Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—Under Two Flags.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—The Sporting Duchess.
BIJOU—2—8—A Modern Magdalen.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2—8—The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—The Lion's Bride.
CRITERION THEATRE—8—Du Barry.
DALY'S THEATRE—2—8—San Toy.
EDEN MUSEE—Day and Evening—World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—2—8:20—The Twin Sister.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—2—8:15—Foxy Grandpa.
GARRICK THEATRE—2—8:20—Sky Farm.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—When Knighthood Was in Flower.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—Dolly Varden.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:20—Kean.
KEITH'S—12:30 to 10:30—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:15—The Toreador.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2—8—Circus.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:30—The Diplomat.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—8:20—Her Lord and Master.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Pink Dominos.
NEW SAVOY THEATRE—2—8:15—Soldiers of Fortune.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—2—8—Hall of Fame.
NEW-YORK WINTER GARDEN—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—1:30 to 10:30—Brixton Burglary and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET—1:30 to 10:30—Varieties.
PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET—1:30 to 10:30—Our Boarding House and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S FIFTH EIGHTH STREET—1:30 to 10:30—A Contented Woman and Varieties.
REPUBLIC—2—8:15—As You Like It.
VICTORIA—2—8:15—La Belle Helene.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—2:15—8:15—A Gentleman of France.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: Mr. Cullom, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, protested against the passage of the Chinese Exclusion bill in its present shape; a rule to check the use of personalities in debate was adopted. ==== House: The Cuban Reciprocity bill was taken up by a vote of 177 to 80, and the debate was opened by Mr. Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

FOREIGN.—Discussion of the sale of the Danish West Indies by Denmark's legislators is ascribed to party dissensions. ==== Lively interest over the British Budget, to be introduced to-day, has been aroused in London. ==== The Manchurian Convention was signed; its ratification will take place in three months. ==== The body of Cecil Rhodes reached Buluwayo; the burial takes place to-day. ==== The Vatican will send representatives to the coronations in England and Spain. ==== The Tariff Committee of the Reichstag fixed duties on imported fruits. ==== Major Waller, on trial at Manila, alleged that he acted under the orders of General Jacob H. Smith. ==== More cases of cholera were reported from Manila. ==== The Columbia may take part in the King's cup races.

DOMESTIC.—General MacArthur testified before the Senate Philippine Committee, taking a hopeful view of the future of the Philippines and denying charges of cruelty on the part of American soldiers. ==== Adjutant General Jasper N. Reese, of Illinois, died in Springfield. ==== Another report comes from the West that the American Sugar Refining Company will manufacture beet sugar. ==== President Roosevelt spent a portion of the day at Charleston on the Algonquin; a banquet was given by the city in his honor in the evening. ==== A bill designed to wipe out "Little Coney Island," in West One-hundred-and-tenth-st., was declared unconstitutional. ==== Governor Odell vetoed appropriations aggregating almost $100,000. ==== Appropriations for replacing 71st Regiment equipment destroyed by fire were approved by Governor Odell. ==== The New-York East Conference, at Torrington, Conn., adjourned after appointments were made. ==== A new tunnel railroad company, to build a road from New-Jersey to this city, was incorporated at Albany.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and active. ==== It was learned that prominent property owners of the upper East Side would soon present a petition to the Rapid Transit Commission for prompt action on the proposition to extend the subway to the East Side. ==== Alderman Parsons said that an ordinance to regulate the cab system would soon be introduced in the board; the Merchants' Association joined the fight against the abuses of the present system. ==== It was said that Mayor Low urged Governor Odell to veto the Bedell bill. ==== Upon receipt of the news that the Governor had signed the so-called Mayor's "sweep bill," word was sent to heads of departments to prepare to carry out its provisions. ==== Justice Gildersleeve dissolved the temporary injunction restraining the leasing of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to the Interurban Street Railway Company. ==== District Attorney Jerome's detectives made a raid on a policy shop in Roosevelt-st., which, Father Curry complained, Captain Vredenburgh's men would not close. ==== The Tammany executive committee adopted resolutions attacking the Beef Trust. ==== It was announced that City Superintendent Maxwell would ask for sixty-two additional school buildings for the city in his report to the Board of Education to-day. ==== Jerry A. Wernberg, arguing in the Appellate Division on the Guden case, said that Mayor Low could be removed for the same reason for which it was said Guden was removed. ==== Count Matsukata called on Mayor Low and visited the financial district. ==== The New-York Methodist Conference closed and the annual appointments of the Bishop were announced.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Rain and colder. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 47 degrees; lowest, 41 degrees; average, 44 degrees.

REVISING THE PAYROLLS.

Governor Odell yesterday approved the bill authorizing the Board of Estimate before May 1 to readjust salaries and positions in the New-York City municipal service. The Board of Estimate simultaneously issued an address to the borough presidents and heads of departments calling for a new schedule of salaries which shall make a reduction of not less than 10 per cent in the payrolls, excepting those of the teachers and uniformed forces. There is some difference of opinion as to the amount which will be saved by this cut. Some think it will not be less than $500,000, while others say that they do not see how more than half that sum can be saved. Every bit of reduction possible in the Budget is worth while, but more important than the particular sum saved, be it large or small, is the enforcing of the habit of economy and the grading of the service on the principle of making salaries proportional to the work done.

