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New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1902.

FOREIGN.—Professor Asser, arbitrator in the sealing cases at The Hague, delivered his award appraising damages to be paid by Russia for the seizure of American sealers in the Pacific. ═══ Admiral Sumner, with the "hostile squadron," arrived at Port of Spain, Trinidad, to take part in the West Indian manœuvres; it is believed that this squadron will attack Porto Rican points. ═══ Venezuelan gunboats have recently seized four British merchantmen in the Orinoco, and protests regarding those seizures have not been heeded. ═══ The Mad Mullah of Somaliland sent into the British camp a train of supply camels captured from the British, with a defiant message. ═══ The shipping strike at Marseilles is spreading, and many steamers lie idle at the docks; government war vessels are carrying the mails to neighboring points. ═══ A large delegation of German farmers will come to the United States for a tour of three months, to study American agricultural methods. ═══ General Schalkburger and Messrs. Wessels and Wolmarans, former Boer delegates, sailed from England for South Africa; the general bore a letter from Mr. Krüger to Secretary Chamberlain, asking that he be allowed to return to South Africa. ═══ Severe punishment has been inflicted by a British expedition upon the turbulent Waziris, on the Indian border. ═══ An insane ex-policeman with a bomb, which he intended to throw into the Italian Chamber of Deputies, was arrested in Rome. ═══ An unconfirmed report says that a thousand deaths have resulted from a smallpox scourge in the Furni Islands, Greek Archipelago.

DOMESTIC.—Isaac N. Seligman had a conference with President Roosevelt in regard to payment of claims against Venezuela; this government would welcome a settlement, but is not disposed to guarantee any loan for that purpose. ═══ William H. Theobald asked Secretary Shaw's permission to resign, and made charges against Colonel Storey, of the customs service here. ═══ Ten boilers exploded simultaneously in the refrigerating plant of Swift & Co., at Chicago, killing ten persons and injuring thirty more. ═══ Governor Odell is said to favor a canal improvement plan, to cost $54,000,000, and to be known as the "lake route." ═══ Republican politicians are planning to raise the excise tax so as to increase the State's revenue some seven million dollars. ═══ The embargo on diseased cattle at New-England ports has diverted trainloads of beef on the hoof to this city. ═══ West Point defeated Annapolis at Philadelphia by a score of 22 to 8; this game is regarded as winding up the football season.

CITY.—After early strength stocks declined. ═══ Justice Fitzgerald granted a stay to Chief Croker, which refers his dismissal to the Appellate Division. ═══ An attempt was made to burn the headquarters of the glassblowing strikers at Vineland, N. J. ═══ A dinner was given by the Republican Club for Governor Odell. ═══ The Phi Delta Theta convention decided to make provision for its founder's widow. ═══ Ernst Thalmann stated that William Landau had told various bankers of this city that his drafts would not be accepted. ═══ A letter carrier, dying from erysipelas in a hospital, bore wounds which had not been properly dressed and which, he said, were inflicted by a policeman. ═══ Plans for beautifying the city were discussed by representatives of various organizations. ═══ The Transatlantic liners Campania and St. Louis were overdue, the former having been sighted off Nantucket. ═══ The army transport McClellan brought a number of officers from the Philippines. ═══ It was announced that ex-President Grover Cleveland and other prominent men would speak at the meeting of the Industrial Department of the Civic Federation.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair, with brisk southwest to west winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 48 degrees; lowest, 32 degrees.

THE PARK AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

Owners of property in the neighborhood of the open railroad cut south of Fifty-sixth-st. have now presented their plan of improvement in a form which enables the general public and the municipal authorities to gain some idea of its merits and feasibility. The main object which they hope to achieve is a continuation of the cross streets above Forty-fifth or Forty-sixth at easy grades over the railroad tracks now existing and those which may be laid hereafter, and their contention is that this can readily be accomplished by depressing the tracks from a point not far north of the Grand Central Station to the entrance to the tunnel at Fifty-sixth-st., or perhaps to a point a little beyond the entrance

The first impression was that in order to provide nearly level street crossings where now there are only footbridges or no bridges at all it would be necessary to undertake an immense work of excavation beneath the Grand Central Station and the yard north of it, at great cost to the company and inconvenience to passengers, who in that case would be obliged to enter and leave trains at a level much below that to which they are accustomed. But the calculations of competent engineers would seem to show that such an expensive and troublesome alteration would not be required. If accurately made they indicate that, owing to the topographical accident of a high street surface at Park-ave. and Forty-ninth-st., to which the railroad tracks now conform, with a decided down grade both ways from that point, trains might continue to run into and out of the station at about, if not exactly, the present level after the tracks had been sufficiently depressed north of it. It is further represented that to depress the tracks in that manner and to that extent would add a comparatively small amount—probably less than $500,000—to the outlay which the Central is supposed to be willing to make in order to introduce electric power in place of steam.

