Amusements

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—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—8—The Silver Slipper.
CARNEGIE HALL—2—Philharmonic Society of New-York.
CASINO—8:15—A Chinese Honeymoon.
CRITERION THEATRE—8—Iris.
CIRCLE THEATRE—8—Aristocracy.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:10—A Country Girl.
EDEN MUSEE—2—8—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—Imprudence.
FOURTEENTH ST. THEATRE—8—Old Limerick Town.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:25—The Stubbornness of Geraldine.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—The Cardinal.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—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—Rigoletto.
MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE—8:15—Fad and Folly.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Kathleen Mavourneen.
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.
VICTORIA—8:15—The Eternal City.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:30—The Crisis.
WEST END THEATRE—8—Winchester.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: The nomination of Oliver Wendell Holmes to be an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court was confirmed, and some routine business was transacted. —— The House was not in session.

FOREIGN.—The reply of Venezuela to German demands is not regarded as satisfactory at Berlin, where all hope of a peaceful settlement has been abandoned; an agreement has been reached to proceed with the joint Anglo-German action and an ultimatum to Venezuela is expected in a few days; the British cruiser Indefatigable arrived at La Guayra. —— A fire at Denny's shipyards, Dumbarton, Scotland, did $100,000 damage and came near destroying the Shamrock III, Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger; although all the material parts of the yacht were saved, it is thought that construction of the vessel may be retarded and the international races delayed. —— There was another stormy scene in the Reichstag over the consideration of the Tariff bill, members applying harsh epithets to each other and the sitting being suspended for a time. —— There was heavy fighting in Morocco, ending with the defeat of the rebels; the Sultan narrowly escaped capture and his forces suffered heavily.

DOMESTIC.—The President has received assurances from Senators who formerly opposed reciprocity, including Mr. Elkins, of West Virginia, that a treaty with Cuba will be ratified at this session of Congress. —— The State Department received word of the death of Colonel Alfred E. Buck, United States Minister to Japan. —— Charles H. Butler, of this city, was appointed reporter of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court. —— The New-York State Board of Regents elected Bishop William Croswell Doane chancellor, to succeed the late Anson Judd Upson. —— Fourteen persons lost their lives in a Chicago fire trap; the building, a hotel filled with guests, had only two exits—a narrow stairway, which was soon enveloped in flames, and a partly finished fire escape, which broke and dashed three men to death on the pavement below.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and lower. —— Colonels Dyer and Austen, of the 12th and 13th regiments, N. G. N. Y., respectively, ordered the members of their commands not to take part in the coming military tournament at Madison Square Garden. —— It was announced that charges were being drawn against Police Captain Haughey, and that the Corporation Counsel had decided that he could not retire on a pension. —— Governor Odell indicated that he thought legislation at Albany giving the Pennsylvania Railroad its franchise over the heads of the city authorities would be unconstitutional. —— The views of Secretary Shaw regarding measures to prevent another stringency in the money market were indorsed at the first meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in its new building. —— The New-York Central Railroad offered to depress its tracks, and to build bridges over its road in the upper part of the city. —— The silver workers ended their strike, relinquishing their demand for a nine hour day; their reinstatement is probable.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Rain or snow on the coast; snow in interior. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 45 degrees; lowest, 39.

WORK FOR THE TUNNEL.

If anybody was really seriously considering a proposition to grant outright by act of the legislature a tunnel franchise to the Pennsylvania Railroad he has been set straight by the Governor. We cannot believe that such a scheme would have had any standing in the legislature, but even the discussion of it by irresponsible persons has been calculated to do harm. It tended to awaken the stubbornness of the opponents of the franchise and also to divert attention from the simple issue here in the Board of Aldermen, which can settle the question right if it will, and which perhaps in spite of appearances is not entirely superior to the influence of public opinion if properly applied.

Of course, an outright grant of a city franchise by the State is not to be thought of. If it is ever necessary to rescue the city from aldermen who are patently false to their trust, the powers which they misuse may be lodged with other local officials, like those composing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, but not taken away from the city altogether. It is possible that such legislation concerning franchises may be forced, but a resort to charter amendments to meet special exigencies should rarely be taken, and only in case of extreme need. At any rate, it is not yet time to seek such a remedy, or even to hold out hopes of it which might lead opponents of the present plan to excuse themselves for blocking it on the ground that the improvement would be secured in some other way and possibly on terms more to their satisfaction. Let us stick right to the point and exert every possible pressure to induce the obstructing aldermen to yield to public opinion and permit the construction of this great work for the city's benefit.

