Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:10—The Ninety and Nine.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—A Remarkable Case.
BELASCO THEATRE—8—The Darling of the Gods.
BIJOU THEATRE—8:15—The Mocking Bird.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—The Silver Slipper.
CASINO—8:15—A Chinese Honeymoon.
CRITERION THEATRE—8:15—The Cavalier.
CIRCLE THEATRE—8:30—Jane.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:10—A Country Girl.
EDEN MUSEE—2—8—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—Imprudence.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—8—The Peddler.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:25—The Stubbornness of Geraldine.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—The Cardinal.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The Two Schools.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8—Julius Cæsar.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:20—Alt Heidelberg.
KEITH'S—10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:15—The Altar of Friendship.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Novelty Show—Christmas Fair—Street Carnival.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—Audrey.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—2—Benefit of the Actors' Church Alliance.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—The Streets of New-York.
NEW SAVOY THEATRE—8:15—Carrots and A Country Mouse.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—8:15—When Johnny Comes Marching Home.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
PRINCESS THEATRE—8:30—Heidelberg.
PROCTOR'S THEATRE—Vaudeville.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating.
VICTORIA—8:15—The Eternal City.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:30—The Crisis.
WEST END THEATRE—8—The Wild Rose.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: The Pension and Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bills were passed, and eulogies of the late Senator Sewell, of New-Jersey, were delivered; the Cuban reciprocity treaty was received from the President and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. ═══ House: The Legislative Appropriation bill was passed, with an amendment giving the Attorney General $500,000 with which to enforce the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

FOREIGN.—The leading citizens of Caracas addressed a joint note to President Castro asking him to give full powers to United States Minister Bowen to effect a settlement of the difficulty with the European powers; the indications last night were that Venezuela would yield to the demands of the allies; Premier Balfour in Parliament announced that there could be no such thing as a "pacific blockade," and that a state of war existed between Great Britain and Venezuela; the German Foreign Office disclaimed any intention to occupy Margarita Island or any Venezuelan territory; reports from good sources in Berlin and London were to the effect that the Venezuelan offer of arbitration, unaccompanied by guarantees, was inadequate. ═══ The dock strike at Marseilles ended, the men deciding to return to work to-day. ═══ In a suit against a Paris paper, which had accused him of foul riding, a jury returned a verdict awarding damages to J. Reiff, the American jockey. ═══ Professor Alexander G. Bell announced in Montreal that his experiments with kites had led him to believe that he had solved the problem of the flying machine. ═══ The United States Minister to Corea has demanded from that country the payment of $1,500,000 due the builders of the electric railroad at Seoul.

DOMESTIC.—The operators' side of the case in the coal controversy was presented to the Strike Commissioners by counsel who outlined what it was proposed to prove. ═══ The reports of the progress of the laying of the Pacific cable showed that it has been put down at the rate of seven and a half knots an hour. ═══ Senn Hall, the new building for the medical department of Chicago University, was dedicated. ═══ The meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company was held and six of the former directors were re-elected, the other seven representing the Atlantic Coast Line now in control of Louisville and Nashville. ═══ Adjutant-General Henry informed the Secretary of State that about 1,500 troops had volunteered to escort the Governor on his second inauguration.

CITY.—Stocks advanced sharply in the morning, but later lost part of their gains. ═══ Railroad representatives said that all the coal possible was being brought to the city; the Salvation Army opened a distributing depot. ═══ It was announced that the Pennsylvania Railroad would complete its tunnel in three years. ═══ It was learned that negotiations were on foot to permit the Erie and Lackawanna railroads to use the New-York and Jersey tunnel. ═══ Dr. Lorenz operated on a case of clubfoot, in addition to several hip dislocation cases. ═══ The New-York Tax Reform Association held its annual dinner at the Hotel Savoy. ═══ The Pennsylvania Railroad Company told Borough President Swanstrom that it was unable to furnish five thousand tons of coal a day for the poor of Brooklyn.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 38 degrees; lowest, 31 degrees.

