should have been eager to do early, in the name of honor and justice. Nevertheless, it is better late than never, and a reciprocity bill following close upon the war tax repeal will be regarded with favor by the vast majority of straight seeing and right thinking Americans.

We speak of reciprocity rather than of relief, for that is the truer description of the measure which is desired. It will grant Cuba relief from actual distress and from threatened ruin. That is quite true. But that is not all. It will similarly grant to the United States relief from what should be regarded as an intolerable situation—namely, the decline and ruin of our export trade to Cuba. It is a discreditable anomaly that the markets of Cuba should be so largely closed against us, and that Cuba should purchase in Europe every year tens of millions of dollars' worth of goods of the very kinds which we are able to supply. It is not Cuba's wish that this should be so. She would prefer to do her marketing in the United States. But she really cannot afford to do so without fair treatment. She is not rich enough to give us alms. What she does desire is to reciprocate with us in trade, to sell her goods to us and to buy our goods in return. Under a proper reduction of tariffs on both sides Cuba would send all her sugar and the bulk of all other products to the United States, and she would purchase nearly all her supplies in the United States.

This is not mere theory. It is a fact of record. Eleven years ago the thing was tried. We gave Cuba—or Spain—a substantial reduction of duty on sugar. The result was that the vast bulk of Cuba's sugar output, which had been going to England, was poured into our markets. At the same time we received corresponding concessions of from 25 to 50 per cent reductions of tariff on goods exported to Cuba. The result of that was that we quickly gained $27,000,000 a year in Cuban trade and enjoyed almost a monopoly of her markets. That was the work of a Republican administration and a Republican Congress, in accordance with sound Republican protection ideas and policies. Four years later a free trade Democratic administration and Congress undid that work, with the result that we lost our paramount place in the Cuban market and had the humiliation of seeing our European trade rivals beat us in markets which are under our control politically and are almost within sight of our shores. The duty of the present day is for this Republican administration and Congress to restore the good work of their Republican predecessors. A 50 per cent reduction of the tariff on Cuban sugar and tobacco will not injure any United States industry. The reciprocal 50 per cent reduction of the Cuban tariff on United States goods will give us the whole Cuban market and increase our trade with that island by from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 a year. Such is the great opportunity which the Ways and Means Committee will have before it at to-day's meeting.

GOOD WORK IN THE STREETS.

The selection of Dr. John McG. Woodbury as Commissioner of Street Cleaning caused some surprise for the reason that he had not gained a general reputation for the possession of qualities essential to a satisfactory performance of the difficult duties of that office. His friends, however, and others who had had a chance to form an opinion of his executive ability were sure that he was the right man for the place. They asserted that he was a notable organizer and that he had a rare faculty for getting good work out of subordinates, being capable of developing a contagious personal energy which left no obstacles insurmountable. It is a pleasure, remembering those early estimates, to say that Dr. Woodbury has gone far to confirm them by the way in which he has tackled the first heavy snow fall of the winter. As soon as the storm had indicated what it had in store the commissioner sent the contractors into action, and by noon of yesterday an immense force of diligent men had made great progress in clearing the streets. It was evident to all observers that they were working with a will, and the result speaks for itself.

Dr. Woodbury had turned over to him on January 1 a run down, worn out, depleted plant, and a mere apology for an efficient system. At the beginning of his administration, therefore, he was seriously embarrassed and, through no fault of his own, unable to give the city a suitable service. He was specially hampered in respect to Brooklyn, from which complaints have chiefly come. But the capacity which he has shown where he had a fair chance justifies the belief that he will bring his department up to a high standard as rapidly as any man could, and thereafter meet all the reasonable requirements of the community.

BRIDGE TERMINAL FACILITIES.

