Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Under Two Flags.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—The Man from Mexico.
BIJOU THEATRE—8:20—Lady Margaret.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast.
CASINO—8:30—Miss Simplicity.
CRITERION THEATRE—8—Du Barry.
CARNEGIE HALL—8:15—Boston Symphony Orchestra.
DALY'S THEATRE—3—Lecture, St. Petersburg.—8:30—Frocks and Frills.
EDEN MUSEE—Day and Evening—World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—The Wilderness.
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—2:15—8:30—The Girl and the Judge.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—9 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Dog Show.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—On the Quiet.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—8:15—Hon. John Grigsby.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—2—Carmen.—8—Manru.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Hoyt's "A Black Sheep."
NEW SAVOY THEATRE—8:30—The Way of the World.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—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—8:20—Mistress Nell.
VICTORIA—8:15—Minstrels.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:20—A Gentleman of France.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: Debate on the Philippine Tariff bill continued, Mr. Burrows speaking for and Mr. Money against the bill; other Senators were drawn into the discussion, and there was a lively colloquy between Messrs. Foraker and Tillman. ==== House: The chief feature of the day was a humorous reply by Mr. Boutell, of Illinois, to the recent speech of Mr. Wheeler, of Kentucky.

FOREIGN.—Papers were signed in Paris forming the basis for the resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela, which were severed in 1895. ==== "Dick" Burge, the pugilist, on trial at the Old Bailey, London, for complicity with Goudie, the bookkeeper, in the robbery of the Bank of Liverpool, was convicted; great public interest is manifested in the case. ==== The largest band of insurgents in Batangas Province, Luzon, surrendered to the Americans. ==== Rich discoveries of gold and copper are reported in Africa, on the French Ivory Coast and in Rhodesia. ==== A floating piece of timber caused the sinking of the steamer Juan B. Elbers in the Magdalena River, Colombia, and the loss of a cargo valued at $100,000. ==== In a speech at Leicester, England, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman declared that he had not rubbed off his slate Home Rule for Ireland. ==== Fighting between soldiers and rioters continued at Barcelona, where the situation has not improved.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt, in his reply to the appeal of Admiral Schley, approves the verdict of the court of inquiry, and says that the question of command at Santiago was settled by President McKinley in favor of Admiral Sampson. ==== Secretary Root, in a statement sent to the Senate, denies charges of cruelty against American soldiers in the Philippines, and says that no war was ever more humanely conducted. ==== By direction of the President the Department of Justice will soon begin legal proceedings to test the validity of the Northern Pacific merger, the Attorney General holding that the agreement is in violation of law. ==== President Hall of the New-Haven Railroad denied that his company's purchase of land is a steamship deal. ==== Andrew Carnegie gave $5,000 to the Peterboro (N. H.) town library. ==== Governor Odell and fifty legislators held a conference at which they discussed the Stranahan Mortgage bill.

CITY.—Stocks closed strong and active. ==== A large mass meeting in the interest of Cuban tariff concessions was held in Carnegie Hall and was addressed by W. Bourke Cockran, Edward M. Shepard and others. ==== Jones told on the stand of the alleged conspiracy between him and Patrick. ==== The arbitration committee of the Civic Federation adopted bylaws. ==== Commissioner Lindenthal announced that he was working on a plan to relieve the bridge crush by loop terminals both for bridge trains and Manhattan elevated trains. ==== Assemblyman Reeve attacked the statements of Water Commissioner Dougherty at the hearing on the repeal of the Burr bill. ==== The Greater New-York Democracy advisory committee adopted resolutions declaring its purpose to keep up the fight against Tammany Hall. ==== District Attorney Jerome had the case of Florence Burns, charged with the murder of Walter S. Brooks, transferred to Justice Mayer, of the Court of Special Sessions. ==== Admiral Count von Baudissin returned from Philadelphia.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 29 degrees; lowest, 15; average, 22.

SEDITION LAWS AND THEIR CRITICS.

It would be interesting to know just what the critics of that awful Philippine treason and sedition law would consider reasonable and proper regulations for the conduct of sympathizers with an insurrection dwelling within the lines of the army engaged in putting that insurrection down. A few days ago Senator Hoar, in the name of American liberty and in reverence for the fathers thereof, denounced as wicked and tyrannical the Philippine law ordering that any person knowing of any treasonable plot against the government must reveal it to the proper officers, under penalty for failure of fine and imprisonment. He was answered with the information that the law was an almost exact transcript of the act passed by the fathers of the nation in 1790 and still menacing the liberties of our own people. That item of complaint seems to have been effectually disposed of, but since then the fire of opposition has been turned against the denunciation of secret societies and the suspension of the right to agitate for Filipino independence among the natives living under the American authority.

