Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:10—The Ninety and Nine.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8—Kidnapped.
BELASCO THEATRE—8—Du Barry.
BIJOU THEATRE—8:15—The Mocking Bird.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—The Silver Slipper.
CASINO—8:15—A Chinese Honeymoon.
CRITERION THEATRE—8—Iris.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:10—A Country Girl.
EDEN MUSEE—2—8—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—Imprudence.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—8—Old Limerick Town.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:25—The Stubbornness of Geraldine.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:30—Among Those Present.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Joy of Living.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—A Cigarette Maker's Romance and Rouget de L'Isle.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:20—Alt Heidelberg.
KEITH'S—10:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8—Sherlock Holmes.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—Audrey.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—8—Mary of Magdala.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—3—Piano Recital—8:15—Concert.
MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE—8:45—Fad and Folly.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Merry Wives of Windsor.
NEW SAVOY THEATRE—8:20—Carrots and a Country Mouse.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—8:15—Sally in Our Alley.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
PRINCESS THEATRE—8:30—The Night of the Party.
PROCTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—2—8:30—Bostock's Great Animal Arena.
VICTORIA—8:15—The Eternal City.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:30—The Crisis.
WEST END THEATRE—8—Are You a Mason?

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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A strike demonstration in Havana resulted in riot and serious fighting between the strikers and police; two strikers were killed and eighty or more persons, including several of the police, were injured; President Palma said that property of foreigners would be protected at all hazards. ==== Ex-President Rafael Iglesias left Costa Rica, sailing for New-Orleans, his life in Central America having become unbearable since the revolution of last May. ==== The House of Commons by a large majority voted to accept the Brussels convention providing for the abolition of bounties on sugar. ==== De Rydzewski, the Russian singer, in whose room in Paris Mrs. Gore, an American, died, was released from custody; at the instruction of the United States Government Consul General Gowdy named a commission of physicians to make an autopsy on Mrs. Gore, and report as to the nature of her death.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt spent most of the day in conference with Republican leaders in Congress. ==== The application of the Commercial Cable Company to construct a transpacific line was approved by the President. ==== A statement issued at the White House explained that the appointment of District Attorney Byrne, of Delaware, was made on the ground of merit and not in recognition of the Addicks faction. ==== The Salt Lake City Ministerial Alliance adopted resolutions protesting against the election to the United States Senate of Apostle Reed Smoot of the Mormon Church. ==== President Mitchell, with Messrs. Darrow and Lloyd, of the Mine Workers' attorneys, went to Washington by request of Wayne MacVeagh, of counsel for the operators; several of the independent operators came to this city for their conference to-day with the presidents of the coal roads; the independents now take a more conciliatory tone; they expect to make such terms with the coal presidents as will permit them to join in the settlement of the dispute. ==== Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Field Bishop, of Lenox, Mass., will tour through Algiers in an automobile this winter.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular and active. ==== Commissioner Partridge, to show the superiority of the present two platoon system over the three platoon plan urged by the policemen, mobilized 348 reserves at the Grand Central Palace in an hour and a half. ==== Charges of corruption were made to the Mayor in connection with the condemnation of a site for Troop C's armory. ==== It was learned that the will of Mrs. Ellen Gore, who was shot dead in a Paris studio, was in the possession of a lawyer here, and would be probated in this city. ==== It was said that a bill would be introduced in Albany this winter abolishing the office of Coroner in this city. ==== The State Railroad Commissioners gave the Pennsylvania Railroad permission to build its proposed tunnel connections. ==== Mayor Low appointed a commission of three to report on improvements in the water supply. ==== A postponement of two weeks was granted in the Prudential-Fidelity merger. ==== A trolley car beheaded a boy who was playing tag. ==== Fifteen hundred union men were locked out by the builders of New-Rochelle, Larchmont and Pelham Manor. ==== Seventeen descendants of John I. Blair asked the New-Jersey Court of Chancery to construe the will in regard to the division of the property. ==== J. E. Williams, a New-York drygoods man, dropped dead in the Pennsylvania station, in Newark.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Rain, with fresh winds, veering east. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 55 degrees; lowest, 41 degrees.

THE TRUE FUNCTION OF LABOR UNIONS.