This is not the first time that public officials have seemed bent on thwarting the public will, and on more than one occasion that will has made itself manifest in such tones as to command obedience. We do not believe there is a single alderman entirely deaf to popular opinion, and certainly there are forces not yet brought into play which could win over enough men to grant the franchise. Perhaps there are wise men who have the confidence of the labor unions who could convince them of the folly from their own point of view of their present attitude. Let the men to whom they have turned for advice and for service as arbitrators in time of labor disputes seek to enlighten these organizations and teach them to take a larger view of their own interests. If they succeed, the chief refuge of the opposing aldermen will be captured. They now think they have the labor vote so deluded as to support them in depriving this city of opportunity for increased prosperity which must benefit labor, and if they find laborers take the side of every other element of the population and want to see millions spent here for improvements, and to have the congestion which makes comfortable homes dear relieved, they will soon discover that they were for the franchise all the time.

Politicians likewise have a better opportunity for work here for the tunnel than in Albany. Several of the opposition aldermen are ranked as Republicans. Let the organization turn its attention to them. Let the Greater New-York Democracy exert its influence on its adherents, unless it has, indeed, been absorbed into Tammany and has ceased to stand with the administration. Possibly the opposition aldermen are quite beyond reason, but if so the fact should be demonstrated by experiment and their parties freed from responsibility for them or danger of giving them another chance to betray their trusts. Finally, the people themselves should rise up and make their wishes so clear and imperative that no man with political ambition will care to stand in the way. The obstructionists have already said that they knew the Chamber of Commerce and other such bodies were against them, but that they were counting on the labor unions and the masses. Show them that the masses are in earnest for the tunnel. Even if the labor unions remain on the other side, they are a minority. If the rest of the plain people are stirred up in the districts where the obstructionists live, and the movement spreads beyond the representative organizations of wealth and commerce and beyond the newspapers to the body of the community, it will be a stiff-necked alderman indeed who will persist in defying public opinion.

THE PARK AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

The New-York Central company submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday a new plan of tunnel and terminal changes which at least goes far toward meeting the views of property owners in the neighborhood and satisfying conditions on which the municipal authorities have indicated, though as yet not positively, a disposition to insist. The company's introductory statement would seem to show either that the attitude of property owners has until recently been misunderstood or that they have recently changed their opinion as to what is desirable; but that is not important. The main thing is that the company now recognizes the propriety of consulting private and municipal interests as far as possible, and offers to carry out a scheme of improvement which would obviate some of the most weighty objections to the original plan.

On some features of the present plan, presented in an alternative form, judgment must be reserved until they have been more fully discussed—namely, the proposals for the elimination of grade crossings at Morris Heights, Fordham Heights and High Bridge, and at seven street intersections in the vicinity of Kingsbridge. How that valuable object can be best accomplished, with due regard to the interests of property owners, the convenience of the railroad and the public and the welfare of the municipality is a perplexing question on which much more light is needed. For the present we may leave it out of consideration. A more familiar and more important part of the plan is that which relates to Park-ave. below Fifty-sixth-st., where now all the cross streets are severed by the open cut. As we said in an editorial article last Sunday, there are many strong reasons for closing that long gash, at least to the extent of continuing the intersecting streets over the railroad; indeed, it seems to us that such a healing process ought to be instituted without unnecessary delay. Existing conditions disfigure a section of the city which would otherwise be attractive, depress values, impede general traffic and greatly embarrass the Fire Department. They can be rectified by depressing the railroad tracks to a level which would permit the severed cross streets to be joined, and that prerequisite work of track depression the company is willing to undertake at its own expense, provided it can secure from the city certain facilities essential to a necessary extension of its yard and the satisfactory operation of its trains, in connection with the installation of electricity in place of steam as the motive power.

But the city obviously has something more to do for the accomplishment of a highly desirable and almost imperative object than merely to bid the company go ahead. The railroad is there under the authority and protection of law. With the growth of the city various evils such as we have specified have resulted from the company's enjoyment of its rights, and it is time those evils were got rid of. But the company alone cannot be justly required or even fairly asked to end them all. It is ready to depress its tracks and introduce electric power at great cost to itself, but the obligation of extending the cross streets over the cut north of the yard rests on the city. That is essentially a municipal improvement, and the municipality ought to pay for it, especially in consideration of the fact that the public treasury would get back the cost in no long time from the increase of taxable values. In that respect, as in all others, the company makes its position and intentions entirely clear, and, whether or not some modification of its definite proposals may be found advisable, we do not hesitate to say that the solution of a difficult problem which it offers is in the main sagacious and fortunate.

Some subsidiary features of the company's plan which are not directly related to the chief object in view further commend it to general approval. We pointed out on Sunday that if the Central should agree to depress its tracks it would probably of its own accord abandon its original plan of widening the existing cut along Park-ave. and shifting roadway and sidewalk a corresponding distance westward. The proposals submitted yesterday exactly confirm that supposition. It seeks the use of space beneath the surface of the avenue from Forty-fifth to Fifty-seventh-st., but will not disturb the surface or change the frontage. While of considerable importance to property owners and residents in that neighborhood, it is clearly advantageous to the city also that the line of the avenue should not be altered; nor if the company gains rather than loses by retaining or selling the property which it has recently acquired there will anybody have cause to complain. On all accounts, therefore, the company's proposition is welcome, and we are glad to know that it was hospitably received by the Mayor and in general by those present at the meeting.