Property owners directly concerned frankly admit that their interests would be particularly served by the acceptance of their plea, but they also urge with much force that the general welfare would be greatly promoted in various ways if the cross streets now severed at Park-ave. were joined. Considered by itself alone, it must appear a very foolish thing to leave a long, open cut through a part of the city which is naturally desirable for purposes of residence and business—to keep, as it were, a great gash in the city's vitals unhealed. There is little doubt that if street crossings were made below Fifty-sixth-st., like those above that point, important material developments would follow and taxable values would largely increase, to the advantage of the city. Moreover, there would be much better security against fires, in the opinion of the department, which is now embarrassed by the difficulty of getting its apparatus from one side of Park-ave. to the other for the space of a dozen blocks.

Advocates of the scheme we have outlined do not care to lay much stress at present on other considerations which they have in mind, but they are confident that if the Central should consent or be required to depress its tracks, thus enabling the cross streets to be joined above them, it would thereafter of its own accord, and for its own sake, take another important step. Desiring more tracks, the company has bought or secured options on a large part of the Park-ave. frontage south of Fifty-sixth-st., and has planned to widen its cut so as to take in the present roadway and sidewalk and remove Park-ave. a corresponding distance westward. If, however, the tracks should be depressed, the supposition is that the company would find it easy, advantageous and much less expensive to extend its cut under Park-ave. without permanent disturbance of the surface, retaining its recently acquired property as an investment or selling it at the profit which would result from the use of electricity and other related improvements. But such conjectures are aside from the question whether or not the present track grade should be lowered and street crossings established. That question is worthy of attentive consideration by the public and the municipality, and our opinion is that until it has been fully debated no less comprehensive project ought to be authorized.

THE GERMAN TARIFF.

The tariff situation in Germany has got into a deplorable and really ominous state, blame for which may be somewhat distributed, but must chiefly be placed upon the Agrarians and Socialists. The Chancellor has made some extraordinary concessions to the Agrarians, going so far even as to bring upon himself sharp criticism from his colleagues and supporters. But these were not sufficient to disarm Agrarian enmity, while they actually increased the opposition of the Socialists. Accordingly those which we may call the cartel parties have agreed upon the heroic measure of ordering a vote upon the bill as a whole, without further consideration of details or offering of amendments. This is equivalent to moving the previous question in Congress or the closure in the British Parliament in the midst of the committee stage of a bill. In the Reichstag it is admitted by its proposers to be little short of revolutionary, if not openly illegal. The President of the Reichstag admits that it may be in violation of the rules of that body, but instead of taking the responsibility of deciding whether it is or not he remits the question to the Reichstag itself, where, of course, the cartel can declare it legal. The proposer of this extraordinary procedure does not attempt to justify it upon any ground other than that of necessity. "You have driven us to it," is his sole reply to his critics.

It is probable, then, that the government will force the bill through, without further tinkering. In that case the government will be enabled to proceed with the negotiation of new commercial treaties with other nations to take the place of those which are about to expire. The tariff may not be to its liking, and the new treaties may be not entirely satisfactory, but it is thought that the latter will be preferable to a continuation of the existing treaties on a modus vivendi basis. Of course, much will depend upon the future tariff policy of other powers, especially of the United States. But that would be as true in case of the continuation of the present tariff in Germany as in that of the adoption of a new one. Indeed, there will be some advantage in having a new one, for in the negotiation of new treaties some additional safeguards against bad effects of tariff changes in other lands may be secured. In the present depressed and demoralized state of business in Germany it is eminently desirable to end the controversy and the uncertainty by the adoption of some positive measure, and it is upon that ground that the government will find the best justification of the arbitrary course upon which it has now entered.

We have said the blame must largely be put upon the Agrarians and Socialists. These parties have shown themselves unamenable to reason. The former have been unwilling to enter into a compromise or to consider anything save their own selfish interests. What is to be expected of a party that opposes the construction of canals and roads on the ground that these would facilitate the importation of foreign goods into the empire? As for the Socialists, they seem to have been opposed to all the government's proposals simply because they were the government's proposals. They are "against the government." But a party that hounded Rudolph Virchow out of public life and strove to destroy all his usefulness to the human race, and which hounded Krupp to his death with unspeakable libels, is not to be expected to take a high view of any topic. When such parties combine in sheer obstruction, spending whole days in dilatory rollcalls and speeches for buncombe, serious statesmen may be pardoned for resorting to heroic measures for the execution of business.

LIVINGSTONE AND KRUEGER.

Mr. Krüger gives in his memoirs his version of the historic trouble between the Boers and Dr. Livingstone, the illustrious missionary and explorer. He says that the Boers, during their war with the Kaffir chief, Secheli, found in Livingstone's house "a complete workshop for "the repairs of firearms and a multitude of war "materials, which Livingstone kept stored for "Secheli's use," and that they accordingly "confiscated the missionary's arsenal." He thus appears to give the impression that Livingstone was practically an ally of the Kaffir savages against the Boers, and that the seizure of the contents of his house was a perfectly justifiable measure of the Boers for their own security and for the prosecution of their war against Secheli.