Now, of course, it is perfectly easy to understand the objections of people who would object to anything. There are some persons who are so much shocked at the idea of the United States holding the Philippines at all that everything done there pursuant to that occupation is wrong, it makes no difference what. Criticism of particular measures from such persons is of no weight. It is not the measure that really commands their disapproval, but the general policy of the government, and they simply try to pick flaws in details of administration to discredit the administration as a whole. They have not the mental altitude enabling them fairly to weigh the merits of particular acts taken for the maintenance of American authority, when their whole energy is directed to showing that the maintenance of American authority in itself is an unutterable evil. If it were possible for them for the moment to put aside this prejudice, assume as a fact American occupation and the necessity resting on the government to maintain its authority, it might be worth while to ask them what they think of particular laws for that purpose. Our future policy with regard to the Philippines is fair subject for debate at home. It is not a matter for debate with our officials in the Philippines. They are sent there to maintain the authority of the United States, and if the measures they take are such as become an enlightened government they are justifiable, quite regardless of all questions concerning the ethics of our acquisition or the harmony of our domination there with the ideals of American development. When the treason and sedition law is examined from this point of view little ground for criticism will be found. It is only a reasonable measure of security, such as any government, our own included, might adopt at home in time of war.

What nation ever permitted plotting against its own security within the limits of its own authority? The government that sent Vallandigham into exile took whatever military measures seemed expedient to prevent the enemy from weakening it in the rear. If it had thought best it would have forbidden expression of Confederate sympathies in Washington or the meeting of secret societies wherever its military rule extended. The business of the American authorities is to put down insurrection and establish order in the Philippines. If secret societies plot revolt, if agitation for ultimate independence in Manila keeps alive the spirit of conflict and serves the insurgents in the field, it is their duty to stop such things. Some people may say they should not be there at all; but they are there, charged by the American people to hold the islands. If that order is wrong it may be rescinded, but so long as it is in force what are they to do to please the critics? Let the sympathizers with the insurgents plot in secret meeting against the American troops within the American lines? Shall they shut their eyes to incitements to assassination because the plotters use the patois of peaceful political propaganda in their work? Or shall they do, as Governor Taft says they are doing, all that is known to civilized nations to put down the war? Those who denounce putting down the war will of course denounce all measures, however reasonable, taken for putting it down. All others, however, must admit that the regulation of private conduct and the limiting of free speech is a perfectly proper exercise of military authority in time of war, sanctioned by the law and custom of the freest and most enlightened nations.

THE SCHLEY VERDICT SUSTAINED.

In entertaining Admiral Schley's appeal from the findings of the court of inquiry approved by the Navy Department, in thoroughly investigating the representations on which it was based, and in rendering the decision which is published this morning, President Roosevelt has been actuated solely by a desire to do justice to all concerned, and in so doing to terminate a controversy which for more than three years has demoralized the naval service and discredited the country. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that his purpose will be immediately realized, but there is reason to believe that the dispute will now begin to languish and that the end of it will not be long delayed. Congress has power to prolong it, but it is understood that the leaders in Congress are resolved to discourage all attempts to nullify the President's judgment.

Beyond a doubt his decision ought to be approved by the country and accepted in silence by Admiral Schley, though it must be a bitter disappointment to him and his intemperate friends. The last brief of his lawyers, purporting to set forth conclusive reasons why the President should review and reverse the findings of the court, though trivial in substance, was audacious in form, and they apparently hoped that it would evoke from those who had already shown phenomenal ignorance or disregard of the evidence against Admiral Schley a demonstration in his favor of which the President would think it prudent to take heed. It is true that the President's character lends no support to that supposition, but there is no other explanation of a piece of special pleading which largely consisted of disproved assertions. There may also be irrational antagonists of Admiral Schley whom this final adverse decision will not satisfy, yet in some important particulars it is severer than the findings of the court, which "on the whole did substantial justice." Thus the President decides that the court "should have specifically condemned the failure to enforce an efficient night blockade at Santiago while Admiral Schley was in command," though, on the other hand, he thinks there is a reasonable doubt whether the squadron did not move from port to port with sufficient expedition. Again, in his comments on the much discussed loop by which the distance of the Brooklyn from the enemy in the battle of Santiago was increased and the Texas delayed and imperilled, the President goes further than the court went. That movement was defended in behalf of Schley on the ground that if the Brooklyn had kept her course she would have come into dangerous proximity to the enemy. The President's conclusion is that such proximity would have been as dangerous to the enemy as to the Brooklyn, and that the Brooklyn's turn, opening a gap through which the Spanish ships steamed westward with added chances of escape, "was the one grave mistake made by any American ship that day." That error, due perhaps to perturbation, was certainly not due to cowardice, of which Admiral Schley was never reasonably suspected, and of which, to the great satisfaction of the country, he has been officially acquitted.