The Tammany habit of fixing the salary according to the political influence of the employe or his sponsor has resulted in giving clerks $2,000 and $3,000 salaries for work similar to that for which others got from $600 to $900. Such a practice was as demoralizing as it was wasteful and unjust. It discouraged worthy men and promoted idleness and carelessness. Without classification of salaries it is impossible to secure the discipline necessary for the proper transaction of the public business. The schedule of salaries prepared by the Board of Estimate is reasonable, and the request which it makes for reductions and dismissals in the higher grades is one which should be heeded. No worthy employe need suffer from it, for even under a reform administration there is no likelihood that public work in the lower grades will be done cheaper than the rate for which private employers could secure the same service. Those who now get no more than they could earn elsewhere will not be disturbed, and those who now get more have no right to complain if their pay is suited to their work. One of the greatest reforms which could possibly be made would be the establishment of private business rates for public employment. It would be a civil service reform law in itself, for if the officeseekers in general found that they would have to work as hard as if in a counting house or bank, and for no more money, the pressure of the incompetents for office would be wonderfully reduced.

The recommendation of the Board of Estimate that considerable reduction be made by dismissals should also be heeded. That the departments were much overmanned by Tammany admits of no doubt. Nor is there any question that many of the officeholders are incompetent and even maliciously perverse. Heads of departments should not have the slightest hesitation in exercising their powers to get rid of such persons. They may need to wait and give a fair test to their employes, but when satisfied in their own minds they should act promptly and decisively. The notion that they are powerless against unfaithful subordinates is a mistaken one. The law forbids political removals, but leaves with the appointing power absolute discretion to remove for cause. He is the sole judge of the sufficiency of the charges. He has only to specify what he objects to and give the employe opportunity to make his excuse. He, and he alone, is the judge whether or not the excuse is satisfactory, and if he decides that it is not he can make the removal. No court would interfere if he complied with the simple form of the law and filed his reasons, whatever they were. Any abuse of this discretion would arouse public criticism, but a free use of it to rid the service of all persons who are found trying to block the work of reform and hamper their superiors will be generally applauded. The people voted for a change in the spirit of city administration, and while they do not wish to see any political removals they do wish to see the new administration's policy faithfully and loyally carried out in every department of the city government.

THE BEDELL BILL.

Opposition to the Bedell bill, designed to enable the New-York Central Railroad to improve its terminal facilities, has grown fast, and it now seems certain that the protest which is to be made at the hearing before the Governor to-day will be of an unusually formidable character. This in itself is creditable and encouraging, for it indicates a widespread determination on the part of intelligent citizens to defend public interests which in the past have been commonly neglected and often betrayed. Moreover, in this instance there is no general feeling that an injurious measure was put through the legislature by trickery, or that anybody connected with the matter was guilty of bad faith. That is to say, there is no scandal to account for the swift development of hostility. Assemblyman Bedell has evinced, not unnaturally, considerable annoyance at finding the bill which bears his name, and for which he may fairly hold the city authorities responsible, suddenly assailed as a serious menace to the community for whose benefit it was warmly advocated. But we do not think he needs to be much disturbed. He still considers it a justifiable piece of legislation, we believe, but those who entertain a radically different opinion have not suspected him of any wrong intention or charged him with an inexcusable error of judgment.

Carelessness was unquestionably shown, and municipal officials who overlooked the grave objections to which the Governor will listen to-day are in a rather awkward position. They should have given more thorough consideration to the questions involved, and have saved the city from the misfortunes to which it will be exposed whether the bill is signed or vetoed. It is possible that the railroad company would be able under existing laws to procure the privileges which it requires, but the Counsel to the Corporation asserts that special legislation of some sort is necessary, and there seems to be a strong probability that a veto of the Bedell bill would mean a postponement of action to remodel the tunnel for at least a year. Nevertheless, there is no apparent escape from the conclusion that the bill ought to be vetoed. It destroys safeguards which, though in a particular case they might not be indispensable, the public cannot afford to relinquish, and it lodges dangerous powers where they are liable to abuse. Altogether, the affair is a striking and, we hope, an instructive example of bad management in a good cause. The Governor will, of course, attend with an open mind to any arguments which may be presented in support of the bill, but thus far there is practically only one side to the case, and that demands its rejection.

A NEW WATER SUPPLY.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in a case involving the right of this city to use the water of the Byram River is interpreted as indicating the right of the city to take for its use the water of the Ten Mile River, also subject, of course, to payment of suitable indemnity to property owners who may suffer actual damage because of such diversion of the water. The meaning of this to New-York is highly important. It practically opens to the city a considerable water supply, which is close at hand, quickly to be obtained, and of all proposed supplies by far the least expensive.