Two plans for relieving the jam at the trolley loops in the Manhattan station of the Brooklyn Bridge have recently been proposed by Mr. Brown, an engineer in the Controller's office. One called for the construction of twelve loops and the abandonment of the cable system altogether. The other is a modified form of the same proposition, and provides only six loops. In this shape the scheme receives Mr. Grout's sanction, and is put forward as his own. It is now almost identical with one feature of the programme recommended by Mr. Shea's special commission last autumn, although at that time it was proposed to carry the trolley tracks up to the mezzanine floor, whereas the latest suggestion is to elevate them only a few feet above their present level.

The Controller's plan is not without merit. It gives promise of relief in a very short time, possibly two months; it will probably not prove costly, it distributes the traffic among six tracks instead of four, and, finally, it separates, or aims to separate, the incoming from the outgoing passengers. The last of these advantages is the greatest, and is the principal recommendation of the scheme. If no serious engineering difficulties are likely to be encountered in its execution, and if no better plan is brought forward in the near future, the people who use the bridge will doubtless favor its adoption.

Mr. Brown's project, in its latest form, is not open to all of the objections which Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal raised to his earlier proposition, but the changes apparently do not meet them all. Raising the tracks will lessen the already scanty head room which the cars have. A still weightier reason for temporary delay, though, is the Commissioner's assurance to the Committee of Fifty in Brooklyn that he is himself at work on a scheme for relieving congestion, and that he hopes to make it public within a fortnight. This announcement shows that Mr. Lindenthal has not allowed the treatment of his other plan by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and ferry companies to discourage him altogether. Until he is ready to describe it every other suggestion should lie on the table.

THE RIGHTS OF SUSPECTS.

A young woman has been held in custody by the police of this city for several days on suspicion of having had something to do with the death of a young man who was found in a hotel unconscious from a bullet wound. It is asserted by her friends that when she was arrested and taken to the police station the police plied her with questions, sought to get a confession or some damaging admissions from her under cover of misleading statements about the case, such, for instance, as that the young man was alive, had charged her with shooting him, and would soon confront her, when, as a matter of fact, he was dead and had not spoken after he was discovered. It is said that for a time the police, under orders from the District Attorney's office, prevented her from seeing her counsel or having his aid while being questioned; and also that the negro hallboy of the hotel was induced to identify her as the woman who accompanied the dead man by first seeing her alone in a cell and being asked if she was not the person sought.

Some of these accusations are denied. Some are admitted to be true and dismissed lightly by the officials as of no consequence and not calculated to interfere with substantial justice. It is, however, of decided consequence to the people of this city that the rights of citizens, no matter how plausibly suspected of crime, should be sacredly respected by our police and prosecuting officers. No repetition of the Molineux tactics is desired. We have had enough of yellow methods in the conduct of prosecutions, and even the smartest training in that school does not give a prosecuting officer any authority to deprive suspects of their legal rights. He may be highly expert in the tricks of French detectives; he may be convinced that they are the best for arriving at a knowledge of crimes; he may feel certain that he is on the right track after a criminal, but he should remember that he is not a French prefect, a Solomon come to judgment, or anything but a creature of American law. Our prosecutors and police are getting into bad habits. It is common to hear of their "working the third degree" on prisoners. That may mean much or little. They always deny that it is any species of terrorization, but they do not deny that they question prisoners and attempt by subterfuge to make them give evidence against themselves. This is a practice utterly unwarranted by law, and utterly foreign to the spirit of Anglo-Saxon liberty. It is a usurpation of power which would not be tolerated in England now, and would not have been tolerated here a few years ago. The police, after arresting this young woman, had no right to subject her to any examination without telling her of the crime of which they suspected her, and warning her that she was free from obligation to say anything, and that anything she might say would be used against her. They had no right to deprive her of the services of counsel during any single minute of their proceedings.

The business of police and prosecutors is not to build up a case at all hazards against even the certainly guilty. It is their business scrupulously to respect every legal safeguard thrown about persons accused of crime. If they cannot convict without stretching a point because of their moral certainty that a prisoner is guilty, they should not convict at all. The police of this city have long been accustomed to arrogate to themselves despotic functions which are quite unsanctioned by law. One of the reforms which Colonel Partridge ought to make is in the direction of elementary teaching as to the constitutional and statutory rights of American citizens, even when charged with crime.