With reference to Admiral Schley's conduct prior to the battle, the President holds that it does not require his consideration, whatever faults may have been committed before the arrival of Admiral Sampson having been officially condoned. We have always thought that the department, being dissatisfied with Schley's conduct during that interval, ought to have taken steps to determine the facts at the earliest opportunity and entered judgment accordingly, instead of benevolently avoiding action and thus initiating a long scandal. If that is the President's implication he is unquestionably right, but as respects the proceedings now closed it is to be remembered that they were invoked by Admiral Schley himself, to whom a restriction of their scope would have been unsatisfactory. They included one point to which, we think, it is to be regretted that the President does not refer. The court touched lightly, too lightly, as it appeared to us, on Schley's "injustice" to Lieutenant Commander Hodgson, whose formal denial of an occurrence regarded as discreditable he published, but whose accompanying affirmation and subsequent appeals to be set right he suppressed. Concerning that transaction there is no possibility of dispute. The facts are uncontradicted, and they leave an ineffaceable stain on his reputation as an officer and a gentleman.

As to the question of command in the battle of Santiago, the President's decision was clearly foreshadowed in Secretary Long's order of retirement addressed to Admiral Sampson a fortnight ago, which embodied President McKinley's letter of March 13, 1899, explicitly recognizing Admiral Sampson as commander-in-chief. Under the circumstances it was scarcely conceivable that the Secretary of the Navy had officially sent such a communication to Sampson without acquainting the President with its contents in advance. In that regard the record has now been finally attested. The judgment of President McKinley is confirmed by his successor. The battle of Santiago was fought under the technical command of Admiral Sampson, and strictly according to his predetermined plan, excepting for a single and not fatal neglect of opportunity by Admiral Schley, who otherwise bore his part "manfully and well." But, as a matter of fact, during the action nothing was done in obedience to the immediate order of either Sampson or Schley, save on their own two vessels. "It was a captains' fight."

Such, in substance, are the President's conclusions, after careful study of the evidence presented to the court and further personal investigation. Sooner or later they will infallibly become a part of the unchallenged history of great events, and we trust that they will soon obtain, as they deserve, the assent of all who wish to believe the truth.

IMPORTANT PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.

Results in the Pennsylvania municipal elections held on Tuesday are somewhat mixed. In Philadelphia the Ashbridge administration won a signal victory over the Democratic and Municipal League fusion candidates in a contest turning largely upon municipal franchise issues. The result was discounted in advance by political observers, real fusion having been prevented early in the campaign by the capture of the so-called Union party by the Ashbridge men. By the result of the vote $5,000,000 is added to the city's indebtedness. Another interesting feature of the election is the application of the principle of minority representation to the city magistrates' bench, each elector having been allowed to vote for four only of the six judges to be chosen. Four of these newly elected magistrates, therefore, are Republicans and two fusionists.

While the "ins" are celebrating their victory in Philadelphia, the "outs" are jubilant in Pittsburg, where the Citizens' party administered a crushing defeat to the local Republican organization, controlled by State Senator William Flinn and having the support of Governor Stone. There is a good deal of political history back of this election, and it may have far reaching effects. By the famous "ripper" bill, passed by the Quay forces in the legislature, the anti-Quay faction was legislated out of power in Pittsburg, and the Governor, in accordance with its provisions, appointed A. M. Brown Recorder (or Mayor) of the city. Afterward he removed his own appointee, naming in his place J. O. Brown, one of Flinn's lieutenants, and thereby cementing his alliance with the Republican organization leader. The resentment aroused by the Governor's course was so bitter that Quay Republicans, Democrats and independents united to show their dissatisfaction by the defeat of the city candidates representing the Stone-Flinn combination. The organization has lost the controllership and many councilmen, and though the Recorder appointed by Governor Stone will remain in office until next year, hostile Councils can do much to embarrass his administration.

As for the results outside of Pittsburg, it has been freely predicted that the candidacy of Attorney General Elkin to succeed Governor Stone would be seriously endangered, if it were not rendered impossible, by the overthrow of his partisans in Allegheny County, and that Flinn's defeat in this campaign would impair the chances of the Governor himself to secure the indorsement by the legislature of his ambition to take Senator Quay's seat in Washington two years hence.

THE GENERAL STAFF.

The creation of a general staff, which is one of the features of Secretary Root's plan for increasing the efficiency of the army, will result in better control of the various departments. At present the heads of the different army bureaus are all independent functionaries. These officers have access to the Secretary of War, and they work for their respective departments, often without knowing the plans of the other heads, and are frequently uninformed as to the military policy or situation. The general staff would consist of a body of experienced officers, who had served in several of the various departments, to supervise the working of all. Such a body would be selected from the army and would be in touch with its views and needs. It is safe to infer that these officers would not be hampered by the prejudices which have heretofore prevented the best results, and would be loyal, not to one department, but to the army as a whole.