The Ten Mile River watershed lies just north of the Croton, touching the latter at Pawling. It covers about two hundred square miles of land, and can easily furnish 150,000,000 gallons a day, or one-half as much as the entire Croton system. Little work would be needed to secure this. A dam would be needed at Webatuck and another small one at Pawling. Through the sluiceway of the latter the water from the Ten Mile River would flow by gravity into the East Branch of the Croton, and thence down to Croton Lake and through the existing aqueducts to New-York. Probably the aqueducts would have to be enlarged to carry it all. They have a maximum capacity of about 380,000,000 gallons a day. When the Cornell Dam is finished the present Croton system will furnish 300,000,000 gallons a day, and the addition of the Ten Mile River supply would raise that amount to 450,000,000 gallons.

The cheapness of this supply would be even more marked than the simplicity of securing it. The Ramapo grabbers, it will be remembered, proposed to extort from the city $70 a million gallons. The present cost of Croton water is a little more than $25 a million, and will be reduced to $20 when the new dam is finished. A filtered supply from the Hudson above Poughkeepsie would cost $40. Water from Esopus Creek would cost $30 and from the Wallkill and Shawangunk at least $20. From the Adirondacks it would cost, according to various estimates, from $25 to $45. But from Ten Mile River, with generous allowances for condemnation and indemnity proceedings, it would cost less than $10 a million gallons, or not more than half as much as that from any other available source.

There is still another supply, directly adjoining that of the Ten Mile River and connected with it. That is that of the upper Housatonic River. That stream, however, lies east of the Connecticut line, and could not be drawn upon without the consent of that State. Whether that could be obtained is doubtful. If it could be the New-York water problem would be solved for a century to come. For the upper Housatonic and Ten Mile rivers together could furnish by gravity flow 800,000,000 gallons of water a day, at a cost of not more than $10 a million. If, however, the Housatonic be not available, the Ten Mile River certainly is, and this Supreme Court decision will therefore afford much food for practical thought upon the part of those who have the city's water supply in charge.

TO BETTER THE COURTS.

One bill left in Governor Odell's hands at the adjournment of the legislature is of uncommon importance in securing necessary reforms in the prompt and efficient administration of justice in the courts of this city. Its most important provision abolishes the General Term of the City Court. It is so strongly supported by substantially the unanimous voice of the bar of New-York that it is to be hoped the demands upon Governor Odell's time by the mass of legislation left for his determination may not prevent him giving to this measure the favorable consideration it seems to us to deserve.

To say that this bill has the approval of the Bar Association of this city is the least emphatic way of stating the situation. The committee on amendment of the law of that association, composed of some of the most eminent and conservative members of the local bar, has given to this measure unusually careful consideration, and has taken great pains to get the judgment of those best qualified to pass upon it by addressing to them circulars asking for their opinions. Of the hundreds of replies received more than 93 per cent were emphatic in their advocacy of the bill, and especially of the provision abolishing the General Term of the City Court. In fact, the only strenuous objection to the bill has proceeded from those friends of the justices of the City Court who have thought that the dignity of their positions would thereby be lessened.

The reasons, however, given by those who have supported the measure seem overwhelmingly to outweigh such personal considerations. The general jurisdiction of the City Court is limited to judgments for $2,000, and in most instances the cases involve much smaller amounts. The present system actually makes possible four appeals before final judgment in cases in this court, with all the consequent delays, harassments and expense. It is the only court in the State of which this can be said. The present system in the City Court is also antagonistic to the spirit of the new constitution that in the higher courts abolished the former practice by which the judges sat alternately in review of each other's decisions. Nor has there been anything in the character of the judicial work done by the General Term of the City Court which in the opinion of lawyers generally justifies its continuance. Its opinions take up much room in the law reports, without adding to their value. The proportion of reversals of the judgments of that General Term by the Supreme Court is startling. The mere statement of the fact that 40 per cent of the judgments of a tribunal are reversed upon higher appeal is convincing proof of its uselessness, as well as of the correctness of the statement made by the Bar Association Committee that these justices "have not given to "the cases coming before them the time, con"sideration, investigation or learning required "to produce results at all satisfactory to the bar or to litigants."

The City Court is far behind in its calendar. It is plain that the time now spent by its justices at General Term can be used to much greater public advantage in clearing off its jury calendar. For every consideration, we are satisfied that the Governor would be doing much to better the conditions that control the administration of justice in this city by giving his approval to this measure.

CLUBS IN NEW-YORK.

Cable dispatches report that a sumptuous new club is to be established in London, with an entrance fee of forty guineas and annual dues of fifteen guineas. In addition, the information is vouchsafed that these charges will be higher than those current in any other club in the British metropolis. If that is true, Gotham is considerably in advance of the modern Babylon in the expensiveness of membership in such organizations. There are clubs here with an entrance fee of $800 and annual dues of $100. In few of the most celebrated and important of these associations in New-York do these charges fall below $200 and $75, respectively, and in the stateliness of their homes and the luxury of their ways the wealthiest and best known of the clubs of New-York need not shrink from comparison with those of any city in the world.