The drifts and the gales of 1888 will never be forgotten by those who fought them. Monday's winds and snows were halcyon airs and lotos leaves in comparison.

The foremost of Ramapo champions has surrendered his district leadership in the local Democratic organization, and has taken his wayward son with him into private life. He heard the loud bassoon as Samuel Taylor Coleridge sang it in the "Rime of the Ancient Mariner," and he has gone from among us. He is not likely to come back, and his absence will leave no wide gap.

Early accounts of last week's earthquake near the western shore of the Caspian Sea underestimated the loss of life, which is now put at two thousand. No mention was made at first, either, of the volcanic activity which has since been reported, although that phenomenon is often associated with an earthquake. There was reason for expecting it in the present instance, moreover, because the foothills at the eastern end of the Caucasus range are clearly of volcanic origin. Shamaka has long been famous for destructive shocks, but the latest has been without a parallel in severity for many years.

Not the best of weeks for golf in and about New-York!

Our District Attorney is a high explosive in himself, and such a concentrated and self-centred detonator of dynamite that he needs no fulminate to fire his mine.

Sturdy beggars of all ages and cunning boy pickpockets are too numerous in our city streets. Colonel Partridge should compel the police force to be more vigilant and efficient against these fellows. Troops of mendicant impostors swindle the unsuspecting out of many dollars every day by recounting pitiful tales of pretended miseries, while the youthful pupils of Fagin lighten the pockets of the heedless and unseeing. Our patrolmen must keep their eyes open.

The pilots of the autos should be wary and watchful, and not exceed the lawful limit of speed, as all the members of the police force have received positive orders to keep them down to the letter of the ordinances.

It is an American battle which is about to take place in London for the control of rapid transit in that city, not a British one, which is to say that it will be fought to a finish in short order. Whoever wins, the work will go on with American directness and velocity, keeping the city measurably up to date in the matter of handling its enormous urban passenger business.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

There was a mass meeting the other day of the residents of Cleator Moor, a district of London, in favor of a Sunday delivery of letters for the district. One of the speakers opposed to the measure was the vicar of the parish, who said: "I am here in the name of God Almighty, and those who oppose me oppose Him." This statement seemed to settle the question, for a resolution in favor of Sunday delivery was at once carried by an overwhelming majority.

City Editor—Why do you say, "He ran into the police station, puffing and blowing?" "Puffing" and "blowing" are synonymous.

Reporter—Not at all. There's a vast difference, for instance, between puffing a man up and blowing him up.—(Catholic Standard and Times.

There is a curious growth of trees at Tilden's Point, Me. Three yellow birch trees are growing on a pine stump. The tree, which was about two and a half feet in diameter, is thought to have been cut down some fifty years ago, leaving a stump three and a half feet high. The seeds of the birch must have lodged on this stump, and as they grew they sent their roots down its sides to reach the ground. The three trees are, respectively, five, six and seven inches in diameter.

Casey—Did ye hear about poor Flannery?
Cassidy—Sorra the word.
Casey—Shure, the big stame hammer in the foundry dropped down on his chist an' killed him.
Cassidy—Well, Ol'm not surprised, for he always had a wake chist.—(Philadelphia Press.

A bill now before the Massachusetts Legislature requires the licensing of cats. The fee is fixed at 50 cents, and it is provided that any one who shall keep a cat contrary to the provisions of the act shall be fined $5, one-half to go to the informer and one-half to the city or town treasury. Between July 1 and 10 of each year the chief executive of each city or town is required to issue warrants for the execution of all unlicensed felines.

