Amusements

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:10—The Ninety and Nine.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8—A Lady of Quality.
BELASCO THEATRE—8—The Darling of the Gods.
BIJOU THEATRE—8:15—The Mocking Bird.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2—8—The Silver Slipper.
CASINO—2—8:15—A Chinese Honeymoon.
CRITERION THEATRE—8—Iris.
CIRCLE THEATRE—2:30—8—Aristocracy.
DALY'S THEATRE—2—8:10—A Country Girl.
EDEN MUSEE—2—8—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—2:15—8:20—Imprudence.
GARRICK THEATRE—2:15—8:25—The Stubbornness of Geraldine.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—The Cardinal.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—2:15—8:15—In the Wilderness.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8—Julius Cæsar.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:20—Der Kuss (The Kiss).
KEITH'S—10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:15—The Altar of Friendship.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—Audrey.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—8—Mary of Magdala.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—La Traviata.
MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE—8:45—Pad and Polly.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Kathleen Mavourneen.
NEW SAVOY THEATRE—2—8:20—Carrots and A Country Mouse.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—2—8:15—Sally in Our Alley.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
PRINCESS THEATRE—8:30—The Night of the Party.
PROCTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
VICTORIA—8:15—The Eternal City.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—2:15—8:30—The Crisis.
WEST END THEATRE—2—Winchester.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—President Roosevelt's message was read in both houses. ═══ Senate: Russell A. Alger was sworn in as Senator from Michigan. ═══ House: Several committee appointments were announced.

FOREIGN.—British bankers do not think that this country will guarantee the payment by Venezuela of the English and German claims against that country. ═══ Five English shipping firms are forming a combination to establish a steamship line between this port and the Far East. ═══ Another court martial of Major Edward F. Glenn, of the 5th Infantry, was ordered on charges of cruelty in the Samar campaign, based on a report made by himself. ═══ Americans in Paris asked Ambassador Porter to use his good offices with the French Government in favor of the English Passionist Fathers. ═══ The Marseilles strikers offered to take a passenger ship to Algeria without wages; the Council of Ministers decided to man merchant vessels with sailors from the navy in order to relieve the distress among passengers delayed by strike.

DOMESTIC.—Negotiations for a Panama Canal treaty with Colombia are to be resumed immediately, the problem of American control over the canal strip having been satisfactorily adjusted. ═══ The annual report of the Attorney General was made public. ═══ Argument against the constitutionality of the Ford Franchise Tax law was heard by the Appellate Division at Albany; $12,000,000 is involved in the forty-seven suits brought to contest the law. ═══ It was decided to put a number of the miners on the witness stand before the strike commission at its session to-day. ═══ A severe windstorm swept over Northern Mississippi and Southern Tennessee, doing considerable damage. ═══ Three masked robbers held up the cashier at the revolver point and took $2,000 from the bank at Bridger, Mont.

CITY.—Stocks closed weak at net losses. ═══ Charges of official misconduct were preferred against Inspector Donald Grant and Captain Stephenson. ═══ District Attorney Jerome said he considered that the raids on Farrell's, Canfield's and Ludlum's gambling places had proved the incompetency of the police detectives. ═══ A verdict of $100,000 was awarded for the death of a man in the Park-ave. tunnel disaster. ═══ Discussion of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise in the Board of Aldermen was shut off by a motion to adjourn. ═══ At the meeting of the Municipal Explosive Commission a new set of rules governing the sale and handling of explosives was submitted to contractors. ═══ Salem H. Wales, father-in-law of Secretary Root, died at his home. ═══ Dr. George Francis Nelson, Bishop Potter's secretary, was elected archdeacon of New-York. ═══ Police Commissioner Partridge was confined to his home by illness. ═══ It was learned that negotiations were in progress looking to the merger of the Metropolitan and Atlantic Trust Companies. ═══ Mayor M. J. Walsh of Yonkers criticised the District Attorney's office at White Plains for its failure to proceed against poolroom keepers and their employes. ═══ Three persons were knocked down and a plate glass window broken in by runaway horse on Broadway.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Rain. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 50 degrees; lowest, 35.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Three noteworthy contributions to the Alaska boundary discussion have recently appeared in our columns. These were a brief statement of the American case by Mr. Frederick W. Seward, a reply by Mr. F. C. T. O'Hara and a rejoinder by Mr. Seward. These letters were weighty with authority, for Mr. Seward, the son and official aid of the Secretary of State who negotiated the Alaska purchase, is a past master of the American side of the controversy, while Mr. O'Hara, as secretary to a Canadian Cabinet officer, may be supposed to be an adequate exponent of the Canadian side. Between the two our readers will doubtless have judged for themselves. That the decision of the vast majority of Americans is on Mr. Seward's side is beyond doubt.