Yet only a half century ago club life in this city was modest and lowly almost beyond belief. The number of clubhouses was small, and no one of them was especially imposing or conspicuous. London at that time contained many famous associations which had been prosperous for generations, and since then the list of such bodies has been wonderfully extended in the world's biggest town. But British club members who have enjoyed opportunities to familiarize themselves with the interiors and with the methods of the homes of the principal organizations here find much to admire and to commend. The Union Club will soon take possession of its fine new structure just above the Roman Catholic Cathedral, and then three of the handsomest and most striking buildings in Fifth-ave. will be occupied by clubs—the Metropolitan, the University and the Union—holding possession of three exceptionally attractive and advantageous sites. But there are many other flourishing and celebrated clubs in America's most famous avenue, some of them with membership running up into the thousands, but not owning homes so costly as the three just mentioned. And in other streets there are dozens and scores of associations which afford their members all the advantages and enjoyments of high class clubs. Amazing indeed have been the expansion and development of the club elements and features in New-York life, especially in the last dozen years, and it is evident that no reaction has set in up to this time.

NO PROHIBITION IN MANITOBA.

Manitoba has "gone wet." Its voters last week, under direction of the Conservative government and through the medium of the referendum, recorded their judgment upon the prohibitory legislation of 1900, the question submitted to the electors being: "Are you in favor "of bringing the Liquor act into force on the "first day of June, 1902?" The popular answer was so overwhelmingly in the negative that prohibition is regarded by many observers as eliminated from the politics of the province for years to come.

The history of the agitation is not particularly a matter of pride to the Conservatives, though they have succeeded in extricating themselves from the unpleasant necessity of enforcing a law which was passed by them for political purposes in the Dominion electoral campaign of 1900, when the adoption of such a measure, it was hoped, might attract prohibition votes to the candidates of the party throughout Canada. An appeal to the Privy Council having established the validity of the act, the government turned to the principle of the referendum to escape the consequences of its action, professing itself ready to abide by the will of the people so expressed for enforcement or non-enforcement.

The result is commented upon by "The Toronto Mail and Empire" as a condemnation of the referendum. "The issue," it says, "is "whether the people can, by means of a refer"endum, supply a government with principles "and a policy on a particular question." Most unprejudiced observers will probably agree that they should not, on broad grounds of political morality; but the principle of the referendum, as the term is generally understood, being the submission of a proposed measure—not one absolutely enacted—to popular vote, seems unimpaired by the outcome of the Manitoba election.

When was there a damper spring since the Ark rested on Ararat?

Wireless messages from Wantage are not infrequent. The attunement is in working order, but Scannell and Freedman, Delmour and Van Wyck, "Tim" Sullivan and Sexton, Farrell and Devery, have grabbed all the available tuning forks, and Nixon gets his orders at second hand and is often puzzled to know where he is at.

As The Tribune has said already with emphasis, bucket shops work a great deal of mischief and ought to be wiped out. The truth is, they are as pernicious as poolrooms. Therefore it is much to be regretted that as matters look now the federal tax upon them will not be retained as an exception in the general sweeping away of the taxation due to the Spanish war. Nevertheless, it should not be forgotten that energetic District Attorneys and vigilant police departments can close bucket shops even if the special war tax upon their operations is abolished.

Unexpended balances in municipal departments ought to be covered into the city treasury. Any other system of disposal of these funds must inevitably encourage prodigality and waste.

The pugilists who fight with their tongues are even noisier and more voluble now than they ever were before. And they are more generally distrusted and despised now than in any earlier time. They have been found out. They deserved to be exposed long ago.

It is proposed to make an exhibit of a model city at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in 1903. That may be the reason why St. Louis is now busy overhauling her municipal housekeeping and securing the indictment of her boodle aldermen. If the statements of the grand jury's presentment rendered last Saturday are to be believed, soap and disinfectants must be applied vigorously and continuously from now on to fit the city government for a place in the municipal Sunday school class. "An organized gang of "illiterate and rascally plunderers, who have con"tinued their corrupt and venal practices for so "long unhindered that they have come to regard "boodle extorted from corporations and business "men as the legitimate perquisites of office"—the characterization of the Municipal Assembly—is not calculated to shine in the civic exhibit which is planned as a part of the great show. Perhaps the contribution of St. Louis may be a collection of horrible examples kindly lent by the State Penitentiary.

Squeezed almost into a pulp are the wretched hosts at the City Hall station of the Third-ave. "L" and at the Brooklyn Bridge loops! What can they hope for? Outcry seems to be useless.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"At 1 o'clock," says a correspondent of "The Kansas City Star," "every hotel in Java serves a most distinctive and remarkable meal called the rice table (rijst-tafel). A large, flat, bowl shaped dish is placed in front of you, which you fill with beautiful, white, flaky rice, borne about in dishes holding fully a quarter of a bushel. Then comes a seemingly never ending stream of natives, each bearing a dish containing some different meat, vegetable or condiment, from which you take a small portion and place it on top of the rice. After you have had a little of everything you mince it up with a knife and fork and mix it well with the rice, and then fall to with a large spoon. A list of the side dishes, with an ordinary rice table, would read something like this: Fried eggs, omelet, fried chicken, broiled chicken, stewed chicken, beef steak, sausage, fish, fritters, a mixture of vegetables stewed with a mustard dressing, raw cucumbers, liver and ten or twelve different spices and relishes, besides pickles. Many a stout Dutchman have we seen take a liberal helping from each dish, in addition to almost a quart of rice for a background of 'table.' Naturally, every one must go to sleep immediately after such a meal, and all business is suspended for several hours. The dinner in the evening, at 8 o'clock, is a very simple meal."