It was a creditable thing for President Eliot, if he had reason to believe that his previous utterance on the labor problem had been misunderstood, to return to the subject and explain his views at length in spite of the indecent criticism of his recent remarks by men to whom he was really more friendly than they had thought. We do not suppose that in these days of boycott and counter-boycott, of expulsions of men from labor unions for doing their duty as citizens, the labor agitators who have been denouncing President Eliot for defending the rights of the "scab" will be appeased by his exposition of the good points of labor unionism. It was doubtless not his purpose to appease them, but rather to make sure that his influence weighed in the right direction. He believes in unions, and the notion that he is antagonistic to properly conducted unions, fostered by the fury of the agitators whose abuse of power he has criticised, might do harm. It might stimulate unreasonable opposition to unions.

Undoubtedly unions have done much to improve the condition of wage earners, and when they are so managed that it is possible for employers to trust them and co-operate with them they may fill a most important place in the social and industrial system. For a number of years until recently the unions seemed to be gaining in moderation. Of late, however, radical adventurers seem to have been gaining the upper hand once more and disgracing organized labor by such exhibitions of folly and bad citizenship as have been seen in Schenectady. The members of unions should take to heart what President Eliot says. Let them devote themselves to securing adequate rewards for faithfulness and efficiency instead of penalizing them by their levelling process intended to enable the poor and lazy workman to get as much as the good and diligent one. Let them work to secure steadiness of work, fair compensation, an old age pension system, better homes and more sanitary surroundings.

Capital has combined and labor may well combine as a wholesome check upon the tendency to destroy individuality by turning industry into one vast machine regardless of men. But the labor combination must not itself set up a machine equally fatal to individual human rights. If it does our American freedom and hope will be ground between the upper and the nether millstones. President Eliot is on solid ground when he protests against the limiting of apprenticeships and the closing of the door to honorable industry on the growing generation in the selfish attempt to monopolize the labor market. The learned professions are vastly more crowded than the skilled trades, but in the former every encouragement is given to the beginners, and all the members, new and old, base their hope of success on showing expert capacity. In the trades, however, superior ability is discouraged. As far as possible it is forbidden to show itself, and industrial conditions are shaped for the benefit of the careless and inexpert. They must not be crowded out by newcomers. Too high a standard must not be set for them by other workers.

Labor union men themselves will not object to President Eliot's demand that law and order be upheld by the unions. As an academic principle they all agree to this. The trouble is to translate that academic principle into action when an issue is joined. Of course, the unions discountenance violence; but they defend the union members who attack "scabs." Of course, they want order maintained; but they consider the National Guard an enemy for maintaining it. If the unions will free themselves from these faults they will be entitled to respect and will have it. There is not the slightest doubt that the American people in general sympathize with the efforts of wage earners to rise in the world by any worthy effort. They will not, however, endure to see individuality and the chance of rising crushed out by a caste system. Instead of alienating the people by narrow selfishness and alliance with lawlessness, labor unionists should identify themselves unmistakably with sound Americanism, which means law, liberty and free opportunity.

MR. CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

No fair minded reader of Mr. Cleveland's letter to "The New-York World," printed on Sunday in that journal and reproduced in our own columns yesterday, will deny that it is creditable to the ex-President and of general interest. As we remarked with special reference to a letter which he sent to a Democratic gathering in this city near the end of the recent campaign, Mr. Cleveland is sometimes pleased to exercise his faculty of imparting an appearance of deep meaning to an utterance which is found on examination to be merely perfunctory. But this letter to "The World" is not a production of that kind. It is an earnest appeal to his party to make itself worthy of public respect in order that it may command public confidence and regain control of public affairs. We do not consider it probable that if the Democracy should accept his advice the results which he expects would follow, but its credit would be raised and its chances improved.

Democrats who still support doctrines, methods and leaders that Mr. Cleveland has opposed will find no suggestion of retreat or compromise in his letter. He gives them clearly to understand that he has not budged by alluding at the outset to "outrageous attempts lately made to represent" him "as indorsing not only un-"Democratic policies, but men who have un-"fortunately gained temporary Democratic noto-"riety." There can be no risk in assuming that the Bryan-Tom Johnson school of statesmanship is covered in that sentence, and we are glad to suppose that it was likewise meant to refer to David B. Hill, his demagogic coal plank and his perfidious course of self-seeking. But while Democrats who know that they will be readily identified by his description will resent it, and others of more respectable proclivities but of timorous nature may wish that Mr. Cleveland had been more conciliatory, he is right in declaring that the path he points out is the only path of rehabilitation for the Democratic party. We do not need to say that in our opinion, and apparently in the opinion of the country, the "heedless arrogance of the Republican party" is in reality an honorable confidence in its continuing fitness to direct public affairs based on a fair estimate of its present and past services—such confidence being quite consistent with an acknowledgment of deficiencies and supported by a sense of obligation to do still better hereafter. But inasmuch as he is unquestionably sincere we shall not quarrel with Mr. Cleveland because of his stereotyped and unconvincing rehearsal of what he conceives to be Republican defaults and offences.