Livingstone himself gave a somewhat different account of the incident. "The Boers," he wrote in his "Missionary Travels" in 1857, "determined to put a stop to English traders going past Kolobeng by dispersing the tribe of "Bakwains and expelling all the missionaries. . . . They assaulted the Bakwains, "and, besides killing a considerable number of "adults, carried off two hundred of our school "children into slavery. The natives under "Secheli defended themselves, and having in "that defence killed a number of the enemy I "received the credit of having taught the tribe "to kill Boers. My house, which had stood perfectly secure for years under the protection of "the natives, was plundered in revenge. English gentlemen who had come to hunt in the "country beyond and had deposited large quantities of stores and upward of eighty head of "cattle as relays for the return journeys were "robbed of all. The books of a good library "were not taken away, but handfuls of the leaves "were torn out and scattered over the place. "My stock of medicines was smashed, and all "our clothing and furniture carried off and sold "at public auction to pay the expenses of the "foray."

The judicious reader will not long hesitate between the two versions—that of the great pioneer of civilization in the Dark Continent, writing disinterestedly at a time when no controversies were rife between Briton and Boer, and the disappointed and defeated Boer autocrat endeavoring in the bitterness of disaster to frame an apologia for his deeds. The question in Livingstone's time was whether or not the heart of Africa should be opened up to Christianity and civilization. Livingstone himself said: "The Boers resolved to shut up the "interior, and I determined to open the country; and we shall see who have been most successful in resolution—they or I." Livingstone did not live to see the contest fully decided, but the world now sees it, and it sees that the policy and the resolution of Livingstone have won.

NO FAINT HEARTS ON THE FIELD.

In football above most other games of skill and swiftness, of strategy, generalship and force, of pluck and endurance, it is the unexpected that happens. Last year Harvard defeated Yale by the amazing score of 22 to 0, when the experts expected Yale, even if defeated, to make a fair showing of points. This year Yale routed Harvard by the still more astonishing figures of 23 to 0, although it was generally believed in advance that the Crimson, even if it had almost a hopeless chance of vanquishing the Blue, would escape a complete whitewash by a fair margin.

On Thanksgiving Day, when Columbia and Syracuse made a tie on the Polo Grounds, with which the Columbia players are so familiar, the result confounded the prophets. But still more remarkable was the rally made by the University of Pennsylvania team in the second half of the hard fought contest against Cornell upon that holiday. The Cornell men are hardy and brawny smashers of the pigskin, and also of their adversaries, and in the first half of the exciting struggle they battered their opponents with such energy, although fairly and squarely by the rigor of the game, that the sorely smitten Pennsylvanians appeared to have been stricken and shattered almost to a standstill. But in the face of every discouragement, when the honors of the afternoon were seemingly gone beyond possibility of saving, the Pennsylvania heroes fought with invincible grit, and so stubbornly and desperately that they saved the day, and the final record was 12 to 11 in their favor.

What courage and staying power, what dauntless hearts and thoroughbred blood these college warriors of the goals are constantly displaying! The Duke of Wellington said that Waterloos were won at Eton; and the football boys of our schools and colleges are sturdily fitted for long, hard effort in the later rivalries of life. They are searchingly trained to force themselves to the front in the arenas of honorable endeavor; and how prodigiously popular amateur football has become from Maine to California! Football has far greater hosts of enthusiastic admirers and fewer censorious faultfinders than it ever had before; and how the students rejoice and exult in the din and the clamor, the heat and the glory of these combats!

LIFE INSURANCE AND SANATORIA.

A letter from The Tribune's Paris correspondent, printed Thursday, described a novel feature of the campaign which is being waged against tuberculosis in Germany. In that country certain insurance companies devote large sums of money to the maintenance of sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculous workmen. When attention is once directed to the point, any one can see that such a course, by reducing mortality among policy holders, might lessen the losses of the companies from death. Few people would suppose, though, that the effect would be conspicuous. It is surprising, therefore, to learn that such is really the case. After trying the plan for three years the insurance companies have discovered that it is a source of profit, and not simply a charitable venture. Already there are no less than eighty-three sanatoria for workmen in Germany, and Dr. Brouardel assures our correspondent that the system is now permanently established and in good working order.

How far imitation of the procedure here outlined would be expedient in other countries is a question which immediately suggests itself, but is not easily answered. To some extent the conditions existing in Germany are unique. Insurance of workmen is there made compulsory by law. If all of a company's policy holders, or even a large proportion of them, belong to this class, the mortality would be greater than if it was permitted to accept or reject applicants after examination. The losses would consequently be heavier, and such protection as hospitals and sanatoria would afford against these might be deemed necessary. Where no reason for insuring undesirable subjects exists the ratio of outgo to income would be different, and the means employed in Germany to cure the sick policy holder might prove relatively too expensive. Still, the scheme is one which deserves careful consideration, particularly by organizations whose standards are not now as high as those which they once maintained.