There was little difficulty in 1898 in raising an army of a quarter of a million men, but its equipment, mobilization and transportation were problems which the untrained staff officers were unable to solve. By the organization of a general staff such a situation would be avoided. Lists of competent persons for the various staff corps would be kept on hand, so that in time of need they could be detailed for the duty for which they were best fitted.

The four thousand officers of the regular establishment will be classified in the archives of the general staff according to their service and ability. At any time, therefore, a suitable man can be selected for a particular kind of work. The officers will be ambitious to excel in their branch, knowing that superiority over their associates will make them eligible to the general staff, the "brains of the army." Another desirable feature is the one by which the commanding general becomes the chief of staff.

Secretary Root's plan, while it authorizes the detail of a number of officers to the general staff, does not create additional officers, nor does it make any addition to the departments within the War Department. The members of the general staff will be selected from the army, and at the end of four years they will return to their original places. The plan is well adapted to our military system and should command the support of those who desire to see the country get the best return for the money expended on its small military establishment.

THE GROWTH OF ITALY.

Italy presents a marked contrast to France in point of increase of population. We commented the other day upon the fact that in the latter country the population is about stationary, the death and birth rates being nearly equal. The returns of the recent census in Italy are now published, and they show a gratifying though not extraordinary growth of population in the peninsula, despite the large emigration and the hard times which have prevailed there in late years. In round numbers the population of Italy is now 32,500,000. That is an increase of more than 4,000,000 in the last twenty years. That is not a large increase, but it is, on the whole, satisfactory. It is not, of course, the whole increase of the Italian race. In these twenty years more than 2,000,000 Italians have emigrated to other lands. The actual growth of the race has therefore been more than 6,000,000 in twenty years, or more than 1 per cent a year.

This does not, however, confirm the common idea that the Italians are an exceptionally prolific race. The growth of other nations has been proportionately more rapid. That of France has not been. That of Russia has been effected by conquest and wholesale annexation. That of the United States has been due to enormous immigration as well as to a high birth rate. But while Italy in the nineteenth century increased from 16,000,000 to 32,500,000, or only a little more than doubled, Great Britain grew from 16,000,000 to 41,000,000, and Germany from 24,000,000 to 56,000,000, and each of those countries suffered as great a loss from wars as Italy and a considerably greater loss through emigration.

It is not to be expected that Italy's population will hereafter increase its rate of growth. Nations seldom do that, and in Italy's case the present density of population is a strong influence against it. With the one exception of Great Britain, Italy is the most densely populated of the great civilized countries. She has 113 inhabitants to the square kilometre, while Great Britain has 132, Germany has 103, France has only 71, and Austria 69. It seems probable that Italian growth will hereafter be largely in other lands, where millions of Italians are now settled—especially in the United States and in Argentina and some other South American States. The unfortunate thing for Italy is that these emigrants and their descendants are all expatriates, and there seems little hope of the establishment of an Italian colony under Italian rule. The experiment was made in Erythrea, with little success, and if made in Tripoli does not seem likely to fare better, neither of those lands being well adapted to the purpose of empire founding. It is a pity, too, for it would be intensely interesting to see that famous, vigorous and ambitious race take hold of the problems of progress in a new land and build up a new Italian civilization.

PLENTY OF ICE.

The number of artificial ice companies has increased amazingly in this country in recent years. But the natural product of the rivers, lakes and ponds is so superabundant this winter that machinery and chemicals are likely to play a losing game in this coming summer against the prodigal bounty of the Frost King.

This winter has done so much freezing that the natural crop of ice is enormous. High figures for fuel, low prices for ice, are likely to prevail to the end of this year, and even longer.

Can these stories be true that Devery's closest friends are buying large quantities of real estate?

When was there a winter in New-York for a dozen years or more in which arctic or antarctic explorers could count safely upon larger and more appreciative audiences if they came here a-lecturing? It is a nipping and an eager season, and the air bites shrewdly.

The February storm was a blessing to many a man who belongs to the flotsam and jetsam of drifting humanity in our big town. Thousands of unattached fragments in the community have picked up a few dollars and have enjoyed their cups of hot coffee and their meals of warm food because they got a chance to earn a little money in harvesting the snow crop.

Big dogs and little dogs, mastiffs and whiffets, Great Danes and toy terriers, and hosts of others, have mustered in force in Madison Square Garden this week. What a wonderful army of them! And how they are petted and fondled by their admirers!