The real importance of Mr. Cleveland's letter, in the view of all that is reputable in the Democratic party, and in a wider view than that, consists in the fact that it demands a decisive rejection by the Democracy of the cowardly counsels of expediency and a bold adoption of a high moral standard. He expects the people to discover that its aims and purposes are beneficent, and therefore he looks for its ascendancy in the near future. We do not share that expectation, and therefore do not accept that forecast; but we should rejoice to believe that the Democratic party was capable of reformation and rehabilitation. A strong, honest and patriotic opposition is not absolutely essential at all times to good government and national prosperity, as our experience has shown during the greater part of the last half century; but it does serve valuable purposes and is always to be desired.

THE AUSTRIAN IRON TRUST.

Current dispatches—such as that printed in Sunday's Tribune—tell of the formation of a great iron and steel combination in Austria and Hungary. These are a sequel to, or a complement of, the article printed in these columns last summer, in which we reported the efforts which were then being made to form such a combination and described in detail the principles on which it was to be formed and the ends which it was expected to attain. That which we then forecast is now fulfilled. The organization has been perfected. It includes twenty-three separate concerns, comprising every important iron and steel mill or foundry in the Dual Realm. We might add, as we said last summer, that it also comprises practically every potentiality of one, since its constituent members own or control every important iron mine in the two countries. It comes about as near to being a complete monopoly as anything of which the industrial world has cognizance.

Concerning the object of this combination there is no uncertainty. It is to make money, and to make it more abundantly. That, we may say, is the object of every business undertaking. True, but there are differences in the means through which that end is to be attained. The average trust in this country aims to increase profits by lessening expenses and by keeping prices more uniform. Some trusts have, it is said, deliberately raised prices to the consuming public. On the other hand, some of the greatest trusts in various lines of business have very considerably lessened such prices while at the same time improving the quality of their service. This Austro-Hungarian combination makes no secret of its intention. It will save money by reducing expenses, and it will also increase profits by raising prices. That is openly proclaimed in advance. It means to make iron and steel more costly to all who need to use those commodities. In that respect it will be a trust of the most unpopular kind.

It matters little what such a combination is called. Some take pains to explain that it is not a trust, but a "cartel." The latter term is a favorite one in Austria and Germany. It has long been applied to the beet sugar rings in those countries. "Syndicate" is the word used in France. Juliet's observations upon the rose are entirely apposite. Cartel or syndicate or trust, it is all the same. Its aims are the aims of the most extreme trust. Its ways and means are those of the most ruthless trust. Its plan of organization is that of the typical trust. We shall see what its results will be. At any rate, the existence of it will cause Austrian denunciations of the American trust system to ring hopelessly hollow. The cartel must not call the trust black.

AS TO HOUSE NUMBERS.

A few years ago the local government of this city ordered the renumbering of the houses on a certain street of the Borough of Manhattan. The rule was complied with, and at least one of the residents of the street adorned his house with numerals of a somewhat elaborate and decorative pattern. Within a year thereafter the same local government reversed itself and ordered the old numbering restored. That one citizen declined, delayed, or, at any rate, failed, to remove the new number from his house and to replace the old one. Thereupon, after waiting for nearly two years, the city brought suit against him for having his house improperly numbered, and lost the suit.

The incident—without the slightest reference to the intrinsic merits of the case—is a suggestive one. As we understand it, the object of the municipal ordinance is to cause every house in the city to be correctly and legibly numbered so that it may be readily and accurately identified. That is a laudable object. It ought to be attained. But if it is to be attained by the bringing of suits against all citzens whose houses are not properly numbered, it is high time for the Corporation Counsel to appoint about a hundred assistants for the express purpose of prosecuting delinquent householders. For there is no exaggeration in saying that a large majority of houses in this city are not properly numbered. There may be few which bear wrong numbers, as in the case to which we have referred, but there are many which bear no numbers at all, while legion is the name of those whose numbers are for all practical purposes illegible. There are innumerable houses which bear numbers on an outer vestibule door, and that door, from early morning until late at night, is invariably so swung in against the wall that one must ascend the steps and enter the vestibule in order to read the number. Others have the number so placed that at night it is sure to be hidden in shadow, and there are many other devices, widely practised, for rendering house numbers illegible and useless.