Incidentally the story which Dr. Brouardel tells, upon his return to Paris from the recent international conference on tuberculosis in Berlin, throws some light on the excellence of the German sanatoria themselves. He does not say how closely they parallel the fresh-air-and-hearty-feeding practice of the one at Nordach. Additional details in relation to the treatment which has proved so satisfactory would have been welcome. But the simple fact that 60 per cent of the discharged patients can go a full year without being kept from work by sickness a single day is highly instructive. It affords great encouragement to all who contemplate establishing such institutions elsewhere, either for charity or profit.

ONCE MORE: THE DOCTRINE.

One of the most interesting phases of the controversy between Venezuela and some European powers is found in the expression of opinion, put forth in France, that vigorous militant action by Germany and Great Britain will be to the general advantage, since it will "more "fully define the real meaning of the Monroe "Doctrine." We recently called attention to the somewhat surprising discovery of an accomplished traveller and scientist in Paris that the Monroe Doctrine had its origin and was first promulgated at some time since 1867. It may be that the same erudite and discriminating authority is responsible for this later pronouncement. Or, perhaps, it is that other pundit, dwelling at Weissnichtwo, who regards the doctrine as expressed in Volapük and written in cuneiform characters and as having never yet been translated into either the vulgar or the diplomatic tongue.

Upon no other theory than that of some such origin can we explain this and many another call for a definition of the real meaning of the Monroe Doctrine. According to our recollection, submitted with due diffidence, that doctrine was put forth three-quarters of a century ago, and according to our estimate of it, which may, of course, be mistaken, it was and is expressed in phraseology which, though perhaps not quite grammatical, is conspicuously clear and explicit in meaning. Moreover, unless memory serves us falsely, it has from time to time in these last scores of years been again and again authoritatively interpreted, defined and applied. Of course, it may be that its "real meaning" is still enshrouded in mystery. So, too, may Magna Charta and the Edict of Nantes need elucidation. But——

There is a story of some one's having written a three volume treatise upon the first line of the nursery rhyme about Jack and Jill, who went up a hill to fetch a pail of water, the argument being that in speaking of Jack and Jill, instead of Jill and Jack, the Machiavellian author meant subtly to instil into the childish mind the notion of man's superiority over woman and thus to perpetuate the oppression of the gentler sex. Analytical philosophers of such a school may read some startling things between the lines of the Monroe Doctrine, of which neither Monroe nor Adams nor yet Canning so much as dreamed. But so far as practical international politics is concerned it will probably be of advantage to regard the doctrine as neither a startling novelty nor an intricate enigma, but rather as a long existent and perfectly well known thing which means just what it says, and neither more nor less.

Cholera is decreasing in the Philippines. American methods stamped out yellow fever in Cuba. They cannot be surpassed in fighting pestilence in any quarter of the globe.

The Indiana law that the sheriff of a county in which a lynching takes place must give up his office has much to commend it to public approval. The guardians of public peace and order who fall short of their duties ought to receive exemplary punishment in every case.

Germany has a law now in force for four years providing for pecuniary redress in the case of innocent persons deprived of their liberty, and Switzerland and Norway have similar statutes in process of enactment. With such an ordinance in force here, the sequel of one of the most famous murder trials before our courts for many years might be the collection by the defendant of a big bill against the public, which has already spent $200,000 in his prosecution, and the reimbursement of the large legal expenses incurred in his behalf.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company thinks it strange that it brings more people to Manhattan than it takes back. It is, however, not to be wondered at. After they have had experience with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, when they must use its cars to get to business, people feel that they have endured enough, and either walk home or stay here.

The Police Department has been doing much better work recently than it formerly did in the discouragement of the impostures of the worst and most impudent of professional beggars. When Tammany was in power the prowling blackmailers of the streets and the avenues were swarming all over the town.

Will Mr. Bryan favor his followers with his views concerning the tremendous collapse in the price of silver, which has now dropped to a figure lower than any previously recorded? Does Mr. Bryan now believe that if he had been elected President of the United States, either in 1896 or in 1900, and this republic had entered upon the free and unlimited coinage of silver, this would now be an era of prosperity?

The boycott in Schenectady was a failure. And every boycott ought to break down. This sort of conspiracy is not only un-American, but infamous also.

Our local Health Department gives another proof of its thoroughness and watchfulness in issuing special orders for extra care in the inspection of cattle. There has been a great deal of hoof and mouth disease among animals in some places, and increased precautions against the marketing of infected food will be enforced.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A geological survey report on Crater Lake, in Oregon, proclaims as untrue the assertion, commonly made, that this remarkable body of water is bottomless. It took a line two thousand feet long, however, to reach the bottom in the deepest part, making this probably the deepest fresh water in the United States. This lake was formed in a former geological age by the collapse of a volcano.