The head of the Police Department has acted wisely in making a special detail of uniformed Titans for the dangerous crossing at Forty-second-st. and Fifth-ave. But more patrolmen of massive bulk and towering height are needed in the hurly-burly in Union Square and Madison Square, and some other places also.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A correspondent of "The Pall Mall Gazette" vouches for this incident: A young woman with a fretful baby in a full omnibus (aloud): "Poor little nipper, I suppose I shall end by 'aving to take 'im to the 'orspital. (Raising the child's veil and looking around for sympathy.) Don't get no rest. 'E is sufferin' so with smallpox."

Grimes—I wonder Tom should marry a woman several years older than himself.
Uncle George—Oh, that's all right. It won't be long before she is younger than he. There's something peculiar about women's ages.—(Boston Transcript.

"There are men," says Julian Ralph, "who wax enthusiastic, and even poetic, when they speak of war. For instance, there was Surgeon Major Lindley, well known as a physician in New-York. He once said to me: 'What a delicious affair the battle of Graspan was; it was so lively and so hot in spots. It was as complete and pretty as a well cut little gem.' And yet in that fight Major Lindley was caught in a depression of the veldt, with Boers peppering at him from three sides, and with only one little break in their lines, through which he had to ride in the full blaze of all their fire.

"'What did you think when you saw the fix you were in?' I asked him.

"'I thought I had better dash ahead and attract the fire, so that my colonel would get out safely,' was the reply."

All the inmates of the Texas State Workhouse are to be set to work on a 25,000-acre farm next year, raising sugar beets. In other words, the dead beats are to be put to work raising live beets.—(Philadelphia Press.

The Senate's blind chaplain, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Milburn, is a survival of Washington before the war. It was in 1845 that he was elected chaplain of Congress. Representative Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, nominated him. That was ten years before John Sherman and Justin S. Morrill took their seats in the House. "In those days," says Dr. Milburn, "one chaplain offered the prayer at the opening of each branch of Congress, and the only way this could be done by one man was to have the Senate clock kept ten minutes slower than the House clock. After I offered the invocation in the House a page would take me to the Senate chamber, where I performed a similar duty."

Vanbibber—Who got the annual booby prize in the Automobile Club?
Vanpelt—Slowgo; he ran over only fourteen people during 1901.—(Ohio State Journal.

An ancient burial ground has been discovered on the ranch of Luciana Quintana, near Mesa Rico, in New-Mexico, about two hundred miles southeast of Las Vegas. Two stones were first found that bore curious inscriptions, and beneath these were found in shallow excavations the bones of a frame that could not have been less than twelve feet in length. The men who opened the grave say the forearm was four feet long and that in a well preserved jaw the lower teeth ranged from the size of a hickory nut to that of the largest walnut in size. The chest of the being is reported as having a circumference of seven feet. Quintana, who has uncovered many other burial places, expresses the opinion that perhaps thousands of skeletons of a race of giants long extinct will be found. This supposition is based on the traditions handed down from the early Spanish invasion that have detailed knowledge of the existence of a race of giants that inhabited the plains of what now is Eastern New-Mexico. Indian legends and carvings also in the same section indicate the existence of such a race.

Laura—Yes, you see, she told him her father had lost all his wealth, just to test his love for her.
Ada—And then?
Laura—Well, she will know better next time.—(Glasgow Evening Times.

A Babu in India had with great difficulty obtained an introduction to an important personage. After the interview an English friend met him and inquired how he got on. "Oh," replied the Babu, "not very well. In Shakespeare's language, he praised me with faint damns."

Briggs—So you don't think Philadelphia a very lively place?
Griggs—Decidedly not. When I was there a horse fell down, and the crowd that collected did not number at the highest estimate more than five hundred persons.—(Boston Transcript.

The authorities of Minden, Germany, have made a bacteriological examination of school inks. Most of the specimens examined contained bacteria, which, when animals were inoculated with them, often proved fatal.

Cultivation.—"I suppose you hope to make a very cultivated young man of your boy Josh."
"Yes," answered Farmer Corntossel. "We're cultivatin' him the best we can. Every now and then mother and me gives him a rakin' over."—(Washington Star.

Jonesboro, a new village now being laid out at Fort Lee, five miles from Richmond, Va., is to be populated by negroes only. The site consists of eight hundred acres, cut up into building lots, a park, orchards, grazing lands and small farms for trucking.

One of the Washington statesmen recently received a letter from a constituent as follows: "Please send me some of the volumes containing memorial addresses for dead members of Congress. There is nothing I read with so much pleasure as obituaries of Congressmen."

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 19 (Special).—Word was received at the White House this afternoon that Mrs. Roosevelt, with her daughter and son, will return to Washington on Saturday morning, provided, of course, there is no unexpected change for the worse in the boy's condition.