The urgent need of street signs at all corners has often been emphasized. It is scarcely if any less necessary to have houses legibly numbered. At present a man often has to find his way about town by counting the streets from some one which he happens to be able to identify, until he reaches the one he wants. Still more often does one have to count the houses along a block, from the corner or from one which happens to be legibly numbered, until by such process of numeration he reaches the one of which he is in quest. Yet at a cost of a few cents each house could be permanently numbered in a manner perfectly legible by day and by night, from the sidewalk and from the roadway. It may be well to proceed against houses with "queer" numbers. It is certain that something should be done about the thousandfold more numerous houses with practically no numbers at all.

"INDEPENDANCE OBLIGE."

The world is indeed becoming smaller. First, exploration made all men acquainted with all others. Then steam navigation vastly facilitated and expedited travel and transportation. Then the telegraph made, for purposes of interchange of thought, all nations next door neighbors. Finally, or latest, for we know not what yet may come to pass, the growth of industries and commerce has caused all nations to reach out in every direction, so that today whatever concerns one does in a measure concern all. The Atlantic Ocean is mathematically as wide and deep as ever. But for purposes of travel and transportation its width is now measured in days instead of weeks; while for purposes of communication it has been practically annihilated. New-York and London are nearer together to-day than New-York and Brooklyn were within the memory of men now living and not yet grown old.

These circumstances, men say, impose upon the powers new obligations of international courtesy and forbearance and consideration. That is quite true, and it is true of other States than those great ones which are commonly called "the powers." The United States and Great Britain and Germany and France are under increased constraints of friendship. But so in proportionate measure are Venezuela and Colombia and Rumania and Bulgaria. The lessening of space and time has brought them into closer contact with the rest of the world, just as much as it has the larger nations. Time was when the doings of a Francia or a Santa Ana were of little account to the world at large, so long as they were confined within the bounds of Paraguay or Mexico. That time is no more. Nations cannot now go by on the other side and leave such men and States to their own devices. The road has become too narrow.

"Noblesse oblige" is an old and a true saying. "Indépendance oblige" is no less true. The possession of independence imposes obligations which cannot be avoided—if the independence is to be respected. It imposes the obligation of behaving in a manner worthy of an independent sovereign State, the obligation of respecting the rights of all others under treaties and under the common law of nations, the obligation of peace and order. That is a lesson which various States need to learn; Bulgaria, for example, with her brigands, and Venezuela with her explosive compounds of dictatorship and revolution. If they do not learn it the result is inevitable. The independence which does not fulfil its obligations will cease to be respected.

EDWIN FORRESTS ON PLATFORMS.

The profits of the local transportation lines in Manhattan and The Bronx are now so handsome that the companies could well afford to employ competent teachers in elocution to train the platform men to announce the streets and the stations so distinctly that every passenger in a car could hear the words. How wide the range between the utterances of different classes of conductors! Some of the men in uniform talk out so plainly, with full voices, that there is no chance of mistakes among their hearers. Others mumble over their calls as if their throats were stuffed with potatoes, and no listener can understand what they are saying. Men who fail entirely in their duty in this part of their work should join the ranks of silent wage earners in other fields of usefulness in which they would rarely be required to open their mouths except for meals. There are many departments of industry where the toilers need to do no shouting.

But if the thick-tongued stumblers over the warnings to passengers of the "next stop" and the like were asked why they make such a mess of calling out the names and figures which they are expected to vociferate plainly, they might possibly reply after the fashion of the nervous, distraught stage novice in the time of Edwin Forrest. That famous and robust actor was rehearsing a local company in a small town on one of his starring journeys. He always took great pains in rehearsals and labored diligently to secure the best results.