A Sure Aid to Matrimony.—Propingpongquity.—(Punch.

George Seton, a London writer, has published a budget of anecdotes, one of which tells of a fashionable woman who appeared before Pope Leo in a very low necked dress. His holiness disapproved of the costume so strongly that he sent a cardinal to remonstrate with the wearer. The messenger made this rather ambiguous explanation: "The Pope, my dear madam, is rather old fashioned, you know, and dislikes seeing any lady in evening dress. I, on the other hand, who have spent six years of my life as a missionary among the cannibals, am quite used to it."

COMMUNITY OF INTEREST.

A girl I know most fair to see,
So lovely in her best array,
Her every pose enraptures me
She lives at Tenafly, N. J.

When things go wrong and I am blue,
Straight to a second maid I fly
For sound advice and counsel true.
She lives near Stapleton, S. I.

No joke I need elucidate
Unto a third I call my friend
Who lives, I must regret to state,
In Brooklyn, at the further end.

A fourth knows many a toothsome dish,
Sweetmeats she makes amazing well,
Rabbits and salads too. I wish
She did not live at New-Rochelle.

If some one maiden I could find,
In whom these traits, the gay, the grave,
And all the others, were combined,
Think of the carfares I could save.

Just such economies as this
Have made the trusts so rich and great;
Thus, my supposititious Miss
Would be, indeed, a syndicate.

A merger of the fair and good,
A trust in femininity,
Of which I only wish I could
The holding corporation be.
—(Philip L. Allen, in Harper's Magazine.

A French sportsman has devised a plan for making hunting easy and assuring a bag of game to Gallic nimrods, says "The Baltimore Sun." If his project succeeds, there will be in France none of those irritating and disappointing uncertainties which try the souls of ambitious hunters in the United States. There is a familiar recipe for making rabbit soup, which prescribes first that the rabbit be caught. This is the principle upon which the French nimrod proposes to conduct his shooting range. His prospectus sets forth that suitable grounds will be purchased and surrounded with a high, bullet proof embankment. The preserve will be stocked with every kind of game, including deer, wolves, wild boars, rabbits and many species of birds. The hunting grounds will have a large circular track, inclosed by a fence. Around this ring big game will be chased by packs of hounds. Radiating from the track will be alleys. When a sportsman wants to shoot a boar, a deer or a wolf, the animal he selects will be driven into an alley, and there will be no chance for it to escape.

THE ENTERING WEDGE.

He stole one kiss, but only one.
You're wrong if you have guessed
She chided him for what he'd done—
She gave him all the rest.
—(Philadelphia Press.

Not long ago the State railway authorities in Melbourne, Australia, had to investigate a case of a guard's leaving his van, walking along the footplates, clambering up the engine, and making a furious assault upon the driver, the train going at full speed all the while. They are now inquiring into another curious incident. In this case somebody forgot to fix the couplings between the engine and the train. When the signal was given the engine steamed out of the station by itself, leaving carriages and passengers in the lurch. Guard, stationmaster, porters and spectators yelled, but without effect. The engine ran for six miles before it was discovered that it had nothing behind it. The most disquieting feature of the incident was the fact that it passed several signal boxes without receiving any warning to stop.

"What on earth has become of the Jinks family, I wonder?"
"Why—what's the trouble with 'em?"
"All hit heavy by the new food craze. Went over the other mornin' and found 'em at breakfast —grandmother eatin' Blank's Food, Jinks's wife tacklin' Dobb's Cereal and the children divided between ten different brands."
"And where was the old man?"
"In the stable, eatin' a bale o' hay."—(Atlanta Constitution.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Nov. 29 (Special).—Among the President's callers to-day was the French Ambassador, who presented his formal letter of recall, preparatory to leaving New-York next Thursday for his new post at Madrid. M. Cambon was accompanied by Louis Hermité, attaché, who will accompany him to Spain. In bidding M. Cambon farewell the President expressed his appreciation of the loss sustained by this country in the departure of so distinguished a diplomat.

Señor Rafael S. Lopez, who has just arrived in Washington to represent the government of Salvador as minister plenipotentiary, presented his credentials to President Roosevelt to-day. Señor Lopez represents his government not only in Washington, but also at Havana, where he intends to remain the greater part of the year. He succeeds Señor Rafael Zaldivar, who left Washington just before the announcement in the award in the Salvador Commercial Company arbitration, and has since been in Europe. The exchanges between the President and the new minister were cordial.