"Mamma, are we going to have derelict pudding for lunch?" asked the Boston boy.
"Derelict pudding? Why, what do you mean, Emerson?" replied the mother.
"I mean what those New-Yorkers call floating island, mamma."—(Yonkers Statesman.

"A friend of mine," said Secretary Shaw the other day, "gave a dinner once to some rural gentlemen from Iowa. He furnished them the best of everything, terrapin and canvasback duck. The climax of the feast was a watermelon into which had been emptied two quarts of champagne. When the farmers began to eat the watermelon they smiled and smacked their lips, and ate again. Then, of one accord, they slipped into their pockets a handful of the seeds. They wanted to raise some of the same kind of melon on their own farms."

Wife, make me some dumplings of dough,
They will be better than meat for my cough.
Pray let them be boiled till hot through,
But not till they are heavy or tough.

Now, I must be off to the plough,
And the boys, when they've had enough,
Can keep off the flies with a bough,
While the old man drinks out of the trough.
—(London Chronicle.

Certain Nationalists have offended the United Irish League by applying for tickets of admission to Westminster Abbey to witness the coronation. A flat has consequently gone forth that such members as attend the ceremony shall be expelled incontinently from the Nationalist party.

Bacon—New-York is a great city for a military parade.
Egbert—Why so?
"Why, there's hardly a street there in which troops couldn't fall in."—(Yonkers Statesman.

"The Australian Federal Government," says "The London Chronicle," "recently wrote to Washington suggesting an interchange of official publications between the commonwealth and the republic. Mr. Barton and his colleagues have been somewhat staggered by the promptitude, the cordiality and the completeness of the response. No less than sixty-eight closely packed cases of United States official literature were landed in Melbourne the other day and conveyed on Custom House drays to the Parliamentary Library. Ministers and officials surveyed this first instalment with conflicting emotions, and wondered whether Brother Jonathan intended to have periodical fits of this embarrassing generosity."

He—Darling, what do you suppose I have done to-day?
She—I couldn't guess in a hundred years.
He—I have had my life insured.
She—That's just like you, John Mann. All you seem to think of is yourself.—(Boston Transcript.

Professor Gallaudet, who has done so much toward educating deaf mutes, tells this story: One of the professor's favorite pupils, an unusually precocious child, was asked by his teacher if he knew the story of George Washington and the cherry tree. With his fingers the youngster repeated the tale without a break, until he came to the point where the elder Washington questions his son. "When George's father asked him who hacked his favorite cherry tree," continued the child, moving his signalling fingers almost as rapidly as some persons move their tongues, "George put his hatchet in his left hand"—— "Wait a moment," said the professor; "how do you know that he took the hatchet in his left hand?" "Because," answered the boy, "he needed his right to tell his father that he had chopped the tree."

Customer—Have you "Prometheus Bound"?
New Clerk—I guess we're all out o' Prometheuses, ma'am, but if we had the book at all it would be bound, sure.—(Philadelphia Press.

Professor Shailer Mathews, of the University of Chicago, who recently returned from the Holy Land, says that in a small town east of the River Jordan he discovered a windmill which had been made in Batavia, Ill.

About People and Social Incidents.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, April 8 (Special).—Baroness Moncheur, wife of the Minister of Belgium, who came to Washington a bride two months ago, held her first at home yesterday. The Belgian Legation occupies one of the fine old Washington houses formerly owned by the late Mrs. McAllister Laughton, and for many years the scene of her gracious hospitality. Yesterday the new hostess was assisted in receiving by Mme. von Callenberg, wife of the first secretary of the Austrian Legation. This evening Baroness Moncheur gave a dinner in honor of her father, Powell Clayton, United States Ambassador to Mexico, who is a guest at the Belgian Legation.

To-morrow evening the Ambassador of Germany will give a dinner.

The Ambassador of Mexico and Mme. de Azpiroz will give a dinner Saturday evening.

The Ambassador of Italy and Mme. Mayor des Planches expect to remove from the Grafton to the new embassy residence, the Hearst house, in New-Hampshire-ave., about May 1. The ambassador will go to Boston the first of next week to lecture before the Dante Society.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 8 (Special).—The keen edge of the "spring blizzard" from the West gave a cold, wet day in Washington. Happily for those who mind weather, the social entertainments this evening were mostly a small number of dinner parties.

The Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Sanger gave a dinner at their home, No. 1,014 Vermont-ave.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Merriam entertained guests at a dinner at their home, No. 1,414 Sixteenth-st.