Secretary Cortelyou remained at home all day, suffering from a bad cold. In his absence Mr. Loeb assumed charge of the secretary's duties. It is so seldom that Mr. Cortelyou is away from the White House while the President is in town that his absence was particularly noticeable, and the hope was generally expressed that he would recover in a day or two.

Representative Lessler, of New-York, was one of the callers on the President this forenoon. He introduced George S. Scofield. Mr. Scofield is a candidate for the commissionership of immigration at the Port of New-York, and the President agreed to consider his application. It is understood that the President may take under final consideration this week the appointment of successors to Naval Officer Sharkey and Commissioner Fitchie. It has been known for some time that Commissioner Fitchie will not be reappointed, and the President has been looking for a good man for the place for several months. There has been a vigorous fight to persuade the President to reappoint Mr. Sharkey, but unless some difficulties are explained satisfactorily it is understood that he will not do so, in spite of political influence.

There was a rush at the White House to-day by Washington correspondents to secure copies of the Schley report, but the issue was limited to the press associations.

E. A. M. Lawson, president, and William M. Garrett, secretary of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, called on the President to-day and asked for an interpretation of his recent Civil Service order imposing the penalty of dismissal on government employes who seek to influence legislation for their own benefit. As representatives of the printing craft, they wanted to know if employes of the Government Printing Office would be permitted to go before Congress to protest against the repeal of the copyright law, which now provides that all works copyrighted in the United States must be printed and bound, and the plates made in this country. The repeal of the act, they say, will mean the loss of a great amount of work each year by American printers and binders.

Director Merriam of the Census Bureau had a conference with the President this morning. Mr. Merriam is regarded as a strong candidate for the new Cabinet portfolio in case the bill creating a Department of Commerce becomes law.

Among other callers at the White House to-day were Senators Cullom, Mason, Culberson, Platt, of Connecticut, Spooner and Fairbanks, Representatives Dayton, Williams, Smith, Hemenway, Wachter, Carter, Padgett and Robertson.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, treasurer of the Woman Suffrage Association, called to see the President, with nine other officers of the association. The President said he was delighted to see them.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 19 (Special).—Senator Wetmore's wife gave a beautifully appointed luncheon to-day. Among the guests were Mrs. John C. Spooner, Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Mrs. John Dalzell, Mrs. Aulick Palmer, Mrs. John R. McLean, Mrs. McCauley, Mrs. Poor, Mrs. William B. Ridgely, Mrs. Pinchot and Miss Berry.

Mrs. E. H. Slater gave a dinner party at her new home in Eighteenth-st. to-night.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. Henry W. Poor's home, in Lexington-ave. and Gramercy Park, was the scene yesterday afternoon of a concert given by the Morgan Chamber Music Club. The Morgan String Quartet was assisted by Fritz Kreisler, Herman Wetzler and other well known artists, and there was a large attendance of the members of the club, who include Mrs. Seth Barton French, Mrs. Stephen Pell, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, Mrs. Edward J. Berwind and Mrs. John E. Cowdin. The next concert of the club will take place on March 12 at the house of Mrs. J. W. Miller, while the last two meetings will be held at Mrs. Stanford White's home, in East Twenty-first-st.

Dinners were given last night by Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, by Miss Leary, by Mrs. Ogden Mills and by Miss Gurnee, who afterward took her guests to the opera. There was a very good audience at the opera last evening, and the parterre boxes were well filled. Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. George Bliss and Miss Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Burden, Mrs. W. D. Sloane and Miss Sloane, Miss Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Wetherbee, Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Miss Pratt, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Tams, Miss Eloise Breese, Thomas Cushing, Miss Edith Cushing, Mrs. Henry I. Barbey and Miss Barbey.

There was another meeting of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club yesterday afternoon in the Tennis Building, in West Forty-first-st., and the competition was begun for the prizes offered by the board of governors.

Society was largely represented yesterday at Madison Square Garden, where the Westminster Kennel Club opened its annual exhibition. There are a larger number of entries on this occasion than in the case of any previous show of the Westminster Kennel Club, and the exhibition promises to be a great success.

Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon, Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Mrs. B. Aymar Sands and Mrs. Tiffany Dyer were among the women who received at the reception given yesterday afternoon by the trustees of the Wayside Day Nursery for the opening of its new East Twentieth-st. building, which was thrown open for inspection.

Several of the Lenten sewing classes meet to-day. The one known as the O. N. assembles at the home of Mrs. Frederick Neilson, in Fifth-ave.; the Cosmopolitan meets at Mrs. Sampson's home, in Madison-ave., while the Bellevue Hospital Sewing and Knitting Class will be entertained this morning by Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, at her home, in West Seventy-second-st.