HOUSE, SENATE AND RECIPROCITY.

The Cuban reciprocity treaty which has just been submitted to the Senate ought not to be the occasion for any difference between the two houses of Congress concerning their respective powers. The relation of the House of Representatives to treaties involving a change in the domestic statute law has been under discussion as a theoretical proposition for more than a century, and while there may be some phases of the question which have not been settled, yet a practical working basis has been established upon which the two houses have satisfactorily transacted the government's business through all these years. By simply following in the old way the Senate can ratify the treaty and absolutely complete it as an international bargain, in honor binding the country. Then both houses can join in the legislation to carry out the contract and redeem the nation's obligations.

As early as 1795, in dealing with Jay's treaty, the House was inclined to assert its independence, and called forth from Fisher Ames his great speech on the duty of the House, conceding its power to prevent the operation of treaties, not to use that power to violate the faith of the government given by those possessing the broad constitutional authority to make contracts with foreign nations. In 1816 the question was considered by a joint committee of the Senate and House, which reported that the House "did not assert the pretension "that no treaty can be made without their as"sent," and that on the other hand the Senate did not "assert the treaty making power to be "in all cases independent of the legislative au"thority." The committee said:

> So far from it, that they [the Senate] are believed to acknowledge the necessity of legislative enactment to carry into execution all treaties which contain stipulations requiring appropriations, or which might bind the nation to lay taxes, raise armies, to support navies, to grant subsidies, to create States, or to cede territory; if, indeed, this power exists in the government at all. In some or all of these cases, and probably in many others, it is conceived to be admitted that the legislative body must act, in order to give effect and operation to a treaty; and if in any case it be necessary it may confidently be asserted that there is no difference in principle between the houses; the difference is only in the application of the principle.

This understanding has been substantially followed by the houses, and the doctrine of legislation to enforce treaties thus declared has been followed by the courts. In 1829 Chief Justice Marshall declared that a treaty was a contract addressing itself to the political and not the judicial side of the government. When it was self-operating the courts would take cognizance of it as of statute law, but when it was merely an engagement the legislature must execute the contract before it became a rule of the court. Justice Curtis, in 1855, adopting this principle, refused to enforce a reciprocity agreement with Russia concerning hemp when Congress in subsequent general legislation had placed a higher duty on hemp, holding that if the faith of the nation had been broken that was a matter for representation to the political power, and no concern of the judicial department. Justice McLean, in 1852, decided that a treaty stipulating a payment of money could be made effective only by act of Congress, since only by regular appropriation could money be drawn from the Treasury. In 1888 Justice Field gave preference to a tariff act over a previous reciprocity treaty with the Dominican Republic, saying: "If there be any conflict between the "stipulations of the treaty and the requirements "of the law, the latter must prevail." This did not directly touch the question of a treaty going into effect without legislation and changing a prior tariff law, but apparently the judge, while conceding that some treaties were self-executing, was inclined to think treaties changing the tariff must be followed by legislation.

As a matter of fact, the House has never failed to redeem by necessary legislation the honor of the country when it was absolutely pledged by the Senate, though both houses have sometimes been forgetful of treaty contracts and have repealed them by statutes out of hand. The House may have the power to refuse to let lawful treaties be carried out, but it has no more the moral right to do so than it has to refuse appropriations to pay debts passed upon favorably by the Court of Claims, or to fulfil four year contracts lawfully made under authority of a previous Congress. Therefore, there is every reason to expect the House promptly to join in passing the necessary modifications of the revenue laws to put the Cuban treaty into effect as soon as it is ratified by the Senate. There can be no question of the power of the President and Senate to make such a contract with Cuba. It will then remain for the lawmaking power of the United States to adapt its domestic legislation to meet the country's international duty.

GUARANTEES IN ARBITRATION.