This particular novice had a sentence or two to utter in the play which Mr. Forrest was about to set before the public. The renowned tragedian insisted that the unfortunate young man should deliver his words with due emphasis and discretion. The youngster bungled and blundered. Forrest repeated the phrases again and again. His frightened pupil could not say them as the player thundered them out. Forrest lost patience and, with threatening mien and blazing with rage, advanced upon the cowering mummer, and with a volcanic outburst of imprecations screamed in wrath: "Why don't you say it as I do?" The poor fellow, scared almost out of his senses, replied: "Why, Mr. Forrest, I get only five dollars a "week. If I could say things as you say them, "would I be where I am?"

So of some of the men on the platforms of the Manhattan and the Metropolitan. If they were of the Daniel Webster and Edwin Forrest type, and had voices like the sounds of mighty waters, they might be dramatic stars or political stump speakers and no longer whisper in muffled tones: "Move up in front, please," and mix up Amity-st. with Madison Square, to the dismay and discomfiture of distressed wayfarers.

When the strike mania extends to little boys and little girls in public schools no arbitration is needed. The heavy hand and the slipper of parental chastisement at home will speedily suppress such outbreaks.

"The Evening Post" tells the truth and hits home when it declares that the hanging of lynchers, North or South, upon conviction of murder will put a stop to the crimes of cowardly assassins who take the lives of victims who have not had a trial, who have not been found guilty and who may be innocent. The remedy is just there, and it will surely be effective. Hang the lynching murderers and then there will be no more trouble.

It is reported that Wardman Bissert has fled across the ocean and has no intention of returning. He can readily be spared from the field of his activity here, a field which he assuredly did not adorn.

In buying a safe for the reception of the America's Cup before it is won back Sir Thomas Lipton exhibits the triumph of hope over experience, and gives to the breeze a high flying pennon of confidence which looks like locking the stable door before the horse is put in it.

The orders of a Tammany boss to the Board of Aldermen were openly and avowedly necessary to prevent the "holdup" of even so important a municipal improvement as the Pennsylvania tunnel, which the city could well have afforded to pay $20,000,000 for rather than to lose it. In the evolution of our urban government the sooner the Board of Aldermen is shed, like the tadpole's tail, the higher the residue of the organization will be.

The death of Herr Krupp removes from the field of earthly activity a man who undoubtedly manufactured more artillery, a greater number of deadly weapons of big calibre, than any other individual ever been upon this planet. A salvo of 16-inch guns should be fired above his grave.

The week of the Horse Show was one continuous carnival for extortionate hackmen and for waiters greedy for extravagant tips. In no other time of the year is so much money prodigally scattered for the enrichment of undeserving drivers and the crossing of itching palms in hotels and restaurants as in the brief season in which the horse star is blazing. Talk of the dog star! That does not count in comparison.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson says: "For many years it has been my strongest conviction in respect to divorce that our statute books should have a double system of laws in respect to childless marriages as compared with those where the interests of children were included. In childless marriages it is the interests of man and wife alone which have to be consulted, but the moment children appear the question becomes incomparably more difficult. For childless marriages it seems to me that divorce should be far easier; but in the other case, the interests of the next generation become the primary object, and the law should place much greater obstacles in the way of separation."

And it came to pass that the Sluggard, after consulting the Sage from Sageville, heeded his advice and went to the Ant for the purpose of acquiring a job lot of wisdom. But when he finally arrived at the hill where the Ant toiled eighteen hours daily, he discovered a half-starved Anteater making a one-course dinner of the Ant colony.

"Verily," remarked the Sluggard to himself, as he turned away in disgust, "if that is the reward of industry, I shall continue to slug as heretofore."—(Chicago News.

The following titles appeared in a London bookseller's catalogue:

TITLES GIVEN.

Shakespeare's Judith. Ed. by Black.
The Curtain Will Not Rise To-night. By Thorpe.
His Equals and Other Poems.
Paradise of Burglars.
Four Wings and an Arm.
The Newcomers.
Harry Snoodle's Masterpiece.
Genaire.
Darwin's Indecent Man.
Moses Hart's Twelve Masses.
Homer's The Ilis He Had.
How I Roasted Moses.

WHAT THEY SHOULD HAVE BEEN.

Judith Shakespeare. By W. Black.
Thorpe's Curfew Must Not Ring To-night.
Ezekiel and Other Poems.
Burglars in Paradise.
Four Winds Farm.
Thackeray's Newcomes.
Aristotle's Masterpiece.
Jane Eyre.
Darwin's Descent of Man.
Mozart's Twelfth Mass.
Homer's Iliad.
How I Reached the Masses.