The Junior Thursday Evening Club meets to-night for the first time this winter at the home of Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, in West Twelfth-st. The next meetings are on February 27, March 6, 13 and 20 and April 17.

April 24 has been set as the date of the wedding of Miss Emily C. Trowbridge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Trowbridge, to Frederick Gallatin, jr., son of the late James Gallatin. The ceremony will take place in the Brick Church.

The wedding of Miss Ethel Phelps, daughter of Mrs. Charles Phelps, to William North Duane will take place in Easter week.

The marriage of Miss Eleanor Montgomery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Montgomery, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Grenville Parker, son of Dr. and Mrs. Willard Parker, will take place in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-ave. and Tenth-st.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson will arrive at Aiken for a prolonged stay next week.

Among the many house parties given over Washington's Birthday and Sunday will be one by Mrs. Robert Clarkson and Mrs. T. Streatfield Clarkson at their place at Tivoli, N. Y.; another by Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, at Lenox, Mass., and one by Mr. and Mrs. James R. Cross at their summer home at Newfoundland, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Winslow have issued invitations for a musical for next Thursday, at their home, in West Fifty-third-st.

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

Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman, who has been in mourning most of the winter, gives a small luncheon party to-day at her home, in East Sixty-fifth-st.

Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn and Miss Virginia S. Osborn are placed in mourning by the death of Professor Osborn's mother, Mrs. William H. Osborn, who died at her home, No. 32 Park-ave., on February 7.

The funeral of Charles L. Tiffany will take place this morning at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, and the Union and other clubs and societies to which he belonged are likely to be largely represented.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Langdon Schroeder have sent out invitations for a dinner to-morrow at their new home, in East Fifty-sixth-st.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, Feb. 19 (Special).—The French Ambassador entertained at a dinner party to-night the Italian Ambassador and Signora Mayer des Planches, Baron d'Estournelles, of the French Chamber of Deputies; M. Ormond d'Estournelles, Baron Gevers, the Minister from The Netherlands; Colonel and Mrs. Kitson, of the British Embassy; Mr. Carignani, of the Italian Embassy; Count Montgelas, of the German Embassy; Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Cruger, Miss Leiter, Miss Paulding, Miss Wetmore, Miss Horstmann, the first secretary of the French Embassy and Mme. de Margerie, Jules Boeufvé and Mr. Ayguesparse.

Señor del Viso gave a supper to-night at Rauscher's to forty guests.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Booked to sail on the French steamer La Touraine for Havre to-day are Antonio Barmejo, Mrs. W. H. Forbes, Count and Countess Gulinelli, J. B. Picard, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Picard, Mrs. E. D. Shearer and Miss A. D. Shearer.

Among those who sailed for Liverpool on the steamer Germanic yesterday were R. Greaves, Count Kleinsteuch, Mrs. R. Wayne Parker, A. J. Tourangeau and A. Lloyd Wilson.

THE MARQUIS ITO AT HONG KONG.

Hong Kong, Feb. 19.—The Marquis Ito (who left Naples January 23 for Japan) landed here privately to-day and visited the Governor. There was no public demonstration.

BREAKFAST FOR THE ADMIRAL.

Albany, Feb. 19.—Rear Admiral W. S. Schley (retired) was entertained at the Albany Club this morning at breakfast by the governors of the club and Mayor Charles H. Gaus. About one hundred were present. The Admiral went to New-York.

A WEDDING.

The marriage of Miss Florence May Stivers, daughter of John William Stivers, and Greenleaf Howe Chasmar, of Charlotte, N. C., son of Captain James Howe Chasmar, took place at the bride's home, No. 80 West One-hundred-and-fifth-st., yesterday, at 1 p. m. The maid of honor was Miss Marian Abrams, and the best man Robert A. Byrnes. The ushers were William T. McCarthy and Edward S. Austin. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Herbert S. Brown, of Darien, Conn.

MUSICAL DINNER FOR MAURICE GRAU.

The Lotos Club is to give a musical dinner to Maurice Grau, manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, on the evening of Saturday, March 1. There are to be few speeches, but sufficient entertainment for club members and guests is to be provided. Mr. Grau is a member of the Lotos Club.

J. G. CANNON AT HIS DESK.

James G. Cannon, vice-president of the Fourth National Bank, who has just recovered from a severe attack of pneumonia, was at his desk yesterday for the first time in six weeks.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Señora Juana Ross de Edwards, of Chili, shows her love for her country by building schools, churches, asylums, hospitals and dwelling houses for the poor. Her grandfather and her husbands were Americans, who helped the Chilians to win their independence.

The Rev. Gjermund Hoyne, president of the United Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, is critically ill at Eau Claire, Wis. He is one of the most learned of the Scandinavians in this country, and has been prominent in the recent history of the Lutheran Church in the United States.