The suggestion that the United States shall guarantee that Venezuela will abide by the award in case the current disputes are submitted to arbitration is reported not to be well received at Washington. That is not in the least surprising. On the contrary, it would be surprising if the suggestion were entertained and accepted. For thus there would be created a new precedent in international litigation, one fraught with grave possibilities of embarrassment, and one on the whole not calculated to promote the cause of international arbitration. It is, of course, permissible for Great Britain and Germany to decline arbitration with Venezuela, despite the intimation that their acceptance of it would be gratifying to the United States. Or they may discriminate among their various claims, holding that some are and some are not arbitrable. But for them to ask that the United States shall guarantee fulfilment of the arbitral decree seems to be a procedure in excess of all former practice among sovereign States, and one not to be commended to favor.

It is a fundamental principle of international arbitration, as indeed of other international relations and actions, that the obligation of the award rests upon good faith. There is no legal sanction nor coercion behind it, as there may be in the case of arbitration between individual citizens of the same State. The good faith of the parties concerned and the constraining force of world-wide public opinion afford the only guarantees of fulfilment of the award. Nor are these to be lightly dismissed as inadequate. They have hitherto invariably proved adequate. There is no record of the repudiation of an arbitral verdict between nations. The only approach to it is in the case of our own North-east boundary dispute in 1827-'42. It is true that the United States declined to accept the findings of the arbitrator, but that was because the King of the Netherlands in his decree exceeded the terms of the reference. International lawyers recognized that his award was properly voided, as such a one would have been in a private suit. Even that, then, was not a repudiation of award. The award by its own terms annulled itself. In all the rest of the record there is not even so much of an approximation to failure of arbitration. There have been dozens of arbitrations since the Treaty of Ghent. Some of them have involved States of less responsibility and trustworthiness than Venezuela. In some of them the verdicts have been most unwelcome and even repugnant. But they have all been loyally accepted and fulfilled. That is an impressive fact, and it is one of the most encouraging facts connected with the whole subject of international arbitration.

So far as Venezuela individually is concerned, it is not to be denied that she has in other things been neglectful of her obligations. For her delinquencies and ill doings she has been criticised here, even in the columns of The Tribune, as sharply as in London or Berlin. But so far as international arbitration is concerned, that country does not seem to have forfeited her title to credit. We can recall three international arbitrations to which she has been a party. In two of them the verdicts were against her, and in the third the arbitrators practically "split the difference." But we have heard no complaint that she repudiated or attempted to repudiate any of the awards. The last of the three suits was with France. The judgment was against Venezuela. But Venezuela behaved so well in the case that France has been willing to enter into arbitration with her again on later matters of controversy, and is in fact at the present moment thus engaged. In these circumstances it is difficult to perceive any good reason for the unprecedented proposal which has been made by one or both of the allied powers now operating against Venezuela. If the case is to be arbitrated at all, and it is to be hoped it is, it is worthy to be dealt with as all other international controversies have been when submitted to arbitration. There certainly seems to be no reason for the United States to indorse the notes of Venezuela.

SIGNS OF PROMISE.

Where are the promised street signs? The question must still be asked countless times daily by bewildered explorers of the metropolis, the correct answer being, as we are informed, that some of them are actually emerging to view in the places where they belong, while others of a more elaborate pattern, designed for more attractive parts of the city, will be discoverable before a great while. For what we are said to be about to receive, the Lord make us truly, but not unduly, thankful. But what an unconscionable time it has taken to reach this backward stage! When the present administration came into office it was assumed as a matter of course that street signs would be provided in short order. Everybody acknowledged the need of them. In fact, Tammany, for most of whose sins the motive is not at all mysterious, never vouchsafed to explain why it did not put them up. It was a mighty queer thing, especially in view of the circumstance that there would probably have been a neat "rake-off" on the contract.

Naturally enough, the men who returned to power in 1898 enjoyed seeing the boys smash "Old Strong's" new lamp posts, but it was confidently expected that they would furnish substitutes as soon as they had had their fun. However, as they did nothing about the matter there was some satisfaction in the thought that the succeeding administration would seize so excellent an opportunity to gain popular applause and thereby reap an easy advantage from Tammany's neglect. Mr. Cantor, the man immediately responsible, has repeatedly assured us that such has been his earnest determination from the first, and we believe he acquits himself of all blame for the delay. But somebody is at fault, and that is the man we want to hear from. For we cannot concede that it was a prodigiously difficult thing to choose, or even to create, a suitable model. In fact, The Tribune long ago described and depicted a sign which would fully meet every essential requirement, and that, we suspect, is more than can be said for at least one of the varieties which Mr. Cantor has approved.