Hairsplitting over minor details aside, the great, fundamental fact of the case is this, that Russia owned, undisputedly, according to Great Britain's formal and deliberate agreement in the treaty of 1825, an unbroken strip of Alaskan coast from Mount St. Elias down to the Portland Canal. That is what Russia owned. That is what the United States purchased. That is what the United States claims and possesses, and expects to keep forever. That strip of coast is nowhere more than ten sea leagues in width. At points it may be much less than that. The width does not so greatly matter. The essential fact is that it is a continuous and unbroken strip. It does not run down to one side of an arm of the sea and stop, and begin again on the other side, but it goes without a break around every such arm of the sea, the boundary line being drawn, as the treaty says, not only parallel with the coast in its general outline, but parallel with "the windings thereof."

But why not arbitrate? demand our Canadian friends, with persistent iteration. Mr. Seward suggests more than one convincing reply. It is not an arbitrable case. Arbitration is permissible and commendable in, for example, such a case as that of Chili and Argentina, which has just been determined, in which both disputants laid claim to a territory which was not in actual possession of either and the ownership of which had never been authoritatively declared. But in the Alaska case the conditions are altogether different. The ownership of the territory in question was officially determined and declared in the most formal and explicit manner three-quarters of a century ago. During all that time that territory has been actually and constantly in the possession first of Russia and then of the United States. It is in our possession now. The title to such possession was never disputed for more than fifty years, but on the contrary was repeatedly and unmistakably conceded and confirmed by Great Britain and by the Canadian Government itself. In fact it was never disputed by anybody till a strong motive for disputing it appeared in the discovery of gold.

Now it has come about that in many matters, particularly where property is involved, arbitration has begun to mean to many minds, merely, "splitting the difference." Each side thinks itself right, but doesn't think the thing worth fighting over, and so, like men nearing any other bargain and really wanting to complete it, say, "Oh, well, let us split the difference." But this, in time, proves a reward for setting up unfounded claims. The hungry community has only to claim everything in sight, then clamor for arbitration, and rest, reasonably secure at least of getting something. In such a case, then, acceptance of arbitration may merely indicate a willingness to be robbed if the other side is urgent, rather than resist. There comes a time when large nations, like large men, resent being asked to step into that gallery.

In the Chili-Argentina case the disputed territory has been divided between the two claimants. In the Alaska case, were it to be arbitrated, there could be nothing of the sort. The United States is making no claim for accessions of territory at Canada's expense. As Mr. Seward truly says, this country would have nothing to gain in such arbitration, while it would have to lose outright everything that Canada might gain. We do not say, of course, that a country should refuse to enter into arbitration just because there was danger of its losing something and gaining nothing.

But the Alaska case was thrashed out and settled between Great Britain and Russia three-quarters of a century ago. There is no more excuse for reopening it now than there is for reopening the dispute about the Maine boundary or that about the Oregon boundary. Indeed, these latter might more properly, or less improperly, be reopened, since they are of more recent settlement. But what would our Canadian friends say if the United States should again raise the cry of "54-40 or fight"?

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Roosevelt at the beginning of his Message sent to Congress yesterday strikes a high note of confident patriotism in full assurance of a fervent response from all parts of the country. For better or worse a great place among the nations has been irrevocably assigned to the United States. "Even if we "would, we cannot play a small part. If we "should try, all that would follow would be "that we should play a large part ignobly and "shamefully." That is not a novel declaration, but the President's phraseology gives a touch of originality to the thought. He has seldom expressed an important truth in a more effective manner, and his own sanguine and resolute temper is the temper of the people. They know well that grave problems are before them—problems possibly even graver than those which they have triumphantly faced in the past. But they are not dismayed or timid. They accept the heavy responsibilities and set about the perplexing tasks committed to them with a rejoicing sense of capacity to work out their own salvation and lead the progress of the world, not without mistakes, but, on the whole, with a large measure of success. That is the spirit of the President's Message and that is the national spirit.