"Who is the puffed-up fellow?"
"Why, that's the man who sent a cat to the President when he heard that there were rats in the White House. He got his name in seven papers."—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The McKinley Memorial Committee of Honolulu proposes to devote $20,000 of its funds to the improvement of a public park, to be named after the late President. The local papers are opposed to this project, believing that the money could be better expended in the building of a children's hospital.

"I see in some papers that a new way of cutting diamonds has been discovered," said a jeweller. "This will be welcome news to collectors of freak stones. There are almost as many new ways of cutting diamonds discovered as systems to beat the bank at Monte Carlo, and they are about as successful. As a matter of fact, diamond cutting has been reduced to an exact science. The two best known systems are the brilliant and rose cuts. To obtain the greatest possible brilliance with the least waste, stones are brilliant cut—that is, cut with a flat top, or 'table,' as it is called. Rose cut stones are cut without the top table and are flat in back. A bigger diamond can be produced by rose cutting than by brilliant cutting, but it will not possess half the brilliance of the latter. Rose diamonds are used largely in incrusted jewelry. There have been lots of methods of diamond cutting invented, but none will produce as fiery a stone with as little waste in cutting as the brilliant method. Stones cut by other methods are valuable to collectors as freaks, but usually they would be far more valuable if they had been brilliant cut."—(Philadelphia Record.

"At Plevna, Kan.," says "The Kansas City Journal," "A 'joint' keeper cornered the Rev. W. H. Houston in the postoffice and informed the reverend gentleman that he must take a licking on account of a temperance sermon which he had preached the day before. 'All right,' responded the parson, cheerfully; and two minutes later the friends of the 'joint' keeper were taking him down to the butcher shop for the application of beefsteak to a pair of beautiful black eyes. Showing again the low down, deceptive wickedness of our theological seminaries in maintaining physical culture departments."

Mortification.—"Surely, Edith," exclaimed the minister to his daughter, "you are not going to attend a theatrical performance this evening!"
"Yes, father."
"Shame! Do you forget that this is the penitential season?"
"Oh, no; that's just it. You see, this is an amateur performance."—(Philadelphia Press.

In a Philadelphia kindergarten school a teacher was telling the little children all she knew about a clock. "Now, this," she said, "is the pendulum—this thing that swings back and forth. Did any of you ever hear the word pendulum before?" A child put up her hand. "Yes, teacher," she said. "Pendulum Franklin. I've heard it often."

It is hard to satisfy everybody. Barnes, who hires his snow shovelling by the winter, declares that the wind invariably leaves his sidewalk clean after every storm, while Howes, who pays by the job, says that his walk is always drifted even with the top of the fence.—(Boston Transcript.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 18 (Special).—President Roosevelt left the White House this afternoon at 4 o'clock and went for a walk, returning about 7 o'clock. There were no callers to-night. Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice Roosevelt will accompany young Theodore to Washington some time this week. Word has not yet been received as to what day they will leave Groton, but it is likely that they will arrive here on Friday.

The Cabinet met at the usual hour this forenoon. After the meeting the appointment of James P. Platt, of Meriden, Conn., as Federal Judge of that State was announced. It was also learned that the Schley report would be made public on Thursday. Copies of the report were given to the press associations to-day.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, of the French Chamber of Deputies, was presented to President Roosevelt this morning by Ambassador Cambon, and the three men had a long talk in the red parlor.

Senator Scott called on the President this morning with Governor A. B. White of West Virginia. It was Governor White's first call on the President. He started to-night over the Southern Railway with twenty-five or thirty members of his staff for the Charleston Exposition, to be present on West Virginia day. "I have colonels and majors to spare," said Governor White, commenting on the large number of military men with him.

Representatives Wachter and Schirm, of Maryland, saw the President to-day to urge the pardon of a man named Holmes, who is dying from consumption in the Maryland penitentiary. Holmes was convicted some time ago of robbing the mails in Baltimore, and was sentenced to three years in prison.