A Tarrant County girl who is attending school in Fort Worth, says a Texas paper, wrote home to her parents: "I am just in love with ping pong!" The stern Texas father is alleged to have said when he heard it: "You can write and tell Amarillis Jane that if she is going to fall in love with any of them blamed Fort Worth Chinamen she can just count on being cut off without a cent."

Auntie (finding Jackie sobbing in a corner)—Why, Jackie, what has happened to make you feel so badly this morning?

Jackie—M—ma m—issed some jelly.

Auntie—Ho, ho! I see. And her suspicions fell upon you, eh?

Jackie—No, auntie; it was her slipper.—The Boston Courier.

One of the Newcastle journals, says "The London Globe," publishes a sketch of Sir John Aird under the amazing title:

"The Man who Damned the Nile."

It is this sort of thing which makes a man swear.

"I wonder who made the first after dinner speech?" asked the philosopher.

"Adam," replied the wise guy, promptly. "As soon as he got through with the core of that apple, he said, 'the woman tempted me,' didn't he?"—(Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

It is told of Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, for many years Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in America, who lived all his life a bachelor, that he was talking one day with a young man from the West about a tax a Western State was trying to impose on bachelors, the tax to be increased a certain per cent for every ten years of bachelorhood. "Why, Bishop," said the young man, "at your age you would have to pay about $100 a year." "Well," said the Bishop, quietly and in his oldtime vernacular, "It's wuth it."

One day while Pat was walking along the street he caught sight of the bill, "Apartments Furnished," whereupon he boldly knocked at the door. It was opened by the landlady in person, and the following conversation took place:

"Phat would you furnish my room for?" asked Pat.

"Furnish your room for?" said the landlady; "what do you mean?"

"Why, you got 'Apartments furnished' in your windows," said Pat.

"Well, that means that I've got a room to let already furnished!" and she slammed the door in his face, leaving Pat to think it over.—(London Spare Moments.

A new type of automobile has been devised by a German inventor. By friction wheels it is said that the speed is regulated at a uniform rate. The power supplied by the motor can also be regulated, by a device by which the flow of gas can be increased or decreased at will. The automobile is very light, and it is easily governed, as it is said that it can be completely controlled by two levers—one for each hand.

Heed and remember, O aspiring youth,
"Success in error means defeat in truth."
Better, by far, to linger at the base,
If to achieve the height means soul-disgrace!
—(Susie M. Best, in Success.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Nov. 24 (Special).—The President continued steadily to-day his brief conferences with Republican leaders in Congress regarding the prospects for legislation which were outlined in The Tribune this morning. Among his callers were Speaker Henderson, Chairman Cannon of the House Appropriations Committee, Senators Allison, Lodge, Cockrell, Quay, Scott, Elkins, Cullom, Stewart, Fairbanks, Foster and Gibson, Representatives Hepburn, Babcock, McClellan, Boutell and Brownlow. General Chaffee in full uniform called with Secretary Root and was joined later by General Corbin. Commissioner Wright assured the President that the anthracite miners and operators have about reached an agreement. The strike commission will nevertheless make a report. The President said to-day that he can make no long trips away from Washington until next May, when he will probably go to the Pacific Coast.

The White House guests at present are Baron and Baroness Speck von Sternburg, Mr. and Mrs. Strachey, Mrs. La Farge and Miss Helen Roosevelt. Miss Alice Roosevelt returned home to-night. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at dinner Justice and Mrs. White, the Secretary of War, the Attorney General and Mrs. Knox, Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, General Crozier, Baron and Baroness von Sternburg, Mr. and Mrs. Strachey, Captain and Mrs. Cowles, Mrs. La Farge and Miss Tuckerman. The decorations were white.

THE CABINET.