The Message is of an unusual character because of its omissions, but the President wisely judged that it was not necessary to include long summaries of department reports which accompany it and of which the substance was already known, while his simple statement that there is not a cloud on the horizon or seemingly the slightest chance of trouble with any other power will be contentedly accepted in place of the customary survey in detail of foreign relations. But the Message is not deficient in suitable suggestions on a variety of topics of international and domestic concern—on the isthmian canal project, for example; the faulty conditions of settlement on the public lands; the new policy of irrigation on an extensive scale; the related necessity of forest preservation; the Pacific cable which will soon be in operation on terms acceptable to our government; the duty and advantage of generosity to Cuba; the benefits resulting from new postal facilities recently established; the pressing needs of the army and navy; Alaska's claim to a more efficient system of laws and administration, and the wisdom of making Washington a model city.

More space is justly given to the noble vindication in the Philippines of American honor, humanity, courage, fortitude and ability to rule alien dependents. The President is obliged to make no plea in excuse of partial failure to meet the requirements of an extraordinarily difficult situation. The history of the last four years in that quarter of the globe is a history of imperative obligations performed with admirable skill and altogether unexampled kindness. Thus far the record is secure. We quarrel with no one whose mind is so constituted that he can foresee little or no compensation for the toil and sacrifice which the inevitable course of events compelled this nation to undertake in the Orient, but we rejoice to believe with the President that a vast majority of the American people have from the first been animated by an unswerving purpose to do their whole duty there, are now proud of the fidelity with which that duty has been done, and preserve a constant faith that increasing experience will secure still finer results in the long years to come.

The President reserves the chief place for those questions which current discussion too commonly groups under a single head, as if the tariff and the trusts were organically and inseparably related. If friends feared that the Message would deal rashly with these subjects, or foes hoped that it would be evasive and insignificant, there was no warrant for either expectation. The President says nothing which he has not at least clearly suggested heretofore, nor, inasmuch as he has already taken occasion several times to make his convictions known both as to what is wise and feasible and what would be foolish and ruinous, could anything more than an essential repetition be fairly asked or reasonably apprehended. Spokesmen of the opposition, whether statesmen or demagogues, will seek to serve their own purposes by declaring that the President has confined himself to a mere rehearsal of generalities. If that were true they would have little right to complain, for they themselves have notoriously contributed nothing but easy denunciations to the debate. But it is not true. The President offers no panacea for the evils which great combinations have engendered, and which fanatics would recklessly attack without knowing or much caring whether or not infinitely worse results were to follow. But he does firmly prescribe the one course which the present state of knowledge points out as safe and presumably sufficient—namely, complete publicity, a rigorous application of existing laws to the redress of ascertained wrongs, and a constitutional bestowal of larger powers on Congress if its present authority should prove inadequate. As for the tariff, that may and probably does require some modification, but it would be the wildest folly to destroy the whole fabric of prosperity by resentful changes in the customs schedules which, if they somewhat embarrassed the giant trusts, good or bad, would infallibly wreck their feebler competitors.

In conclusion it should be said that the President administers a timely rebuke to the impudent and revolutionary spirit which would deny the inalienable right of every man to sell his labor if he can at whatever price he is willing to accept. If, because his recent intervention in an industrial dispute has been ignorantly or trickily misinterpreted, a small minority have hoped or feared that the President might give some countenance to that monstrous pretension, the whole country will now rest assured that he is incapable of any such betrayal of fundamental principles.

EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS.

The responsibility for the work of the Fire Department in this city rests upon Mr. Thomas Sturgis, the Fire Commissioner. Administration and control of it are nominally vested in him. Actually, however, powers, not of review, but of direct administrative command, seem to be vested in the Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the justices of the Supreme Court. The other day, after a trial and in the exercise of his legal authority, Commissioner Sturgis removed on charges Edward F. Croker, Chief of the Fire Department. The Chief applied to the Supreme Court by writ of certiorari to review the proceedings of his trial, see if the charges against him were proved, and determine the legality of his removal. In addition, he secured a stay which continues him actively in his command in spite of the finding of most serious shortcomings in the performance of his duties by his superior. This stay was granted on an ex parte application at which the city's interests were not represented; and this stay, it is said, will tie up the department until the Appellate Division approves the removal of Croker or reinstates him, which may be in two months and may be in six.