President Roosevelt to-day presented to Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts the pen with which he on Saturday signed the bill to forbid the sale of intoxicants, opium and firearms by American citizens in the islands of the Pacific not under any civilized power, of which the New-Hebrides is the chief group. In order to make this protection permanent and extend it to all aboriginal races, Secretary Hay has asked the British Government to join ours in submitting to other commercial powers a universal treaty to prohibit the selling of intoxicants and opium to such races everywhere.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, Feb. 18 (Special).—The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, entertained at dinner this evening the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, the Russian Ambassador and Countess Cassini, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, the first secretary of the French Embassy and Mme. de Margerie, Baron d'Estournelles, of France; M. Ormond d'Estournelles, Miss Root, Miss Wilson, Miss Strong, Miss Alice Ward, Humphreys Owen, of the British Embassy, and M. Hermité, of the French Embassy.

The Minister of Austria-Hungary and Baroness Hengelmüller entertained at dinner last evening the German Ambassador, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill, Senator and Mrs. Hansbrough, Mrs. Richard H. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Chatfield Taylor, Colonel and Mrs. Kitson, Mrs. Maude Wetmore, Miss Josephine Patten, Mr. Raikes, of the British Embassy, and John A. Kasson. Baron and Baroness Hengelmüller will go to New-York to-morrow to remain until Saturday. They will also go to New-York next week to take part in the celebration in honor of the coming of Prince Henry.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Miss Alice Morton's marriage to Winthrop Rutherfurd took place yesterday at noon in Grace Church, and owing to its celebration in Lent was a rather quiet affair. Save for two vases of lilies on the altar there were no floral decorations, neither were there any bridesmaids nor maid of honor, and there was no reception after the wedding. The bride, who was given away by her father, ex-Governor Levi P. Morton, was arrayed in a gown of white satin, with long train, which fell in organ pipe pleats. The bodice had a vest arrangement of Brussels lace, and was draped with a fichu of the same material caught here and there with sprays of orange blossoms. Her veil was of Brussels point, and was fastened with a low coronet of orange blossoms. She carried no flowers, but only a small ivory prayer book, and her only jewel was a diamond belt pin. She wore no gloves, but the deep frills of white chiffon which trimmed the sleeves and fell over her hands almost concealed them. The bride and her father were met at the chancel steps by the bridegroom and his best man, Rutherfurd Stuyvesant. The ushers were Herman Duryea, Winthrop Chanler, J. Borden Harriman, Egerton L. Winthrop, jr., and William R. Travers.

The ceremony was performed by the rector, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington. Elmer Marsh sang "The Voice that Breathed O'er Eden" to the music of an old German choral, and at the close of the ceremony James M. Helfenstein, the organist, played the wedding march from "Lohengrin" as a recessional. After a breakfast at the Fifth-ave. house of Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, in which only the Morton family took part, the couple left the city for a brief honeymoon before sailing for England and France. On their return from Europe they will occupy the cottage at Newport which they have leased for the coming season. Among those present in church besides Mrs. Morton, who wore a dress of reseda green moire trimmed with Venetian lace, with a toque of green leaves, a sable pelerine and muff, Miss Lena Morton, in a frock of corn flower blue taffeta, with a large picture hat of pale blue chiffon, trimmed with feathers, and Miss Mary Morton, dressed in white crêpe de chine, with a large tulle hat trimmed with roses; Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, jr., Miss Choate, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Crosby, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Miss Cottenet, Rawlins Cottenet, Mr. and Mrs. James Duer, Miss Davidge, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Glym, Mrs. Garner, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner, Miss Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald L. Hoyt, Miss Hoyt, Miss Gertrude Hoyt, Miss Molly Hare, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, jr., Miss Iselin, Colonel and Mrs. Jay, Miss Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay, Miss Josephine Johnston, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. King, Miss Caroline King, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Livingston, the Misses Livingston, Miss Maud Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morgan, Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Mrs. W. D. Morgan, Miss Ruth Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Marquand, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Monroe, Dr. and Mrs. George Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Fordham Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie, the Misses Newbold, Stephen Olin, the Misses Olin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Evelyn Peirrepont, Mr. and Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond, Miss Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Russell, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Miss Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Rives, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Rainford, Dr. and Mrs. Saunders, Miss Anna Sands, William Milne Grinnell, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorenan, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Walker Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. Thompson, General Tracy, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Miss Twombly, Miss Amy Townsend, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Willmerding, Miss Maud Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Miss Webb, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Miss Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Walton, Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler Anderson, Mrs. Bliss, the Misses Bliss, Miss Baldwin, Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. Frederick Bryce, the Misses Brice, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. James A. Burden, jr., Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, the Misses Burden, Mrs. George H. Bend, Miss Bend, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick O. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. O. Bird, Miss Bigelow, Miss Alice Babcock and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks.

Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes's entertainment last night at her house in Madison-ave., consisting of tableaux vivants and music, was an amateur affair organized for the sake of charity, the proceeds from the sale of tickets being devoted to the College Settlement on Rivington-st. The tableaus consisted of scenes from the "Mort d'Arthur," by Abbey, and others, and were given in the library in the customary setting of a large gilt frame. Among those who took part in the living pictures were the Misses Florence Twombly, Helen Barney, Frederica Webb, Edith Post, Mildred Stokes, May Gurnee, Natalie Henderson, Rosamond Street, Rosina Hoyt, Arthur Choate and Douglas Campbell.

Among the dinners last night was one by Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly at their house in Fifth-ave. Earlier in the day Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly had a luncheon party at her house, in East Fifty-fifth-st.

Several concerts, lectures and other entertainments of the same kind took place yesterday. Miss Anna E. Otten gave a successful violin recital last night in the small ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria, assisted by Maxwell Kennedy, the boy soprano at Grace Church. Professor Edouard Lance was equally fortunate in connection with the first of his series of lectures at Delmonico's in the morning, under fashionable patronage, while in the afternoon MacKenzie Gordon gave a concert at the Waldorf-Astoria and Ernest Thompson Seton had his stereopticon lecture at the same place for the benefit of the Neighborhood Club's work at Hartley House.

Mrs. Clarence G. Dinsmore, Mrs. W. D. Dinsmore and Miss Madeline Dinsmore, Mrs. Best and Miss Best, James Henry Smith and the Count de Montebello, sailed for Europe yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

The Morgan Chamber Music Club will have its third concert this afternoon at the house of Mrs. Henry W. Poor, in Lexington-ave. The Morgan String Quartet will be assisted by Fritz Kreisler, Herman Wetzler and other well known artists.

The Knickerbocker Bowling Club has its regular weekly meeting this afternoon in the Tennis Building, in West Forty-first-st.

Mrs. John G. Neeser will give a card party to-day at her house, in East Sixty-fifth-st.

Mrs. B. Aymar Sands and Mrs. Charles D. Dickey are among those who will receive at the "at home" given this afternoon by the trustees of the Wayside Day Nursery at their new building No. 216 East Twentieth-st., which will be open for inspection.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson are to sail soon for Europe for a stay in the south of France and in England.

Mr. and Mrs. Salem H. Wales left the city on Tuesday, and have gone to spend several weeks at Thomasville, Ga.

VON BAUDISSIN IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Feb. 18.—Count von Baudissin, rear admiral of the German navy, and commander of the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, who is in this city as the guest of Lawrence Johnson, brother of the Admiral's brother-in-law, Alfred C. Johnson, was the guest of honor at an informal luncheon this afternoon at the University Club. This evening a reception was given in his honor by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Johnson. About two hundred invitations were issued. In the forenoon Admiral von Baudissin availed himself of the opportunity to see something of Philadelphia in a sleigh, and when he returned from his drive he was entertained at the University Club, after which he paid several social calls.

MR. WHITEHOUSE LEA