A TRAP FOR A TRAP.

The American salmon canners of Puget Sound are unreasonably excited lest their industry be destroyed by their Canadian neighbors, who threaten to repeal the law forbidding the use of traps off the Vancouver Island shore of the Strait of San Juan de Fuca. If this should happen they would have only themselves to blame. Their loud protest against the outrage contemplated by the unfriendly Canadians who would so place their traps that practically no salmon would reach American waters suggests the retort which the French minister made to the prayer for the abolition of the death penalty, "Let messieurs the assassins commence." If the Washington fishermen and canners do not want the fisheries depleted by the use of traps which capture salmon by the thousands, let them cease on their own part to set traps.

They are now by their own confession doing their best to sweep the waters of Puget Sound. With their largest "canning plant on the globe," with its forty traps which catch fish faster than they can be marketed—so much so that fifty thousand were released at one time from the nets and allowed to swim on for a season because the canners did not know what to do with them—they have been playing the unneighborly party. Naturally they have been driving the Canadians who had rights on the other side of the same waters to despair. The latter must feel a little as we did when the Canadian sealers took advantage of the privileges of the high seas to kill the mother seals from our islands, thereby threatening the total destruction of the seal herds. In desperation we talked of slaughtering the herds on the islands altogether. The Canadians now talk of adopting our own murderous fishing practice as the only method of getting their fair share of the salmon. If they ruin our industry that is no more than we promise to do to theirs. If they exterminate the fish altogether they will only be stepping in to take from us the temporary profits of the exterminating business.

The American canners have a perfectly simple remedy for the impending trouble. The Canadian law at present prohibits the use of traps, and there is no likelihood of its being changed except by way of retaliation. Let the use of traps in the waters of the United States be likewise forbidden, at least on condition that the same prohibition is enforced across the boundary. Then there will be no danger of anybody exterminating the salmon. Our canneries may not be so glutted with fish that they can set free fifty thousand at a time, but they can secure a reasonable supply, if necessary, by giving a livelihood to more legitimate fishermen, and their industry will last longer. At present they may be making a tremendous temporary profit, but with reckless improvidence they are exterminating the source of their own wealth. A resort to traps by the Canadians might hasten a little their reckoning, but it would not make the end any more certain.

HOW TO DO THINGS.

The Street Cleaning Commissioner's breezy talk before the League for Political Education the other evening ought to convince even the most inert and diffident of the folly of saying about a desirable thing, "It can't be done." How often did we hear those words in the olden days! When somebody suggested that the streets should be kept cleaner the reply was, "It can't be done." When it was hinted that some better disposal of ashes, garbage and refuse might be made than dumping it at sea—really, in the harbor—men said, "It can't be done." When it was pointed out that other cities were successfully doing such things the same old parrot answer was all that was vouchsafed on the part of New-York, "It can't be done."

Well, Dr. Woodbury reminds us that some of those very things are now being done, to the great profit of the public and of the municipality. Ashes and garbage are now separated, despite the reiterated protestation that it could not be done, and instead of paying from 15 to 25 cents a load to get rid of the ashes the city now gets from 5 to 12 cents a load for them. By the end of the year $635,000 worth of new land will have been created by judicious dumping of stuff which a few years ago would have been dumped into the Sandy Hook Channel for steamships to run aground upon and for the government to dredge out at great expense. Other refuse that used to be cast into the sea is now sold for $6 a ton; and so the good work goes on. The streets are kept clean. The sanitation of the city is improved. The harbor is not filled up. The beaches are not defiled. Heavy expense is transformed into substantial profit; and every one of these improvements is something of which it used to be said "It can't be done."

There are other things which need to be done which some people are still saying can't be done, but which certainly will be done one of these days. Dr. Woodbury thinks people should be stopped from throwing banana skins and waste paper and the like into the streets. He is quite right. They should be stopped, they can be, and one of these days they will be. In Vienna if a man opens a letter and throws the torn envelope into the street he is arrested and fined. That is not tyranny; it is neatness and cleanliness. Public highways are made for travelling on, not for use as dustbins and garbage pails. There is the waste of 50 per cent of our water supply through defective plumbing. It ought to be stopped. Some people say it can't be, but it can be and we believe it will be.

There are some things which can be done just as well as some other things; and there are some cities which can do things just as well as some other cities—New-York, for example. If Liverpool and London can stop the waste of water, and Berlin can dispose of garbage and sewage at a profit, and Vienna can keep streets from being littered, and Paris and Hamburg can filter river water into a state of crystalline purity, why, then, New-York can do all those things, too. New-York, thanks to Dr. Woodbury and other men of the same stamp, is already doing some of them which used to be declared impossible. It will do all the rest of them one of these days, and that day is not far distant. The way to do such things is to "get a move on" and do them.

SURGEONS WHO SUCCEED.