Now, we do not question the motives of Mr. Justice Fitzgerald in granting this stay. Nor do we contend that he may not have had precedents for his action. But they are precedents which stand for a bad tendency in our courts. It is becoming more and more the habit of the judiciary to attempt to administer the executive department of government, and it is time to consider what it means. Already review by the courts of the judgments of officers upon their subordinates has been carried to a point which seriously hampers the execution of beneficent policies. We are not at present concerned with the merits of the Croker case. Indeed, we think that the Commissioner showed a lack of tact in handling it. But whether the removal was just or unjust, wise or unwise, it was unquestionably made under color of right, and certainly the findings show a strong prima facie case against the Chief. Under the law he is entitled to a review of his trial by the courts and a reinstatement if the charges were not legally proved. On that review both sides will have a hearing; meanwhile the presumption is that the city government is properly conducted, and that the Commissioner, acting under color of right, has acted rightly. At least he should be left to conduct his department and enforce discipline without interference until it positively appears that he has transcended his legal authority.

Mr. Sturgis has not been allowed to do this. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, on a mere ex parte statement, calmly shoves aside the constituted authority and says that for the next few months one of the powers of the head of the department as defined by law shall be suspended. No such stay was necessary to prevent irreparable injury to the complaining Chief. If illegally removed he would be reinstated, and get his back salary, as reinstated policemen have done. The only effect of the stay is to tie the Commissioner's hands in the carrying on of the work of his department and in the development of his administrative policy. He still has the responsibility for that department, but his power to take the charge of fire fighting from a man whose mistakes and disobedience to law, he says, caused many deaths is enjoined without a hearing.

Let us see what such judicial interference would mean in the Police Department. There are loud complaints that Commissioner Partridge does not dismiss corrupt captains, and a feeling is growing that the tenure of policemen is too carefully guarded when the courts require proof practically sufficient to convict of crime before a jury to sustain the removal of an unfaithful or incompetent man. The present difficulties faced by a commissioner in trying to do his duty are almost unendurable. What would they be if every act of the Commissioner could be held up indefinitely by an aggrieved subordinate with an ex parte stay? Suppose Commissioner Partridge got track of a great corrupt conspiracy, such as is commonly believed to exist. Suppose he suddenly dismissed a dozen or fifteen captains after trial. They would, of course, appeal and seek reinstatement. Meantime he would have them temporarily at least off duty, and would break up police partnership with crime by the aid of trustworthy subordinates. But if a justice of the Supreme Court to whom the corrupt captains went, alleging that their trial was unfair, should interfere, and without examining to see if the trial was unfair—and indeed without power to do so—should forbid the Commissioner to displace them, we might have a police department for months in the hands of thieves and thugs, with the responsible head of the police force tied hand and foot.

That is what judicial interference to control and overrule executive departments of government by ex parte orders means. No discipline and no progress is possible under such circumstances.

THE ARMY CANTEEN.

When the army canteen was abolished and the sale of light wines and beer was prohibited at the army posts, officers who had given the subject attention predicted bad results. They said that the low rumshops near the army posts would flourish; that the health and morals of the enlisted men would suffer by the change, and that eventually the canteen would be reestablished in the interest of temperance. In General Corbin's report a vigorous protest was made against the present system, by which the use of ardent drink among the enlisted men is encouraged; and the hope was expressed that Congress would restore the canteen.

The latest champion of the canteen is Secretary Root. He does not favor it, as some people have done, because others are opposed to the canteen. His advocacy of measures looking toward the re-establishment of the "enlisted man's club" is based on thorough and impartial investigation. In his report the Secretary says he inferred from reports received last year that the effect of the prohibitive measure was "unfortunate," but that sufficient time had not elapsed to give the law a fair trial. A great number of additional reports have, however, since been received, and these convince the Secretary of War that "the general effect of "prohibiting the use of beer and light wines "within the limited area of the army posts is to "lead the enlisted men to go out of the post, to "frequent vile resorts which cluster in the "neighborhood, to drink bad whiskey to excess, "and to associate intimately with abandoned "men and more abandoned women; and that "the operation of the law is to increase drunkenness, disease of the most loathsome kind, "insubordination and desertion, and moral and "physical degeneration."