Other visitors were Admiral Dewey, who will sail on Monday for the Caribbean manœuvres; Cardinal Gibbons, Isaac N. Seligman, Senators Allison, Hanna, Dodge, Burrows, Burton and Alger, Representatives Cannon, Payne, Richardson and Livingston, Delegate T. W. Rodey, T. W. Taylor, member of the Australian Parliament; Edward Rosewater and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster.

House cleaning at the White House was strenuous in its character this morning. The flagged floor of the vast lobby still has the roughness of newly laid stone, and a corps of sturdy men was energetically engaged in holystoning it for hours. This process required a block of granite, attached to a long wooden handle, which the men shoved over the floor after it had been watered and sprinkled with sand. Other men followed in their wake and gave to the surface a cleansing wash with big brooms. On each main wall of the lobby is a mirror that extends from the ceiling to the floor, and through these the men were duplicated in reflection into an endless army of holystoners scrubbing endless miles of floor. The workmen placed in position to-day the double gate at the foot of the grand stairway, which will be closed at levees and other state occasions to keep the guests from infringing on the private part of the building. The gates are of iron in scrollwork design, and when opened will slide in a recess in the wall. This wide stairway of gray-white stone will bewilder those familiar with the old White House, as, instead of leading up from the hall between the vestibule and the East Room, it opens on the former corridor opposite the Green Parlor door. The guests at yesterday's tea did not have a glimpse of the East Room, but were limited to the Red Room, in which Mrs. Roosevelt received, to the state dining room and to the private dining room beyond, which was used as a cloak room. This suite is at the opposite end of the house from the East Room, and the Blue and Green parlors, all of which were closed.

The state dining room is imposing rather than cheerful. The walls are formed of richly carved old English oak, the furniture is upholstered in tapestry of dark tones, and the hangings are of dark green plush bordered with saffron brown. Nimrod himself might have suggested the decorations of the upper wall, which are mounted heads of game animals, with the place of honor over the mantle accorded to the huge elk recently sent to the President from Alaska. The moose head presented to the President by the people of North Dakota challenges admiration on the opposite side of the room. The state dining table is of massive wood, polished as a mirror, and ranged around the room at intervals are buffet tables, supported by eagles of realistically carved wood. The old time crystal chandeliers, whose prisms caught a thousand lights, have been replaced by one of oxidized silver, with electric lights in candle effect. Over the mantle of the room hangs a tapestry that had all the charm of an enigma for at least one group of guests, who sought to solve its meaning and failed. The woven painting has for its central figure a mediæval youth, who holds a torch, which they all knew to be the classic symbol for Knowledge. To the left stood a larger figure, garbed in the ecclesiastic robes of one of the Old World orders, and a pastoral atmosphere was given to the whole by a flock of sheep on the right. Above, on what might be called the sky line, was a Latin inscription, which only one of the party was scholar enough to translate, and he had forgotten his glasses. The tapestry as a whole gives a classic effect to the room, but, like the hanging on the wall near by, is placed there subject to approval. The latter piece is a cool bit of green woodland divided by a stream on which long legged, high art birds are disporting. It is a pretty, restful scene, but would probably appeal more forcibly to sportsmen like the President if the "life" features were bears, for instance, instead of meditative cranes.

Archibald Roosevelt took his usual weekly lesson on the violin this morning. The little fellow makes his trips from the White House to his teacher's home in Iowa Circle alone on his famous calico pony. The President took a cross country ride on Blenheim alone this afternoon. Mr. Gracie and Mr. Ferguson ended their visit at the White House to-day.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, Nov. 29 (Special).—Dr. Lopez, the new minister from Salvador, is staying for the present at the Arlington. Dr. Lopez has a wife and family, now in California, who will join him later.

M. Cambon will be entertained at the Tuckerman house to-morrow night. The Russian Ambassador and Countess Cassini gave a dinner tonight in honor of M. Cambon. The guests included the Italian Ambassador and Signora des Planches, Miss Boardman, Miss Berry, Miss Tuckerman, Baron Gevers, the minister from The Netherlands; General Khan, the Persian Minister; Theodore Hansen, Pierre Rogestvensky and M. Routkowsky, members of the Russian Embassy staff.