The victories of present day surgery include a considerable number of stalwart walkabouts whose dislocations of spinal vertebræ would have been counted as fatal cases of broken necks not long ago. The wonders that the foremost experts in reparation now accomplish comprise the stitching together of the outer framework of the heart itself. That almost incredible triumph of the operating table has been accomplished recently, and the result, while not wholly successful, was at least encouraging.

The man or woman who loses a part of the brain in a railroad accident need not despair. American surgeons—and there are no better or abler now on this planet—have so bravely delved into the recesses of all the contents of the skull that they do not hesitate to take away a formidable percentage of what the cranial cavity contains if they are convinced that so radical an operation affords the only reasonable chance of saving life. Modern surgery is not only daring beyond every possible boundary of tradition, but it is also so beneficial that the limits of ancient precedent become matters of little account.

Could there be more convincing proof that the Pennsylvania tunnel will be of advantage to New-York than the fact that the Sullivans are fighting it tooth and nail?

Is it possible that it may be necessary to call out the troops to stop the raids of train robbers in the West? Or must the companies organize a sufficient force of armed guards of their own to protect their passengers and the property carried upon their routes? The bandits upon well known lines have become so bold that new measures appear to be called for.

A newspaper paragraph is current to the effect that among the students in German universities nearly one-quarter devote themselves to preparation for a medical career. The great Teutonic empire cannot suffer grievously from a scarcity of doctors, and training in the healing art and in surgery is exceedingly thorough and painstaking in the land of the Kaiser and the "Wacht am Rhein."

Even the opponents of the present municipal government do not venture to say that there are nearly as many poolrooms and faro banks now running as there were when Devery was Chief of Police. Many professional gamblers find their occupation gone, and those who still persist in violating the laws are furtive, slinking and timid in their operations.

There have been blizzards this week in certain parts of the West. With the present short supply of coal New-York longs for the mildest of gentle airs and dreads high winds and low temperatures.

The urgent demands for huge expenditures from the public funds for public improvements must fill the slumbers of the Controller and other members of the municipal government with troubled dreams, which may be almost as distressing as nightmares. Vast amounts, for instance, are needed for the repavement of many streets and avenues in Brooklyn; and in Manhattan the condition of miles of roadways is distressing. Look at Broadway, at Park Row, at Sixth-ave. and Seventh-ave., for instance, not to mention other important thoroughfares.

After a pleasant little chat with the District Attorney, Canfield, the best known and most conspicuous professional gambler in America, goes scot free. That was to be expected. What a deal of talk and how little is actually accomplished!

Tennyson took thought of a grewsome social condition in his own country, where "a Mammonite mother kills her babe for a burial fee," half a century before the occurrence of a like case in Maine which has just shocked not only that expansive sub-Arctic commonwealth, but all the rest of the country as well.

Upon Block Island it is now reported there is no jail and only a single constable, who has a sinecure. No penitentiary, no workhouse, no poorhouse and no pauper can be found upon the salty uplands of that ocean outpost which excursion steamboats from Providence Plantations make a port of call in the summer months. Life on Block Island is one long idyl.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"A brand new occupation for the blind, and one in which they will excel the seeing, is beginning to be taught in the asylums," said a physician in "The Philadelphia Record." "This is the occupation of the masseur. The blind, with their delicate sense of touch and with their soft, supple hands, take to massage as a duck takes to water. Massage, you see, doesn't require eyesight, for the masseur's busy hands hide from him what he is doing; it requires just those qualities that in the blind are developed to an excess—an ability to see, as it were, with the fingers. I know a blind masseur who practises in New-York. His work is a revelation. No seeing man or woman I have ever met could come anywhere near him. The massage, as you know, is becoming more and more popular daily; we are getting more and more masseurs, and soon, I am glad to see, a good proportion of these men and women will be blind."

Reasonable Explanation.—Customer—You charged me $14 for this one garment? I think that's pretty high.

Tailor—Well, the bill, as I made it out at first, was for $13, but that is such an unlucky number I thought you'd rather pay a dollar more.—(Chicago Tribune.

Engineers are as a rule sternly utilitarian, but there are occasions on which they indulge in sentimental practices, according to "The London Chronicle." One of these occurred the other day on the completion of the first transcontinental railway in Africa. When the plate laying gangs from Bulawayo and Salisbury, respectively, came within twenty chains of each other a telegram was sent to the contractors and engineers, who at once arrived on the scene. The rails were joined, and two engines proceeded slowly toward each other from either side. Attached to the drawhead of the engine from Salisbury was a bottle of champagne, and as the two engines met it was broken, and the new railway was christened in the orthodox manner.

MELANCHOLY HEIGHTS.

("The Lady's Pictorial" bewails the fact that melancholy is associated with height. Our girls are growing taller and more solemn.)

Oh, where is now the winsome maid,
That merry mite of three,
Who gayly, blithely, with us played,
Embodiment of glee?

She grew; we watched her form expand,
Her merriment decrease;
Each added inch some laughter banned
And bade some frolic cease.