The good people who advocated the abolition of the canteen were undoubtedly inspired by noble motives, but when they realize that the result of their labors has been to encourage intemperance they will doubtless co-operate with Secretary Root in his efforts to re-establish the army canteen.

What a lot of police officials are now seeking rest for their declining years—on pensions which, indirectly at least, weigh heavily on the taxpayers! The full glare of sunlight does not suit some of our button bearing Sherlock Holmeses.

America's biggest fleet in its history is quietly assembling in the Caribbean, not with any hostile intentions toward anybody, but to give a ceremonial greeting to a few foreign warships assembled on account of the softness of the winter climate there. There is nothing like being polite and doing the honors of American waters in a grand style worthy of our visitors and of ourselves, as well as of the eagle which roosts above all the evolutions with an uncurtained eye of observation which takes in all their details.

Long before the millennium is proclaimed every electric wire now overhead will be put underground, and suspension bridges will be largely abandoned in favor of tunnels. Air ships may be sailing, but it is safer to burrow than to imitate that foolish fellow Icarus.

"Love me, love my dog," was the war cry of the feminine host which swept down on the aldermanic law committee to oppose the anti-dog-in-flat ordinance, and they carried the day as with a rush of mighty waters. The dog can now breathe and bark freely in his own flat without heed of the sentiments of the family in the next one, and with no dread of the magisterial interference of the janitor or the policeman.

The inventor of the hair trigger pistol has many lives to answer for, not only in Guatemala, but elsewhere.

In submitting a proposal for the settlement of all the foreign claims against her Venezuela possibly exhibits a token that she is learning how to behave herself and respond to her business and international obligations in a decent, respectable manner, as all decent and respectable countries are expected to do, without waiting for the threats of warships and bombardment, the only things she has hitherto shown much disposition to heed.

Secretary Hitchcock of the Interior Department in his annual report says there are fewer than three hundred thousand Indians still surviving within the entire territory of the United States. But it cannot be that his figures include the wild warriors of Tammany.

Some of the police officers and members of the rank and file in the department are to go to West Point to see the cadets ride. After they have studied the methods and practices at the Military Academy they will return to New-York and try to raise the standard of equitation in the mounted force here. This plan was suggested by Deputy Commissioner Piper, and should prove to be useful. The cadets ride superbly, and the best of them are Centaurs of masterly horsemanship.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It is curious how the little letter "y" has proved a huge differentium. For, whereas the "Smiths," as a rule, have been money making, the "Smyths" have shown themselves chivalrous and aristocratic. While the Smiths were Roundhead, the Smyths suffered for Tory or Jacobite principles, according to "The London Mail." Apropos of these variations in the spelling of the great patronymic, Mr. Compton Reade propounds a theory which should prove of comfort to both branches of the family. He hotly combats the notion that the Smyths, Smythes and Smijths have assumed a variation of spelling to lend an aristocratic flavor to a homely name. "Nothing," he declares, "can be further from the truth. The original form was Smyth, just as the modern 'cider' is a corruption of the ancient 'cyder.' So far from the Smyths having Smythed themselves, I can discover barely one notable instance of the change from 'i' to 'y,' but I can trace numberless instances of Elizabethan Smyths having become Victorian Smiths. The roco spelling of the word Smijth is apparently due to the ingeniousness of some mediæval clerk, who, in writing Smyth, took upon himself to dot both points of the 'y', thus producing 'Smijth.'"

"Am I to understand that you were discharged from the army for a mere breach of etiquette?" queries the interested friend.

"Yes, sir," boldly asserted Colonel Blupher. "What was it?"

"Turning my back to the enemy."—(Philadelphia Record.

Dresden is proud of itself for its last municipal improvement, says "The London Globe." It has started linguistic cabmen, who indicate by badges on the arm the number of languages they know. One man has as many as eight badges. However, linguistic accomplishment depends on quality no less than quantity, and for quality of vocabulary we cannot believe that the English "cabby" has any competition to fear, even from Dresden. If he isn't linguistic, what does the word mean?

TO ONE IN DECAY.

(Rain is wearing the Sphinx away.—Daily Paper.)

Unchanging one, remote, sublime,
A statement I may venture is
That you have mocked at storm and time
For nearly forty centuries;
Mocked, yielding only to those foes
Some feet of your capacious nose.