The Italian Ambassador and Signora des Planches gave a reception to-night in honor of their compatriot, Eleanora Duse, the actress.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Tuesday will see the first large dance of the season, namely, that of the Junior Cotillon, at Sherry's, and at it a large number of debutantes will be presented. Indeed, this will be a notable week for the debutantes of the winter, many of whom make their first appearance in society between now and Saturday. The Junior Cotillon, which has a number of new patronesses, will be only one of three large dances on the same evening. What is known as the Wednesday Cotillon will, by a curious misnomer, be danced on Tuesday at Delmonico's. This class is so large that there will be two leaders. The Southern set will be largely represented, and in it will be several debutantes, notably Miss Calhoun, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Calhoun. The first meeting of the Fortnightly dances takes place at the Waldorf-Astoria on the same evening. This is a class which is very much smaller than the other two, and which has been managed by Mrs. Delafield for a number of years. This week the dance will be a prominent feature, just as last week it was the opera and the week before the Horse Show. The First Friday Cotillon, on Friday next, will again see many debutantes, some of whom have not yet appeared at the other dances. Miss Dorothy Roosevelt is a member of this last class. On the same evening will be the Friday Assemblies, which is a class of still another set. These dances, with the receptions and teas given for the debutantes, will make the week a busy one for the younger people. The numerous house parties which have remained in the country over Thanksgiving will break up to-morrow, and already the residents of suburban resorts near New-York, such as Tuxedo and Meadow Brook, are closing their houses and coming to town. There remain only a few dates for the hunts, and the first harbingers of rural life in the South, Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Clinch Smith, have gone to Aiken, and Jekyl Island is beginning to be itself again. All this means winter and the beginning of the season in earnest in town.

The first week of the opera has been brilliant; the parterre, first tier and orchestra stalls have been filled with an enthusiastic audience each evening. Although the opening night is considered to be one of the best of the season, Friday was not less brilliant. Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and other well known matrons have been present at nearly every performance, and there has been a great deal more visiting in the boxes than in previous years.

Yesterday the Wednesday Cotillon had a reception at Delmonico's. The patronesses who received were Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. John W. Boothby, Mrs. Edwin H. Stevens, Mrs. John C. Calhoun and Mrs. Thomas Randolph Price. After the reception there was informal dancing.

Last evening Heth Lorton, who has been for so many years connected with the cotillon, and who will marry on Thursday Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, gave his farewell bachelor dinner at the St. Nicholas Club. To-morrow Miss Lawrence gives a luncheon to her bridesmaids at the Metropolitan Club annex. The marriage in Trinity Chapel will be followed by a small reception. Miss Elise Castleman, of Louisville, Ky., and Miss Lucille Bacon, of this city, are the two young women who have been chosen to dance with the two leaders of the cotillon, Dr. George Huston Bell and Dr. George Bolling Lee on Tuesday.

The first of Albert Bagby's musical mornings will take place to-morrow at the Waldorf-Astoria. The subscription list is very large, and the attendance will be very fashionable. The artists for the first concert are Mme. Suzanne Adams and M. Journet, who will sing, and Leo Stern, who will play the violincello.

Two debutante receptions are scheduled for Tuesday, one given by Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee, at her house, No. 240 Madison-ave., for Miss Henrietta Weatherbee. The other, by Mrs. William Matheson for her daughter, Miss Anne Matheson, at Sherry's, will be followed by a dinner and a dance.

Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt will introduce Miss Roosevelt at a reception on Wednesday at her house, No. 804 Fifth-ave. Miss Eleanor Roosevelt and Miss Christine Roosevelt and Miss Janet Fish, cousins of the debutante, will be among the young girls who will receive with her. On that afternoon Mrs. Francis Vincent Greene, of No. 53 East Thirty-third-st., will present her daughter Gertrude at a reception. Mrs. James Struthers and Miss Struthers will also on Wednesday give the first of two receptions.

One of the largest afternoon debutante receptions of the week will take place on Thursday, when Mrs. M. Dwight Collier presents her daughter Georgette to society, at her house, No. 6 East Forty-eighth-st. Mr. and Mrs. Collier have an opera box this year, and during the winter they will give a number of dinners and other entertainments for their daughter, who is a handsome girl.

On Thursday also Mrs. William M. Ivins will give a tea at No. 55 East Twenty-fifth-st., for her daughter, Miss Margaret Ivins.

There will be a number of receptions on Saturday for debutantes. Mrs. Auguste P. Montant will give one to introduce Miss Marie Adele Montant, at the Montant home, No. 39 West Twenty-first-st. Mrs. Edward H. Landon, who was Miss Mary L. Grinnell, will have a tea for her daughter, Miss Lucy Landon, at No. 42 East Sixty-sixth-st. Mrs. W. K. Prentice, No. 9 West Sixteenth-st., gives a reception for Miss Arietta H. Prentice. Mrs. Edward J. Hancey, at No. 59 West Fifty-second-st., will have a reception for Miss Jean C. Hancey; Mrs. Davis Johnson, at No. 40 East Forty-ninth-st., a tea for Miss Madeleine Johnson; Mrs. Henry D. Nicoll, at No. 51 East Fifty-seventh-st., an at home for Miss Hariette Camac Nicoll, and Albert Kelly a tea for his granddaughter, Miss Kelly, at No. 20 West Fiftieth-st.