At twelve her laugh became a smile,
Her smile became a frown,
She grew, alas! and all the while
Her spirits dwindled down.

At sweet sixteen, divinely tall,
And more divinely fair,
She never even smiled at all,
Sad victim of despair.

And still she grows and deeper gloom
Enshrouds her day by day,
Till all she asks is time—and room—
To wipe her tears away.

The poplar lifts its dainty head
Where light and joy abound,
Yet sends its earth-borne roots, 'tis said,
The deeper underground.

So they who raise their heads aloft
Above the sons of earth,
Must feed on that which proves too oft
Inimical to mirth.
—(London Chronicle.

Some finical persons have been saying unkind things about the hardy, self-respecting, frugal goats which may still be found in considerable numbers in several of the boroughs of the greater New-York. The goat has qualities worthy of recognition. He never pines or whines. No tramp and no beggar at backdoors or basements is he. Capricornus forages courageously and looks out for himself. No highwayman or hobo he; no seeker of easy hours in almshouse or hospital. He hunts for his own provender. The New-York goat earns his living and asks no odds of anybody.

A Unanimous Jury.—At an inquest on a case of suicide recently held in England the foreman returned this remarkable verdict: "The jury are all of one mind—temporarily insane."—(Law Notes.

Mark Twain, in an article on Christian Science, in "The North American Review," tells the following incident, of which, perhaps, first the slang should be explained. A "claim" is Christian Science for an ailment, something which claims to be an ailment. A "demonstration" is more slang. "Demonstrations over chilblains," for instance, is a curtailed way of saying "demonstrations of the power of Christian Science truth over the fiction which masquerades under the name of chilblains." Mark Twain writes:

"A little Far Western girl of mine says, 'I thought I would write a demonstration to you.' She had a claim, derived from getting flung over a pony's head and landed on a rock pile. She saved herself from disaster by remembering to say, 'God is All' while she was in the air. I couldn't have done it. I shouldn't even have thought of it. I should have been too excited. Nothing but Christian Science could have enabled that child to do that calm and thoughtful and judicious thing in those circumstances. She came down on her head, and by all the rules she should have broken it; but the intervention of the formula prevented that, so the only claim resulting was a blackened eye. Monday morning it was still swollen and shut. At school 'it hurt pretty badly—that is, it seemed to.' So 'I was excused, and went down in the basement and said, "Now I am depending on mamma instead of God, and I will depend on God instead of mamma."' No doubt this would have answered; but, to make sure, she added Mrs. Eddy to the team and recited 'the Scientific Statement of Being,' which is one of the principal incantations, I judge. Then 'I felt my eye opening.' Why, it would have opened an oyster. I think it is one of the touchingest things in child history, that pious little rat down cellar pumping away at the Scientific Statement of Being."

Convinced.—"Do you read Dickens?"
"No," said Mrs. Cumrox, rather loftily.
"Perhaps you are one of those who do not regard him as representing the best literature?"
"I am. I have seen his books offered for sale as cheap as 25 cents a copy."—(Washington Star.

New-Brunswick's Carnegie Library building having lost its cornerstone in transit somewhere between that city and its Vermont quarry, it becomes a question worth attention whether a monolith showing qualities fugitive and errant as those of a meteoric stone ought to be admitted into a building looking to immobility and permanence as every well endowed library foundation ought to do.

Too Friendly—Bridget—What made yees lave yer place, Nora?
Nora—Oh, them two people wuz so 'fraid I wuz goin' t' lave that I nivir got a minute t' meself.—(Brooklyn Life.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Dec. 4 (Special).—It was a day of delegations at the White House, and they were received in the state dining room. The officers of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, accompanied by local clergymen, visited the President. In the party were the Rev. Francis E. Clark, William Shaw, the Rev. Clarence E. Eberman and George B. Graff. The delegates to the Sanitary Conference of the American Republics also called and were presented to the President by Surgeon General Wyman.

Lieutenant De Faramond, naval attaché of the French Embassy, presented to the President on behalf of President Loubet of France, and as a personal gift from him, a copy of the "Annual of the French Navy." The book is a handsome specimen of French workmanship. It is bound in kid and beautifully embellished in blue and gold. The pages are of silk and the work bears an autograph presentation from President Loubet to President Roosevelt. President Roosevelt expressed his appreciation of the gift, and extended, through Lieutenant De Faramond, his thanks and continued good wishes to President Loubet.

The Ohio River Improvement Society, including representatives from all the important cities along the river, were received by the President at noon. Among the members of the House in the delegation were Representatives Gill, Bromwell and Tayler, of Ohio; Hemenway, of Indiana; Dovener, of West Virginia, and Kehoe, of Kentucky.