But now the traveller, grieving sore,
With misty eyes and clammy, sees
You lose the looks you had of yore
About the time of Rameses;
And, losing you through getting rain,
Sad Egypt's loss is Egypt's gain.

Hence, lest you soon may be Time's spoil,
We make, as we may well, ado.
Oh! should we smear you o'er with oil?
Or how would an umbrella do?
Or we might deck you out, perhaps,
In ornamental oilskin wraps.

Or, since we drew to you the rain,
Can scientists prepare a way
Forthwith to draw it off again,
Or turn it, say, Sahara way,
While still my burdened spirit sinks
To think that we may lose the Sphinx?

To save you seems to my sad soul
A task too big, I vow, for us;
So, Riddle Maker, change your role,
And solve this riddle now for us;
For all I own and owe I'd give
To find the right preservative.
—(London Chronicle.

"Punch" publishes these "merciful escapes": In a recent account of election proceedings, in which a candidate was pelted with dirt, mud thrown in the face of his wife, and his daughter struck with a stick, a daily paper remarked that "the police had difficulty in preventing a breach of the peace." A correspondent sends a brief account of various other episodes, in each of which, by an equally narrow margin, a contretemps was similarly avoided: "The extensive premises of Messrs. Blank & Co., oil and tallow merchants, were completely gutted by fire last night, all five stories being ablaze at once. It needed all the efforts of the local brigade to forestall what promised to be a conflagration." "A motor car, proceeding along the High-st. the other evening, took fright, it is supposed, at a constable on point to point duty, and exploded, blowing the occupants in various directions over the adjoining buildings. The policeman is to be congratulated upon averting what might have been a serious accident." "The whole of the carnivora confined (until Wednesday last) in Barnwell's Menagerie simultaneously escaped from their cages on the date in question, and invaded the space usually reserved for the patrons of the show. A great many of the latter were present, and were caused considerable annoyance. It is said that the turnstiles at the gates were literally hidden beneath more or less fragmentary articles of clothing left by the audience in making its exit. The authorities had no easy task in staving off a veritable sauve qui peut."

A Too Common Attitude—A small girl who has just begun to attend school recently brought home a pumpkin seed, and told her mother that the teacher said that although the seed was white the pumpkin would be yellow.

"And what will the color of the vines be?" asked the mother.

The little girl replied that the teacher had not taught her that.

"But," said her mother, "you know, dear, for we have pumpkin vines in our garden."

"Of course I do, but we ain't expected to know anything until we are taught."—(Youth's Companion.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Dec. 2 (Special).—President Roosevelt had an endless chain of callers from Congress this morning before the Cabinet meeting. Representatives Hemenway and Landes, of Indiana, called in behalf of rival candidates for appointment to the vacant United States judgeship in Indiana, and Harry New, the National Committeeman from Indiana, called in behalf of still a third candidate, R. C. Hawkins, who, it is believed, will probably receive the appointment. Representative Bartholdt, of Missouri, had a brief talk with the President about election frauds in St. Louis, and told him of the bill he proposes to introduce in the House to prevent such frauds in future Congress elections. Representative Foss, of Illinois, the chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, discussed naval legislation with the President, especially the need for more officers, and he will endeavor to have provision made at the present session for doubling the number of students in the Annapolis Academy by giving each member of Congress an appointment every two years, instead of every four years, as at present. Representative Ball, of Delaware, who was a candidate for reelection on the regular Republican ticket, called to present some constituents. Among the other callers were Senators Elkins, of West Virginia; Quarles, of Wisconsin; Lodge, of Massachusetts; Wetmore, of Rhode Island; Kittredge, of South Dakota; Foster, of Washington, and Clay, of Georgia, and Representatives Hopkins, of Illinois; Grosvenor, Van Vorhis, Southard and Beidler, of Ohio; Lacey, of Iowa; Morris, of Minnesota, and Scott, of Kansas.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt had no formal celebration of the anniversary of their wedding, which occurred at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, sixteen years ago to-day. Mrs. Roosevelt went driving in the morning, and at luncheon had for her guest Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago. The women of the Cabinet made their regular Tuesday call, and spent an hour or more at the White House. In the afternoon Mrs. Roosevelt received a number of personal friends, and to-night a few guests were entertained at dinner. Miss Alice Roosevelt will go to New-York next week to attend the debutante tea to be given for her cousin, Miss Christine Roosevelt, whose coming out is set for December 10.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, Dec. 2 (Special).—People who find a fascination in second hand furniture, with stories attached, will have an opportunity to enjoy their hobby when the household effects of M. Cambon are placed on sale. The embassy has been dismantled throughout, and whatever the ambassador did not have boxed and shipped to Europe will be sold by public auction within the next few days. M. Cambon will, like his two immediate predecessors, M. Patenôtre and M. Roustan, represent his government at Madrid. Louis Hermité, of the French Embassy, has also been assigned to the Spanish capital, and will accompany the ambassador to his new post.