The dinner in honor of the Ambassador of France to be given Thursday evening by American men on whom the French Government has conferred the Order of the Legion of Honor will be a notable and brilliant entertainment. The committee in charge of arrangements is composed of Professor Gore, of the Columbian University; James Stokes, Charles A. Moore and James H. Hyde, of New-York, and Robert Thompson, of Chicago. There will be about one hundred guests at the dinner, preceded by a reception at 7:30 o'clock. The members of the Legion at the dinner will include American men and six members of the diplomatic corps—the Ambassador of France, the Ambassador of Russia, the Ambassador of Italy, the Minister of Denmark, the Minister of Persia and the Minister of Belgium. The men of the French Embassy, M. de Margerie, Captain Vignal, Lieutenant Commander de Lafajole, Louis Hermité, Antoine de Geofroy, Victor Ayguesparsse and Jules Boeufvé, are also to be guests. The only outside guests asked are the members of the Cabinet, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. The three American women who have received the Order of the Legion of Honor are Mrs. Wentworth, the artist; Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Daniel Manning. Mrs. Wentworth, who is in Paris, and Mrs. Palmer, who is in mourning for her brother, have sent regrets. Mrs. Manning is expected to come over from New-York for the reception. The table, to be laid in the ballroom of the New Willard, will be in the shape of an ellipse, the guests seated on the outer rim, the inner area having floral decorations in colors carrying out the red, white and blue of France and the United States. The decorations will be superb. The table cards, like the invitations, are in beautiful script, with a fac simile of the Legion of Honor decoration in white enamel and the green oak leaf. The menu card, in book form, has vignette pictures of Paris under Napoleon I, who created the Order of the Legion of Honor one hundred years ago—1802. These cards will be souvenirs of an occasion unique in many respects and of international interest.

Among musical affairs to-morrow is the recital by Baron von Frankenstein, a brother of Herr von Frankenstein, second secretary of the Austrian Legation. Baron von Frankenstein begins his professional tour of this country to-morrow at the New Willard. His repertory includes a number of his own compositions, and he will give a group of songs written to the words of Hauptmann's "Sunken Bell," performed by E. H. Sothern. He will be assisted by Mrs. Morris Black, Mr. Wegener and Mr. Spargur. The diplomatic circle and fashionable society generally are interested in the recital.

A charming and picturesque dancing party was given last evening by the Swiss society of women, the hostesses appearing in the costumes of the twenty-two cantons of Switzerland. This made it something of a fancy dress ball. Mme. Pioda, the wife of the minister of Switzerland, is the honorary president of the society, and the minister made the address which preceded the dance.

Ex-Senator and Mrs. John B. Henderson will give a dinner party on Friday evening.

Senator Burrows's wife has issued invitations for a luncheon.

Miss Letitie Livingston Morse will give a song recital on Friday afternoon. Miss Morse sang at one of Mrs. Roosevelt's musicals at the White House.

Miss Roosevelt Scovel, who gave a recital at the New Willard on Saturday, is the guest of Mrs. D. D. Colton, No. 1,617 Connecticut-ave. Miss Scovel was assisted by Mr. Guardabass, barytone; Mr. Centanini, at the piano, and Mr. Welczek, who played the violin. In the audience were Senator Depew's wife, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, the Counsellor of the French Embassy and Mme. de Margerie, Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Señor Riano, chargé d'affaires of Spain; Mme. von Hengelmuller, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Townsend, Henry Stroehlin, of the Swiss Legation; Senator McMillan's wife and Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris.

The engagement of Miss May Coleman, daughter of Major Frederick W. Coleman, and Carroll C. Carter, of the 2d Artillery, recently announced, is also of especial interest to army people.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Each outward bound steamer carries a large contingent of the fashionable set, and those sailing to-day are no exception to the rule. Mrs. Augustus Field, Mrs. Richard Gambrill and her boy, Mrs. Wilmerding, Mrs. Poultney Bigelow and Miss Bigelow, Miss Constance Lounsberry, Gould H. Redmond and Miss Redmond are among those whose names appear on the passenger list of the St. Louis.

Several weddings figure on the social programme for to-day, among them that of Mrs. L. Joseph Alexandre to Paul Russell Bonner, which will take place in St. Bartholomew's Church, while the marriage of Miss Mildrid Carruth Dix, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Perkins Dix, to Robert A. Leeson, son of J. R. Leeson, of Boston, will take place this afternoon in All Souls' Church, Fourth-ave. and Twentieth-st. The bridegroom was graduated from Harvard in 1899, and is a member of the University and Country clubs. The ceremony is to be performed by the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer and the Rev. Theodore C. Williams. Miss Dix has selected for her maid of honor Miss Violet Stewart. The bridesmaids are to be the Misses Muriel Gould, Alice Clark, Lillian Carpenter, Helen Dominick, Katarina Fachiri, Isabella Curtis, of New-York, and Miss Emily Pratt, of Boston, a cousin of the bride. Woolworth Pierce, of Boston, is to be the best man. The ushers will be Roger N. Burnham, Edward W. Burt, Frank E. Gibbs, jr., Hamilton Hill and Thomas Nickerson, of Boston; Cyrus Sargent, jr., of Cambridge; Frederick A. Russell, of New-York, and Howard Coolnay, of Chicago. Following the ceremony a reception will be held at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. Leeson and his bride will spend the summer in Europe, and will make their home in Boston on their return.

Among those giving dinners to-night will be Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, who will afterward take her guests to the circus at the Madison Square Garden. Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, who was Miss Julie Parsons, has a dinner party to-morrow night.