Other members of Congress who called to-day were Senators Lodge, Nelson, Clay, Elkins and Daniel, and Representatives Loud, Gibson, Tompkins, Robinson, Fletcher, Hull and Crumpacker. With Mr. Crumpacker were Finlap P. Mount, James F. Stutesman and George P. Heywood, all of Indiana. George R. Chambers, of West Grove, Penn., one of the leading members of the Society of Friends, was presented to President Roosevelt by Representative Butler.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt received the Spanish-American war nurses in the state dining room at 10 o'clock. The seventy-five delegates who are here for the annual convention wore their professional uniform, a light linen skirt and white cap and apron, and were headed by their president, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee.

THE CABINET.

Washington, Dec. 4 (Special).—Mrs. Root is expected to arrive in New-York next Wednesday. The death of her father, Salem H. Wales, will add another house of mourning to the Cabinet circle. Secretary Root returned to New-York to-day to attend the funeral of his father-in-law.

Mrs. Hay, wife of the Secretary of State, received informally on Wednesday afternoon, it being the first time she has taken any part in social affairs, except official New Year's breakfast in honor of the Diplomatic Corps, since the death of her son, Adelbert S. Hay.

Miss Knox, daughter of the Attorney General, returned yesterday from Pittsburg, and brought with her the Misses Williams, of that city, who will be her guests.

Miss Hitchcock, daughter of the Secretary of the Interior, has gone to New-York for a short visit.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 4 (Special).—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh gave a dinner to-night in honor of their guests, the Princess Porgia Suasa, of Rome, and the Marquise de Talleyrand, of Paris. The other guests were the Italian Ambassador and Signora des Planches, the British Ambassador and Lady Herbert, the Belgian Minister and Baroness Moncheur, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Senator and Miss Kean, General and Mrs. Corbin, the Secretary of the Navy, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Senator Hanna, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger and Senator Hale. About seventy-five people came later for a musical, at which Miss Munchhoff, a young American singer, furnished the programme, assisted by Mr. Kohler, who recited.

Mrs. Bradford, wife of Rear Admiral Bradford, gave a tea at the Washington Club this afternoon to introduce Miss Rose Bradford. The hostess and her debutante daughter received in the first parlor of the clubhouse, which was fragrant with the floral tributes sent in. Mrs. Bradford wore black moire and thread lace, and her daughter's gown was of white crepe de chine and chiffon. Tea was served in the music room, the decorations of which were in pink. Mrs. Reid, wife of Colonel Reid, of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Rixey, wife of the surgeon general of the navy, presided at the table, and Mrs. Engs, of Newport, R. I., a sister of Mrs. Bradford, served punch. Assisting in the hospitalities of the afternoon were Miss Bradford, sister of the debutante; Miss Southerland, daughter of Lieutenant Commander Southerland, of the navy; Miss Margaret Sands, Miss Ida Stevens, Miss Ethel Seckendorff, Miss Elizabeth Goodwin, daughter of Captain Goodwin, of the navy; Miss Downing, Miss Elsie Seymour and Miss Howard, of Annapolis. Mrs. Bradford and her daughters will be at home on Fridays in January at No. 1,522 P-st.

Lieutenant Gannon, of the navy, and his bride are the guests of the latter's relatives, Senator Cockrell and the Misses Cockrell, at their home in R-st.

Mrs. Fairbanks, president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, will go to New-York to-morrow. Mrs. Abner McKinley will give a breakfast in her honor at the Manhattan on Saturday at noon.

Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt Scovel gave a dinner to-night.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Debutantes may be said to have monopolized to a great extent the attention of society yesterday, and numerous receptions were held in their honor. Among the most notable was the one given by Mrs. M. Dwight Collier for her daughter, Georgette, at her house in East Forty-eighth-st., the debutante being dressed in white crêpe de chine, trimmed with white embroidery and lace, while the toilet of Mrs. Collier was of gray peau de soie, with a large collar of Venetian lace. Miss Cynthia Roche, Miss Elsie Waterbury, Miss Adelaide Barclay, Miss Constance Livermore, Miss Julia Adee and Miss Gertrude Pell assisted Miss Collier in receiving, and after being entertained at dinner by Mrs. Collier at the end of the reception, were taken by her to Daly's to see the performance of "The Country Girl." Mrs. Collier gives a dinner for her daughter to-morrow evening, and another on Thursday next, taking her guests on afterward to the Assembly ball, while she has issued invitations for a luncheon for debutantes to take place at her house on December 16.

Another reception was that given by Mrs. J. Bloomfield Wetherill at her house in East Twenty-first-st. for the debut of her daughter, Isobel, who is a niece of Mrs. Stanford White, of Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler and of Clinch Smith.

Mrs. Hart Lyman likewise gave yesterday the first of a series of Thursday at homes for the debut of her daughters, Miss Katherine Lyman and Miss Marion Lyman, at her house in East Fifty-fourth-st., who have recently returned with their mother from a prolonged stay abroad.

Miss Katarine Suse, who is a grandniece of Peter Marie, also made her debut yesterday at a reception given for her by her mother, Mrs. Friederich Suse, at her apartment, No. 567 Park-ave. Mrs. Suse will be at home on Thursday afternoons throughout December.