It is true that men who would like to cut red tape sometimes find it extremely tough, and we mean to be perfectly just. But it does appear extraordinary and even ridiculous, as it certainly is exasperating, that a great municipal corporation, being anxious to correct a rank abuse, should have made scarcely any visible progress for a whole year toward the accomplishment of that object. The merchant wouldn't get much sympathy who should be found weeping on the verge of bankruptcy because he had been unable in the course of twelve months to decide in what sort of characters to make his name, number and occupation known; and New-York, though we may sympathize with ourselves, will get more execrations than condolences from outside. It is not easy to exaggerate the importance of this matter. The lack of street signs is a source of hourly trouble and vexation to tens of thousands of persons. It discredits the city in the eyes of every visitor, and there is no virtue in speaking patiently of the delay to rectify conditions so grotesque and barbarous.

PUGILISTIC SCHEMERS.

For the last two years prize fighters have been unable to do business in this State, after a long period of protection and prosperity, and, of course, they are eager to have the ban removed. We believe they made an effort last year to secure legislative relief, and it is reported that they mean to renew the appeal at the coming session. Their present plan is to curry favor by asking for a law which would put money in the public treasury, the bill they are said to have in preparation providing that a percentage of the receipts from "boxing exhibitions" shall go to the State. Other provisions are that such exhibitions shall be allowed only in certain specified cities, and that a commission shall have complete control of them. It is easy to imagine with what an air of candor the advocates of this scheme will contend that it merely seeks to promote an innocent and valuable form of sport with strict regard for all the proprieties.

The fact is that professional pugilists and those who make money out of them know that a bill boldly restoring the prize ring in this State could never get so much as a hearing in the legislature, but they hope that a measure of the sort described, purporting to be drawn largely in the interest of amateurs and promising a considerable revenue, while subjecting professionals to apparently strict regulations, may find favor. Possibly they will succeed in fooling some honest men at Albany, but the probability is that they are fooling themselves, and that if their bill ever makes its appearance there the lawmakers will knock it out promptly and effectually, without going through the formality of putting on gloves.

PROMOTING RESEARCH.

The announcement made in Tuesday's dispatches from New-Haven of awards to two departments of Yale by the trustees of the Carnegie Institution indicates that the latter organization has already begun its beneficent work. The particular gifts here specified may not be the first actually bestowed anywhere, although Yale has not received anything before, but they are the first that have attracted any special attention. There is no mention of the precise amounts given, but as the total income from the Carnegie fund will be from $300,000 to $400,000 annually, many other grants will doubtless be made in the course of the next few months.

It is the avowed object of the trustees to promote scientific research largely by utilizing existing agencies rather than by founding new laboratories and creating new machinery. An elaborate inquiry has been in progress during the last year to ascertain who are the Americans engaged in the most promising and original kinds of investigation and where money is most needed to facilitate it. From the fact that aid is now given to the departments of paleontology and psychology at Yale it is apparent that the trustees have a high opinion of what has already been accomplished there, and have clear convictions as to the expediency of encouraging the activity of Dr. Wortmann and Professor Scripture. Splendid as are the collections of fossils made by Professor Marsh for the Peabody Museum, it is desirable that additions be made thereto. Dr. Wortmann is admirably qualified to direct the hunt for them and to conduct their interpretation. Professor Scripture also enjoys a high reputation for the originality and value of his psychological studies. Both of them are to be congratulated on the additional means now put at their disposal.

SCEPTRES IN ST. LOUIS.