Washington, Nov. 24 (Special).—The members of the Cabinet will, as usual, spend Thanksgiving Day at their Washington homes. The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay expect to have with them their married daughters, Mrs. Payne Whitney and Mrs. Wadsworth; the home of the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw will be gay with young people, as their children will be here for the school holidays; the family of Secretary Root will be on the ocean bound for home, and as Mr. Root and the President are warm friends it is likely that he will be a guest at dinner at the White House. The Attorney General and Mrs. Knox have invited a few friends to a family dinner, and the Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne will celebrate the day at their hotel. The Secretary of the Navy will probably eat his Thanksgiving turkey with a couple of chosen friends at the Worden house, which he leased a short time ago. The family of the Secretary of the Interior are in mourning for Mr. Hitchcock's brother and will spend the day quietly at their home in K-st. Miss Wilson, daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture, always celebrates the holidays in merry fashion, and will, as usual, have a few friends to help eat one of the turkeys which the Secretary will be sure to have sent to him, along with other good things, from his Western home.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, Nov. 24 (Special).—Charles M. Ffoulke gave a dinner to-night in honor of M. Cambon. The ambassador will be a guest at dinner at the White House to-morrow night.

The Peruvian Minister and Señora Calderon cannot fix the date of their daughter's introduction to society until the legation house, into which they recently moved, is completely furnished. Rapid progress is being made, but some of the draperies and works of art ordered from Europe have not yet arrived.

Visconde de Alte, the Minister from Portugal, has returned to his post here. He spent the summer at Narragansett and the fall in travel.

The counsellor of the French Embassy and Mme. de Margerie have gone to North Carolina to spend Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt at Biltmore.

Señora de Quesada, wife of the Minister from Cuba, will return to-morrow from a short visit to New-York.

Alexander Pavlow, the Russian Minister to Corea, whose marriage to Mlle. Des Planques, Countess Cassini's guest, will take place in January, is visiting Theodore Hansen, first secretary of the Russian Embassy.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 24, (Special).—Miss Sallie Franklin Wainwright, who was presented at a tea this afternoon, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Wainwright and granddaughter of Captain Richard Wainwright, commander of Farragut's flagship, the Hartford, in the Civil War. He fought under the great Admiral throughout the war, and, it is said, was the only man ever known to receive a compliment from him for gallant work. Miss Wainwright is a descendant from Benjamin Franklin on both sides of her house.

Mrs. Cushman K. Davis has commissioned Chevalier Trentanevue to execute a memorial statue of her husband, Senator Davis, which will be unveiled at Arlington in the spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh will close their summer home, Brookfield Farm, near Philadelphia, in a day or two, and return to their Washington house, in Massachusetts-ave.

Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page has cards out for December 4, when she will introduce her youngest daughter, Miss Florence Field.

Mrs. Charles M. Ffoulke has cards out for December 1 from 5 to 7, to introduce Miss Gwendoline Ffoulke.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

AT THE OPERA.

The first performance at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening marked the opening of the New-York season in a most conspicuous manner. The house was extremely brilliant. It was a trifle cold perhaps at first, but it always warms up to Mme. Eames. The unwritten rule of evening dress at the opera, which New-York has been somewhat slow in learning, except those who have boxes, prevailed everywhere, and even in the very top gallery men and women were thus arrayed, and the house, when lighted up during the intermissions, presented a dazzling spectacle. It was a late opera. Society did not muster until after 9 o'clock, and the parterre did not take on its splendor until after the third act. From the Goelet box, at the extreme south, to the Juilliard box, opposite to it, there was an unbroken circle of gorgeously gowned women. The jewels were magnificent, and the parterre may be said to have furnished a brilliant and full representation of the world of fashion of New-York.

Mrs. Astor, in black velvet, trimmed with lace, and wearing a diamond tiara and a diamond necklace, occupied Box No. 7 with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, the latter in a dress of white satin and black chantilly trimmed with mauve velvet, and wearing a diamond tiara. Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, near by, in box No. 3, was gowned in blue panne velvet, while Mrs. Ogden Goelet, who once more occupied her box, No. 1, was in white satin, with which she wore a diamond tiara. With her were her daughter May and her sister, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the latter in white satin and cream colored tulle, trimmed with silver spangles, while Miss Goelet's frock was of blue spangled lace over white. Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, dressed in turquoise blue velvet, occupied Box No. 17 with Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, the latter in pearl gray satin, with shoulder straps of white roses and a white aigrette in her hair.