A number of weddings took place yesterday, among them that of Miss Ella Tomlinson and William Neilson McVickar, and that of Miss Elena Hartshorne and Dr. William Carter. Miss Tomlinson's marriage was celebrated at the house of her uncle, John C. Tomlinson, No. 45 West Fifty-seventh-st., the ceremony being performed by Bishop William N. McVickar, of Rhode Island, uncle of the bridegroom. The bride was dressed in white satin, trimmed with point lace, and wore a point lace veil, while her attendants, her sister, Gertrude, Miss Esther Kennedy, of Cedarhurst, and Miss Retta Stokes, of Philadelphia, wore frocks of white satin muslin, and carried bouquets of jonquils. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Jaffray, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. James McVickar, mother of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. David Tomlinson, parents of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Fanshawe and the Misses Fanshawe and Mrs. Poultney Bigelow. Young Mr. and Mrs. McVickar will make their home at Irvington-on-the-Hudson on their return from their honeymoon.

It was at St. Thomas's Church that Miss Hartshorne was married to Dr. Carter yesterday afternoon, and while there was no reception afterward, owing to the recent death of the bride's aunt, Mrs. James M. Hartshorne, the church was thronged with relatives and friends of the bridegroom and bride. The latter wore a gown of Irish lace, with a white satin train, and wore a tulle veil, fastened with a diamond star. The bridal attendants, consisting of the Misses Alys Lounsberry, Estelle and Lydia Hartshorne, Virginia Warren, Alice Montgomery, Elvyne Richard and Kate Brinsmate, wore frocks of white mousseline de sole, with white chiffon hats, trimmed with white feathers. Dr. James Carter, brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and Dr. Parker Syms, N. C. Robins, E. C. Hartshorne, F. L. Allen, Harwood Huntington and Dr. A. A. Moore were ushers. Among those who attended the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Robbins, Miss Helen Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brevoort Kane, Mrs. John Van Nostrand and Mrs. J. A. Hartshorne, the bride's grandmother, as well as Miss Marion Holmes, the fiancé of the bride's brother Edward. Dr. and Mrs. Carter, on their return from their honeymoon, will live at No. 51 West Fiftieth-st.

Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin gave her reception and musical yesterday afternoon in the small ballroom at Sherry's instead of at her house. Mrs. Chapin, dressed in pale blue crêpe de chine, trimmed with lace, was assisted in receiving her guests by her stepdaughter Marguerite, attired in a frock of white and yellow. The feature of the musical programme rendered was the plantation melodies sung by Henry Burleigh, the barytone of St. George's Church. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant, Phœnix Ingraham, Miss Louise Ward McAllister, Murray Young, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harry Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. John Inness Kane, Miss Charlotte Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Warden.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, No. 32 East Thirty-ninth-st.; Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, No. 258 Madison-ave.; Miss Gurnee, No. 626 Fifth-ave., and Mrs. Stone, No. 51 East Thirty-fourth-st., were among those who gave dinner parties last night. Miss Leary had her usual weekly reception, with music, at her house, in Fifth-ave., in the afternoon, and Miss Julie Chester Wells gave a card party at her house, No. 30 West Thirty-third-st.

At Delmonico's the last dance this season of the Tuesday Evening Dancing Class, of which John D. Rockefeller, jr., is treasurer, took place last night. The guests were received by several of the patronesses, including Mrs. Edward C. Hoyt, Mrs. Henry Dalley, Mrs. L. H. Bigelow and Mrs. William H. Hamilton. There was no cotillon, but before the dance ended an agreement was reached by the members of the class to continue the organization next winter.

Mrs. James Gallatin, who has sold her house, in West Fifty-fifth-st., where she has lived for the last twenty-five years, will move at the end of this month into her new house, No. 66 West Forty-seventh-st. Mrs. George K. Davis, who was Miss Helen Gallatin, is now staying with her mother, and will remain in town until after the wedding of her brother Frederick to Miss Trowbridge, on April 24.

Mrs. Edwin H. Wetherbee will give a theatre party the day after to-morrow evening, and afterward take her guests to her house, in Madison-ave., for supper.

Mrs. and Mrs. Seth Barton French, who are at Hot Springs, Va., have rented the Lorillard Spencer house at Newport for the season, which was occupied last year by Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Vanderbilt.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Henry Gunther, No. 56 East Sixty-fifth-st., announce the engagement of their daughter Marie to Dr. Carl Anson Clemons.

NEW JUDGE FOR PHILIPPINES.

Santa Fe, N. M., April 8.—William H. Pope, of Atlanta, Ga., for eight years a resident of Santa Fe, United States attorney of the Pueblo Indians and Assistant United States attorney of the Court of Private Land Claims, to-day accepted a judgeship of the Court of the First Instance in the Philippine Islands, tendered to him by Governor Taft. He will sail in June. Judge Pope is a Gold Democrat, thirty-one years old.

A WEDDING.

The wedding of Miss Bessie Greer Ackerman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Boyd Ackerman, to John Lawrence Habberton, took place last evening at the home of the bride's parents, No. 55 East Seventy-sixth-st. The Rev. Dr. Edward Walpole Warren, rector of St. James's Church, officiated. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Suzanne Ackerman. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Habberton. His brother, Frank Hastings Habberton, was best man.

PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

Senator Pettus the other day arose as if to address his fellow members, and a hush of expectancy at once fell upon the chamber. Every eye was upon the venerable statesman, who, with great deliberation, reached around into the tail pocket of his long frock coat and drew forth a plug of tobacco. Unconscious of the attention he was attracting, he bit off a chew and sat down without saying a word. Everybody smiled.

It was by such speeches as the following, supplemented by arguments of a subtler and more potent nature, that Alderman J J. Coughlin ("Bathhouse John") won his victo over the Chicago reformers last week:

Deyse call me a boodler. But deyse can't prove it. Dat's right, deyse can't prove it! W'at do deyse know 'bout me? Youse all know me. An' I wants your support. It's up to youse to give it to me. It's my right! Why? Because I was born in dis ward. Do yez want anodder reason? Because I went to school in dis ward. I can remember buildin's in dis ward dat wuz torn down before some of youse was born. Yes, I went to school in dis ward. I went to Jones School. Dat's right. Dat's de place I wuz eddicated. Youse all know me. Ain't I your frien'? I'm your standard bearer. I want to be your standard bearer again.

Does actions speak louder'n words? If dey do, youse want to do your part at de polls. It's not a question of who can drink de most whiskey. It's a question of honesty. Dave Frank says he can get outside forty drinks in a night. Dat's nuthin'. He's got to do better'n dat to catch First Warders. But it's not a question of whiskey. If the Municipal Voters' League says I ain't honest, deyse blank liars. Blank liars, I said, an' I repeat it. What does dey know 'bout me?

I tell you I done my duty by the First Ward from the start. I don't recognize classes. De poor man is John Coughlin's frien'. I tell youse, we's all equal under de Stars and Stripes.

Andrew Carnegie will soon make another appearance as an author. His new book is to be called "The Empire of Business," and may to some extent be regarded as complementary to "The Gospel of Wealth." Mr. Carnegie has a good deal to say about fortune winning and the uses of money, and discusses at length the principles of industrial enterprise; but those who are hoping to find in it some hint as to how the world may be peopled with Carnegies will probably be disappointed. He is fond of telling how the editor of a popular magazine once asked him for an article on "Organization in Business." Mr. Carnegie feared the price would be too high. "Oh, no," said the editor. "I'm sure we could arrange that satisfactorily. Name your figure." "Well," replied Mr. Carnegie, "I could hardly afford to do it for less than $5,000,000. No, I must withdraw that. What I should put into it has cost me much more than that, and of course you would not expect me to sell it to you at less than cost."

The kindly disposition of the retiring Commissioner of Pensions toward deserving applicants is illustrated by this little story: Several months ago Mr. Evans was at Chattanooga for a few days' rest. One day, while he was in the corridor of a leading hotel, talking with a group of friends, a maimed old man, dressed in tatters, hobbled up and begged permission to speak to Mr. Evans. His request was promptly granted. He poured out his story to the Commissioner, and ended its pathetic recital by declaring that he thought himself entitled to a pension. A tear sprang to the eye of the gentle hearted Commissioner as he replied, with evident emotion: "Yes, I believe you are entitled to a pension, but there is a link of proof lacking in your case; and while it is hard for me to do it, I must refuse to grant your claim, because it would establish a precedent that would let down the bars for thousands of unworthy claims." Drawing the veteran aside, the Commissioner slipped a crisp bill into his hand, and, slapping him familiarly on the shoulder, said: "I am sorry for you, but I have resolved that it is better that a few deserving ones should suffer, rather than that the public treasury should be looted."

PERSONAL NOTES.

General Samuel Pearson, the Boer representative in Washington, says of the late Cecil Rhodes: "He was an Afrikander among Afrikanders. Those who estimate Rhodes as an imperialist know the great man defeated, but they do not realize the great and potent force embodied in his personality, and they are ignorant of Rhodes, who worked, practically, for a great South African republic, of which he would have been the father, just as Washington was the father of the United States. Rhodes was a great man, but his greatness was due to the Afrikanders. None but an Afrikander understands his dying words: 'So much to do, so little done.' His bequest of $10,000,000 to the United States in order to attract her sons to Great Britain's university is one more proof that he was not an imperialist, but a republican. The influence of a hundred American graduate students at Oxford will be greater upon England than upon the United States. Rhodes knew this. Afrikanders know that he understood it."

W. J. Furnish, the Republican nominee for the Governorship of Oregon, went to Oregon in infancy, an orphan boy. By his own efforts he has raised himself to be, at less than forty years old, probably the most prominent business man of Eastern Oregon. His business methods are prompt and decisive. He is unflinching in steadiness of purpose and in energy tireless. Mr. Furnish was by birth and heritage a Democrat, and continued such until 1896, when he left his party on account of the Chicago platform.

Mr. and Mrs. William Winter and their daughter, Miss Viola Rosamund Winter, left New-York yesterday, on a journey to Southern California. Mr. Winter is in somewhat frail health, and it is thought advisable that he should travel. He expects to resume his usual duties, and in the meantime his Tribune readers will not lose the service of his pen.