On May 1 the Right Rev. Dr. John Lancaster Spalding, Roman Catholic Bishop of Peoria, Ill., will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration.

Dr. Reginald Stephen Copleston, who succeeds Dr. Welldon as Bishop of Calcutta, became Bishop of Colombo in 1875, when he was only thirty years old.

Though more than eighty years old, Florence Nightingale is still keenly interested in benevolent works, and has just issued an appeal for the Nurses' Home for Poor Gentlewomen in London.

Miss Ella Sheppard Moore is the last survivor of the famous jubilee singers of Fisk University, Nashville, and is still connected with that institution. As a member of the company she travelled five years in Europe and six years in America, and has sung before Queen Victoria and many of the crowned heads of Europe.

M. Stakhovich, the marshal of the nobility for the province of Orel, whose speech in favor of freedom of conscience in Russia created such a sensation, and who, in spite of all the opposition of the Reactionary Party and the Church, was re-elected for another term by an overwhelming majority, has now been confirmed in his post by the Czar.

YOUNG ROOSEVELT IMPROVING.

DR. RIXEY WILL CARE FOR HIM UNTIL THE LAD RETURNS TO WASHINGTON.

Groton, Mass., Feb. 19.—Theodore Roosevelt, jr., continues to improve, and he may be able to sit up to-morrow.

Blustering weather kept Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice indoors all day. Mrs. Robinson, the President's sister, made a flying visit to Groton to-day, returning to her home on the evening train. Dr. Rixey is expected here from Washington to-morrow, and will remain until "Teddy" is well enough to return to Washington.

The condition of young Gammell continues to improve, but that of the Potter lad caused much anxiety this morning, and Dr. Richardson was summoned from Boston for a consultation with Dr. W. B. Warren, the regular physician. The lad was suffering from an accumulation of pus on the lungs, and in order to relieve him an operation was performed. This was successful, and the physicians are pleased with the result of the operation and report that the boy is now doing well.

MR. CLEVELAND'S DUCK SHOOTING.

HE SENDS LARGE HAMPER OF BIRDS TO HIS WIFE.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 19.—Ex-President Cleveland, who is at the Back Bay Gunning Club, on Currituck Sound, as the guest of Joseph Seelinger, of Norfolk, president of the club, to-day shipped to Mrs. Cleveland, at Princeton, N. J., a hamper containing 250 birds, mainly canvasbacks. Superintendent C. T. Moore of the club came to Norfolk to-day. Mr. Moore said:

Mr. Cleveland was suffering with a cold last night and Dr. Hartman, of Baltimore, one of the party, prescribed for him. He is better to-day. Thus far the killing has run up to 300 ducks and geese, and this is the result of two days and a half in the blinds. The prospects are that to-morrow and Friday's shoot will net 500 more birds.

DR. MUNDE'S ESTATE SMALL.

HE INVESTED ALL IN HOMES AND LIFE INSURANCE—LATTER WORTH $58,200 IN 1895.

The will of Dr. Paul Munde, the gynecologist, who died at his home, No. 20 West Forty-fifth-st., recently, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. His estate, which is valued at $5,000, he leaves to his wife, Eleanor.

He accounts for the smallness of the property left by him by saying that he began without capital, invested all his savings from the beginning in his home and his country place at Southampton, Long Island, both of which he has deeded to his wife, and also invested large sums in the payment of premiums on life insurance policies, which are in his wife's favor, and amounted in 1895, when the will was executed, to $58,200. Dr. Munde leaves two children.

TO ADMINISTER DAUGHTER'S ESTATE.

MRS. HARRIET W. GOELET PLACES VALUE OF DEAD CHILD'S PROPERTY AT $700,000.

Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday granted letters of administration to Mrs. Harriet W. Goelet on the estate of her daughter Beatrice, who died about a week ago. Miss Goelet was a minor. The value of her estate is stated in the petition filed by her mother to be about $700,000.

MR. TIFFANY'S HONORARY PALLBEARERS.

The following list of honorary pallbearers for the funeral of Charles Lewis Tiffany to-day at 10 a. m., at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, was announced last evening: Morris K. Jesup, Samuel Sloan, Salem H. Wales, Cornelius N. Bliss, James Stillman, John A. Stewart, Frederick D. Tappen, Henry E. Howland, Charles E. Miller, O. D. Munn, Le Grand B. Cannon, George Wilson, Theodore Rogers, Joseph Park, George W. Quintard, the Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany, Henry A. Spaulding, Sherman W. Knevals, William Richardson and the following trustees of Tiffany & Co.: Charles T. Cook, John C. Moore, Paulding Farnham, Gustave B. Berckmans and George F. Kunz.