On Wednesday will take place the marriage of Miss Louise Hollister, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hollister, to Richard E. Forrest, of Philadelphia, at St. Bartholomew's Church. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, assisted by the Rev. Dr. R. H. Bridges, of St. Mark's Church, of Islip, Long Island. Miss Josephine Atterbury will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Virginia Forrest, Miss Frances Stotesbury, Miss Anita Dominick, Miss Sallie Barnes Miss Evelyn Parsons and Miss Alice De Golcouria. Henry H. Hollister, jr., will officiate as best man, and the ushers will be Clement Wood, John Nevins, Herbert M. Forrest, Guy Wellman, Buell Hollister, George Chapell and James Magee. Richard Forrest gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at the Metropolitan Club.

On Thursday, at Bordentown, N. J., Mrs. S. Cromwell Bent will be married to H. Archie Pell. The wedding will be a very quiet affair, and attended by intimate friends.

On that same afternoon in town, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock will entertain the Newport Euchre Club at her home, No. 8 East Twenty-ninth-st.

There will be a number of dinners preceding the First Friday Cotillion at the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris give one for Miss Eleanor Morris, and Mrs. Thomas E. Satterthwaite, No. 7 East Eightieth-st., will also give a dinner, and the guests at both these entertainments will be taken to the dance afterward.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, jr., will open their town house at Madison-ave. and Fifty-seventh-st. about the end of the week. They have been spending the autumn at their new home on Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze and Miss Kountze return to-morrow from their country house at Morristown and open their town house in Fifty-seventh-st. for the winter.

Mrs. Gardiner Sherman will give a large reception in the Metropolitan Club Annex on Tuesday, December 9, to introduce Miss Jessie Gordan Sherman. Mrs. Sherman and Miss Sherman will be at home on Thursdays at the Buckingham.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould have been entertaining a large house party at Georgian Court, Lakewood. They will remain there until after the holidays.

Mrs. William A. Perry sails on December 10 for a winter's cruise in the Mediterranean.

Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly has invitations out for a dinner on Tuesday evening, December 16, at No. 684 Fifth-ave. Miss Florence Twombly returns to-morrow from Shelburne Farms, where she has been staying with Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton have closed Ellerslie, their estate at Rhinecliff-on-the-Hudson, and have returned to town for the winter.

Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt will introduce her daughter, Miss Dorothy Roosevelt, at a reception which she will give on December 12 at her house, No. 301 Lexington-ave.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gilbert Davies have closed their cottage at Tuxedo, and, with Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Ogden, are at their town house, No. 22 East Forty-fifth-st. for the winter.

GENERAL ALGER CALLS ON MR. ROOT.

Washington, Nov. 29.—General Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, formerly Secretary of War, who has arrived in Washington as the successor of Senator McMillan, was a caller at the War Department to-day, when he was cordially received by Secretary Root, who congratulated his predecessor on his return to the capital as United States Senator.

MRS. DILLON SAILS FOR AMERICA.

London, Nov. 29.—Among the passengers who will sail on the Cunard Line steamer Umbria from Liverpool to-day is Mrs. Dillon, wife of John Dillon, the Irish leader.

A dispatch from London under yesterday's date announced that Mrs. Dillon has been suddenly summoned to Chicago, where her husband is lying ill.

CONNAUGHTS START FOR INDIA.

London, Nov. 29.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who are to represent King Edward and Queen Alexandra at the coronation durbar, started on their journey to India to-day. They will go by way of Egypt, where they will be present at the opening of the Assouan dam.

Colonel "Jack" Leslie (who is a member of the Duke of Connaught's staff) and Mrs. Leslie accompanied the duke and duchess.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Postmaster General Payne is considering the idea of placing portraits of the late Dr. Charles F. McDonald on money order blanks. Dr. McDonald was the first head of the money order service and in the main its originator. He left by will $2,000 to the Postoffice Department to be used in any way which might improve the service.

A tablet in bronze and marble will be placed in the National Academy chapel, Annapolis, in a few days, in memory of Lieutenant Commander Jesse M. Roper, who was killed in 1901 while commanding the Petrel off Cavite, P. I.

Charles M. Emmons has been elected to the chair of medical jurisprudence in the College of Law at Washington, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. William Winters.

Mrs. Chester E. Coulter, president of the Utah State Federation of Women's Clubs, has just been elected a member of the lower house of the State legislature by the Republicans of Weber County. Mrs. Coulter is a graduate of the law department of the University of Michigan. Prominent club women have several times been elected to the legislature in Colorado and Idaho, but this is the first time that the president of a State Federation has been chosen.

Henry Bacon, the Boston painter, sails from London next week for Egypt for his regular winter season at Cairo, and Mrs. Bacon ("Lee Bacon," author of "Our Houseboat on the Nile"), who has been visiting in Boston for a few days, joins him there later.

Joaquin Miller, who has struck oil on his Texas lands, is to spend the winter in the East, perhaps in this city. He is now in Washington.

M. Paul Sabatier, the distinguished author of "La Vie de S. François d'Assise," a work which has been crowned by the French Academy, will visit England for the first time this month. At the invitation of the Christian Conference he will deliver an address on St. Francis.