Mrs. Eldridge T. Gerry and her two daughters were in Box No. 23, Mrs. Gerry in white satin, trimmed with black and white lace; Miss Mabel Gerry in pink satin and Miss Angelica Gerry in a frock of white satin and pale blue chiffon. Mrs. Robert Goelet's box was occupied by Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, in a gown of violet crêpe de chine, trimmed with silver, while Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who occupied her mother-in-law's box, No. 31, was dressed in white satin, trimmed with ermine, and wore a diamond aigrette in her hair, the frock of Miss Therese Iselin, who was with her, being of white satin, trimmed with violet velvet and white chiffon. Mrs. Herbert Parsons, in coral pink velvet, was with her mother, Mrs. Henry Clews, the latter in a gown of mauve satin, while Mrs. C. B. Alexander, who was in a box near by, wore a toilet of gray satin, trimmed with lace.

Lady Algernon Gordon Lennox, in bright red satin, occupied a seat in the box of J. Pierpont Morgan, whose daughter, Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton, was in silver gray satin and lace.

Mrs. George Henry Warren, in Box No. 14, wore a gown of black net, embroidered in white chenille, with red flowers in her hair and on her bodice. Miss Barbey, with her two sisters, occupied Box No. 19, Miss Barbey being in white satin; Miss Eva Barbey in pink satin, trimmed with white lace, and Mrs. Alfred Seton, jr., in a gown of light blue velvet. Miss Eleanor Jay, in rose satin, trimmed with cream lace and pink silk rose petals, and with pink roses in her hair, was in a box near by, with Miss Marion Haven, the latter in white tulle and silver spangles, while Miss Frederica Webb, in her father's box, wore a frock of white crêpe and tulle. Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, with her mother, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, was in Box No. 29, Mrs. Van Nest in silver gray satin, trimmed with lace, while Mrs. Barney's gown was of pink satin and tulle.

Mrs. J. Frederick Tams, with Mrs. Lloyd Bryce and Miss Clare Bryce, were in Box No. 13, Miss Bryce in white satin, Mrs. Tams in black net over white satin jetted with green pallettes, while the toilette of Mrs. Bryce was of silver gray satin. Mrs. Stanford White in white satin was in Box No. 9, with Mrs. Charles T. Barney, the latter in gray satin and lace, while Miss Amy Townsend, in Mrs. James A. Burden's box, was dressed in black lace trimmed with black velvet. Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding, who was with her, was in pale blue satin and chiffon. Mrs. James A. Burden, jr., was in a box near by in a toilet of green satin.

In Box No. 15 were Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, in white satin and lace, with her stepdaughters, the Misses Iselin, in pale blue satin, trimmed with white lace. Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury and Miss Polly Whittier were in J. Henry Smith's box—Mrs. Whithouse in white satin, trimmed with lace; Miss Whittier in white satin, with pink panné velvet shoulder knots, and Mrs. Waterbury in pale blue velvet.

Among others present were Miss Lina Morton, in the Levi P. Morton box, dressed in white liberty gauze, with touches of pink; Mrs. Prescott Slade in white satin; Mrs. Stephen H. O. Pell, in pale gray crêpe and chiffon; Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, in violet crêpe de chine; Miss De Forest, in gray velvet; Mrs. Philip Lydig, who occupied a seat in the orchestra stalls, and Mrs. James P. Kernochan, in garnet satin, trimmed with velvet of a darker hue.

OTHER SOCIAL NOTES.

A number of dinners were given last night in connection with the opera. Among the hostesses were Mrs. Astor, Miss Gurnee and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, who afterward took their guests to "Otello." Mrs. Astor gives another dinner tomorrow night at her house in Fifth-ave. prior to the performance at the opera.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt leave town to-day for Newport, and will celebrate Thanksgiving at Oakland Farm, their place at Portsmouth, R. I., where they will spend most of the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, who, like Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt, were in town for the Horse Show, have also left the city and gone to Airlie, their place in North Carolina, taking with them a large party for Thanksgiving. Their guests include W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, J. Henry Smith, James Walters, Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, jr. and Henry F. Eldridge.

Many house parties are being given for Thanksgiving. Schuyler L. Parsons will have one at his place at Islip, Long Island, his guests including Miss Cathleen Neilson, Miss Dodge, Ernest Iselin and Reginald C. Vanderbilt.

In town, Thanksgiving dinners will be given by Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, by Mrs. A. Holland Forbes and by Miss Delia Gurnee, while at Morristown, N. J., Mrs. Lewis G. Thebaud has a big dinner dance on that evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McKay Twombly returned to town yesterday from their country place at Madison, N. J., and have opened their house, No. 684 Fifth-ave., for the season. Their daughter, Florence, is visiting her uncle and aunt, Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, at Shelburne Farms, Vt.

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