Don Christoforo Caucsaco has arrived in Washington and assumed his post at the Mexican Embassy.

Señora Azpiroz, wife of the Mexican Ambassador, returned to Washington last Saturday. Her visit to her home in Mexico has restored her to health.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 2 (Special).—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh have dinner invitations out for Thursday evening in honor of their guests, the Princess Suasa, of Rome, and Mme. De Talleyrand, of Paris, who will remain with them for several weeks. Both are Americans by birth.

Mrs. Francis A. Wilson and Miss Walton, both of New-York, were among those who assisted at the reception given last night by Dr. Anita Newcombe McGee. The guests of honor were the members of the Society of Spanish-American War Nurses now in convention here, and the hundred men and women invited to meet them were made up from the army and navy, the medical profession and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page will introduce her daughter, Miss Florence Field, and the latter's friend, Miss Seymour. Miss Edith Blair and Miss Eleanor McCormick, of Chicago, are on a short visit to Miss Field.

Miss Rosemary Bradford, daughter of Admiral Bradford, will be presented to society on Thursday at the Washington Club.

Gifford Pinchot, who has been spending several months in the Philippines in the forestry interests of that country, is expected to arrive in Washington about the first of the year. Mrs. Pinchot has returned from Germany, where she spent the summer, but will remain in New-York until a few days before January 1, when she will come to Washington to have her son's handsome home in readiness for his reception.

Owing to the death of a sister Mrs. Peirce Crosby withdrew the invitations for a debutante tea which she was to have given this afternoon in honor of Miss Jean Crosby.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Three big subscription dances took place last night, at which the debutantes of the season appeared in full force, and a large number of dinners were given in connection therewith, the hostesses afterward taking their guests to the various dances.

Of the three the most noteworthy probably was the first of the Junior Cotillons, which took place at Sherry's, the entire third floor, comprising the grand ballroom suite, being devoted to the entertainment. The cotillion, which was led by Alexander M. Hadden, dancing with Miss Adelaide Barclay, preceded the supper, which was served at small tables in the rooms adjoining the large ballroom. The patronesses, four of whom, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, Mrs. M. Dwight Collier and Mrs. J. Hone, received, included Mrs. James L. Barclay, Mrs. William Baylis, Mrs. William B. Boulton, Mrs. Louis C. Clark, Mrs. Ernest H. Crosby, Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards, Mrs. Alfred Ely, Mrs. James T. Gardiner, Mrs. Francis W. Greene, Mrs. Robert D. Graham, Mrs. Anson W. Hard, Mrs. J. Henry Harper, Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon, Mrs. Hart Lyman, Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, Mrs. Auguste P. Montant, Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Samuel T. Peters, Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mrs. William Robeson, Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, Mrs. Arthur G. Sedgwick, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. Edwin D. Trowbridge, Mrs. W. Bayard Tuckerman, Mrs. George Waddington, Mrs. Charles W. Tweed, Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Mrs. D. Bloomfield Wetherill, Mrs. W. Duncan Wood and Mrs. David B. Ogden.