Still another debutante of yesterday was Miss Margaret Ivins, whose mother, Mrs. William M. Ivins, gave a reception for her at her house in East Twenty-fifth-st. from 4 till 7. Mrs. Ivins will receive on Thursdays throughout the winter until Lent.

A large number of dinner parties will take place to-night in connection with the first dance this season of the First Friday Cotillons at the Waldorf-Astoria, to which the hostesses will afterward take on their guests.

Trinity Chapel was the scene yesterday afternoon of the wedding of Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence and Heth Lorton, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. William Vibbert. The bride, who was dressed in white satin, trimmed with old duchess point lace, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley, her veil being of point lace, was attended by Miss Rosalie Gardiner Jones, Miss Catherine Newbold, Miss Mary Rowland, Miss Anne Herrick, Miss Carola Churchill and Miss Catherine Wissner, bridesmaids, all dressed in pink chrystalline, accordion pleated, trimmed with cream lace. Dr. George Bolling Lee, grandson of General Robert E. Lee, acted as best man, while the ushers comprised Joseph F. Simmons, Sydney L. Smith, Richard F. Goldesborough, Julien J. Mason, Dr. George E. Bell, Arthur Wiley, Colonel Skelton, of Virginia, and Dr. Harwood Huntington. A small reception was given after the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Heth Lorton, on returning from their wedding trip, will make their headquarters at the Buckingham Hotel for the winter, and will be at home on Mondays throughout January. Among those present at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Sackett Barclay, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Philip Livingston Jones, Miss Heloise Beekman, Colonel and Mrs. John C. Calhoun, Mr. and Mrs. A. Livingston Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, O. Delancey Coster and Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, jr., will remain throughout the winter at Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer's house, No. 244 Madison-ave.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt have arrived in town from Hyde Park and are at their house in Fifth-ave.

It is at St. Bartholomew's Church, toward the middle of January, that the marriage of Miss Eleanor Russell Morris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, and Robert Hall McCormick will take place. Mrs. Morris gives a large dinner party to-night.

Mrs. Edward C. Hoyt gives a reception to-morrow afternoon at her house in East Sixty-seventh-st. for the members of the Tuesday Evening Dances.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Woodbury Babcock, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Babcock, to Miss Grace Chauncey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chauncey, of Brooklyn.

Mrs. William F. Fanshawe and the Misses Fanshawe have returned to town from Washington, and are at their house in East Forty-fifth-st.

Mrs. George W. Wickersham will give an at home this afternoon, with music, at her house, in West Forty-seventh-st.

Rudolph Flinsch and his bride, who was a Miss de Neufville and a cousin of Mrs. J. Langdon Schroeder and of Miss Marie de Neufville, are established for the winter at No. 33 West Thirty-ninth-st. They were married a short time ago in Germany.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock entertained the Newport Euchre Club yesterday afternoon at her house, in East Twenty-ninth-st.

Through the grant by King Edward of the star of a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George to Austin Lee, the second secretary of the British Embassy at Paris, his American born wife, who is a sister of Warren De Wolf Smith of this city, and who, prior to her present marriage, bore the name of Mrs. De Wolf Taylor, becomes Lady Lee.

The 1903 issue of "The Social Register," which has just been issued, shows for the first time a preponderance of the East Side over the West Side in the number of residences that figure in the volume. Indeed, it indicates that the district lying east of Fifth-ave. is regarded by society as more fashionable, and therefore as more desirable than the West Side, although from the point of view of the picturesque it would be difficult to find in any city of the world anything to compare with Riverside Drive. "The Social Register" likewise demonstrates a steady progress northward of the centre of the population in so far as society is concerned. In 1856 the fashionable centre was at Washington Place, in 1866 at Fourteenth-st., in 1873 it was at Madison Square and Twenty-sixth-st., in 1896 at Forty-fourth-st., in 1900 at Fiftieth-st., and this year at Fifty-second-st. The advance northward is therefore at the rate of about a block a year. The publishers of "The Social Register," who have added Buffalo and St. Louis to their series, are able to show that there are no less than seventy-seven New-York families who are spending the present winter in Washington, forty-six in Newport and the same number at Albany, while 516 of the New-York families named in "The Register" are wintering abroad. In deference to the objection to the word "senior," the latter has been abandoned in the present issue of "The Register" in connection with dowagers, and the Christian name of their deceased husbands printed in small type has been substituted in its stead.

WEDDINGS.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Dec. 4.—First Lieutenant Charles Bertody Stone, of the 23d Infantry, U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Stone, of San Francisco, and Miss Katherine Bonesteel, daughter of Mrs. C. H. Bonesteel, were married to-day at Plattsburg Barracks. Miss Mary Bonesteel, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Philip Stone Baker, of San Francisco, a cousin of the bridegroom, was best man. After the ceremony the bride cut the wedding cake with her husband's sword. The wedding was a quiet one owing to the recent death of the bride's father, Major C. H. Bonesteel, who died on a transport en route from Manila to San Francisco about two months ago and was buried at his old home at Bridgeport, Conn. After a short wedding trip in the South Lieutenant and Mrs. Stone will live at Plattsburg Barracks.