A little lower down the avenue, at the Waldorf-Astoria, the first dance of the so-called Fortnightly Class took place, in the Astor Gallery, the guests being received by Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, who is the moving spirit of the organization, and by several other of the patronesses, who include Mrs. John Clarkson Jay, Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Charles E. Sands, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Thomas S. Young, Mrs. Joseph E. Winters, Mrs. L. Jacquelin Smith, Mrs. William Appleton and Mrs. Alexander Shaw. The class, which has a membership of a little over three hundred, includes Miss Margaret Sargent Appleton, Miss Mabel Bacon, Miss Mabel Burke, Miss Edith Carpender, Miss Rosalie Carpender, Miss Elizabeth W. Clark, Miss Marie Constable, Miss Alice Du Vivier, Miss Mary Eno, Miss Lilian Holmes, Miss Edith Van Cortlandt Jay, Miss Elsie Ladd, Miss Lucy Landon, Miss Marjorie V. Lea, Miss Caryl Lefferts, Miss Minna Lentilhon, Miss Katherine Neilson, Miss Elizabeth Neilson, Miss Amy Gordon Olyphant, Miss Virginia Osborn, Miss Dorothy Roosevelt, Miss Anabel Van Nostrand, Miss Henrietta Wetherbee, Miss Rosalie Wardwell, Miss Annette Whipple, Miss Katharine Whiting, Miss Mary Winters, and Lawrence Atterbury, Maitland L. Bishop, Henry M. Brookfield, Norman M. Burrill, C. Waterbury Clark, Minturn Post Collins, Charles B. Curtis, jr., Theodore Crane, Edward Du Vivier, Antonio Fachiri, David Dudley Field, Irving Griffin, Richard D. Goldsborough, Charles C. Goldsborough, Artemus Holmes, Reginald Jevons, James R. Knapp, Philip R. King, Mr. and Mrs. Francis G. Landon, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cutting Lawrence, Albert W. Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Skidmore, J. Montgomery Strong, Gerald Stratton, Frank L. Stratton and Howard Townsend.

At Delmonico's the first of the Wednesday cotillons was danced, and, as usual, the Southern set was largely represented among the guests, who were received by the following patronesses: Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. John W. Boothby, Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens, Mrs. John C. Calhoun and Mrs. Thomas Randolph Price. Among those present were Miss Grace Floyd Delafield, Miss Grace Eaton, Miss Anna Herrick, Miss Rosalie Gardner Jones, Miss Gertrude Herrick, Miss Alice Ward Howland, Miss Lulu Lefferts, Miss Eleanor Phelps and Mrs. Eugene Parsons. The cotillion was led by Dr. George Bolling Lee dancing with Miss Elise Castlemann, of Kentucky, and by Dr. George Huston Bell dancing with Miss Lucille V. Bacon. The next cotillion takes place at Delmonico's on Wednesday, January 7.

Several receptions likewise took place yesterday, among others one given by Mrs. Edwin D. Weatherbee for the debut of her daughter Henrietta at her house in Madison-ave. After the reception Mrs. Weatherbee entertained at dinner a number of her daughter's friends, including Miss Elise Postley, Miss Marie Constable, Miss Elsie Ladd, Miss Catherine Schley and Miss Olive Schley, Miss Mabel Hyde and Miss Louise Morell. The dinner was followed by dancing. Mrs. Weatherbee and her daughter will be at home on Mondays throughout the season.

Another reception was that given by Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan for the members of the Cotillion of Eighty, at her house in West Eleventh-st. Among those present were Mrs. William H. Bliss, Mrs. William H. Moore, Mrs. James Otis Hoyt, Mrs. Daniel Bacon, Miss Ann Depew Paulding, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Miss Mildred Barnes and Miss Rosalie Jones.

Mrs. E. Francis Hyde likewise had a reception, followed by a dinner, at the Hotel Netherland yesterday afternoon. Among those present at the reception were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, Thomas E. Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict, James Stokes, Mrs. J. Hood Wright and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde.

At noon to-day the marriage of Miss Louise Hollister, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hollister, to Richard Forrest, of Philadelphia, will take place in St. Bartholomew's Church, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer. Afterward there will be a reception at the house of the bride's parents.

Receptions will be given this afternoon by Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt at her house, No. 804 Fifth-ave., for the debut of her daughter, and Mrs. Francis Vinton Greene will likewise have a reception at her house in East Thirty-third-st., in order to present her daughter Gertrude to society. Mrs. James Struthers likewise has a reception scheduled for this afternoon, while Miss Helen Gould will be at home to her friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze have issued the invitations for the marriage of their daughter Helen to Robert L. Livingston on Saturday, December 20, at Grace Church, at noon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., have returned to town from their place on Long Island, and are at their house in Madison-ave. and Fifty-seventh-st. for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven have returned to town from Lakewood, N. J.

Mrs. Ernest M. Stires will give receptions in St. Thomas's rectory on December 8 and 15.

Mrs. Oliver Livingston