Suffern, N. Y., Dec. 4 (Special).—Miss Agnes Ellen Tilton, daughter of Justice Edgar Tilton, was married at noon to-day at the home of her parents to Louis Irving Snyder. The ceremony was performed by the bride's brother, the Rev. Dr. Edgar Tilton, jr., of the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, Harlem. The bride was attended by Miss Mabel Ruleson Mansfield, of Suffern, N. Y., as maid of honor, and the bridegroom by his best man, Eric W. Wallen, of Scarsdale, N. Y. The best man and ushers, Edwin Louis Corvin, of Flatbush; Lawrence W. Whitney, of Brooklyn; Dr. Chester F. S. Whitney, of New-York, and Charles I. Allen, of Sloatsburg, N. Y., were members of the bridegroom's college fraternity, the Psi Upsilon. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder expect to make their home in Suffern.

Nyack, N. Y., Dec. 4 (Special).—Miss Bertha Lawrence Potter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Potter, and Ralph Ormsby Smith, son of David D. Smith, were married in the First Baptist Church to-day at 7:30 p. m. The Rev. S. J. Skevington, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. Miss Florence Edythe Potter, the bride's sister, was maid of honor, and Miss Elsie Potter and Miss Margaret R. Maynard were bridesmaids. Linn Maynard was best man. The ushers were Charles F. Wheaton, of Yonkers; Raymond B. Potter, of Grand View, and William S. Baldwin and Frederick V. Green, of Nyack.

JULIAN RALPH MUCH IMPROVED.

St. Louis, Dec. 4.—It was said at the Southern Hotel to-day that Julian Ralph, the newspaper correspondent, who suffered a severe hemorrhage last night, was much improved. His wife is expected to arrive here by to-morrow.

GENERAL WAGER SWAYNE BETTER.

The condition of General Wager Swayne, who has been ill at his home, No. 11 West Forty-third-st., was said yesterday to be much improved. It was said that the general would probably be able to sit up to-day.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Mrs. L. Goodman, the oldest living female artist, celebrated her ninetieth birthday recently at her home in London. She began her professional career seventy years ago, and is still occupied in portrait painting. She has painted over twelve hundred likenesses in oils and pastels. Mrs. Goodman has been an occasional exhibitor at the Royal Academy and other galleries in London, and she is old enough to remember the coronation of George IV. She has seven sons and daughters living.

General George C. Meyers, of Holly Springs, Miss., has been selected to make a special effort to raise the remaining amount required for the purchase of Beauvoir, Jefferson Davis's house, for a Confederate home. He started on a trip through the State yesterday, and hopes to complete the work within fifteen days.

Dr. Frederick B. Percy, of Brookline, Mass., an old graduate of Yale, has seen every football game played between Harvard and Yale during the last twenty-five years.

The Rev. Mr. Dickie, pastor of the American church in Berlin, has sailed for the United States to secure a library and other things for the new church which is completing at a cost of $100,000.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Lionel Gallway has been appointed Governor of St. Helena.

W. T. Ford, the oldest employe of the Pension Office, has just died at the age of eighty-five. He was appointed by President Polk in 1845.

Frances Fuller Victor, of Oregon, known as the "historian of the Northwest," has just died in Portland.

King Charles of Rumania has a crown fashioned out of steel from a Turkish cannon captured at the battle of Plevna in the Turko-Russian War.

Louis Lombard, proprietor of the Castle of Trevano, gave a concert at the Theatre Verdi, in Milan, November 30, for the benefit of the People's University, which has a membership of four thousand in Milan alone. Mr. Lombard conducted the orchestra. Miss Alice Williams, soprano, sang at the concert.

CHOSEN HEAD OF THE SULPICIANS.

Montreal, Dec. 4.—Father I. M. Lecoq, director of the Grand Seminary, has been elected Superior General of the Sulpician Order in Canada to succeed the late Abbé Colin. Father Lecoq was born in France in 1846, and was ordained priest September, 1870. Six years later he came to Canada, and in 1881 he was elected director of the Grand Seminary at Montreal.

Rome, Dec. 4.—A requiem mass was celebrated today in the chapel of the Canadian College here for the repose of the soul of Superior Louis Colin, the founder of the college, who died at Montreal November 28. Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal, officiated at a pontifical mass.

MIDSHIPMAN LEFT GUARD ILL.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 4 (Special).—Midshipman Reginald T. Carpenter, of Portsmouth, N. H., left guard on the academy football team, is dangerously ill with typhoid fever, and his sister, Mrs. Shipley, of Washington, his nearest living relative, is here. The attending surgeon said to-night that the probable outcome of the illness could not be told for several days.