The King of the Belgians may not come over to the United States next year after all, and Uncle Sam may be compelled to possess his soul in patience. That picturesque sovereign, the Shah of Persia, has not yet decided to extend his travels to the New World, in which he would assuredly achieve a success of curiosity at least. But the Crown Prince of Siam may be expected with confidence.

At one time it seemed likely that the World's Fair in St. Louis would number among its guests a glittering array of the wearers of crowns or the heirs to thrones. But the prospects for the attendance of representatives of royal families appear to be diminishing rapidly. Nevertheless, the managers of the great exposition are still confident of notable displays and achievements.

"Concerning crime in the Philippines, it would be possible to see-saw everlastingly." This is the conclusion which Mr. Edwin D. Mead, of Boston, has reached in the latest communication with which he has favored us apropos of the crime on which he has already broken out so unrestrainedly in previous letters. We are glad for a second time to agree with him. We accept, therefore, his apparent conclusion to abandon further contention in our columns as to the phenomenal and unprecedented monstrosity of a crime committed by an officer of the army on the other side of the globe, especially demanding his attention as so far surpassing in iniquity any crimes committed not by the officers of the army engaged in fighting a treacherous foe so far away, but by his peaceful fellow citizens at home, that "God's earth would shrivel if the "secret of so doubly damnable a murder went "unrevealed," and that if the War Department could not find law for punishing for it a person no longer within its jurisdiction, "the flag of "the nation should be hauled down not merely "from the Philippine Islands, but from Boston "Common and the Capitol."

This contention being dropped, we see no reason why Mr. Mead should not be. His latest letter of over a solid column is chiefly taken up with efforts to vindicate his own character, as having really set his face also against crime and disorder at home. But the public interest in Mr. Edwin D. Mead himself does not warrant that amount of space in The Tribune. We are ready to admit his ingenuous sincerity in believing that his apparent sympathy with the strikers and against the defenders of their own property in the Homestead riots, or with the strikers and against the President of the United States and the army in the Chicago riots, really shows his devotion to law and order at home. He is even at liberty to hold that, although he describes himself as "not a lawyer or the son of a lawyer," he knows more law than either Elihu Root or the Secretary's Judge Advocate General, and that he is absolutely sure of his legal proposition that "there is always law enough to deal adequately with every grave exigency." In this attitude, making the sign of "scissors" with his fingers above his head as he sinks beyond the mouth, let him gently disappear.

An official denial of the story that many American sailors had been prostrated by severe illness because they had been compelled to overwork themselves in digging a canal at Culebra in disease provoking conditions has been made public. It was out of all reason to suppose that the Navy Department would give orders which must result in putting large numbers of our gallant Jack Tars upon the sick list.

The citizen who is sued for back taxes is likely to take pessimistic views of the city administration. The good people who are so ready to blame its faults from the housetops should be at least equally loud in proclaiming its virtues which make enemies.

The latest experiments with artillery against armor seem to indicate that the man behind the gun is likely to call check to the man behind the rivets. The most powerful cannon have penetrated the thickest of plates used on warships with the most recent inventions in shells. So the pendulum swings. At one time the gun fails against the armor. A little later the armor fails against the gun. What will the end be?

Patriotic Spaniards are pleading for a new navy. But will the land of Cervantes and Sancho Panza make practical gains by building battleships? Rarely if ever since the splendid victory of Don John at Lepanto has the Spanish empire been successful upon the ocean. The Grand Armada failed disastrously when Philip II in the gloomy palace of the Escurial sent his enormous fleet to the British Channel in the hope of conquering the realm of lion hearted Elizabeth. For centuries Spain has not been an irresistible sea power, and it is not in the least likely that it will ever be in the future.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Medicine for Him.—"His wife has treasured all the letters he wrote to her when he was courting her; keeps them by her all the time."

"Gracious! She doesn't read them over, does she?"

"No, but she threatens to read them to him whenever he gets obstreperous."—(Philadelphia Press.

It is told of the late Dr. Parker that, when a very, very, very good young man came to him asking whether he should accept for certain special service a gold watch from an agnostic employer, he replied: "Take it, my lad; take it. If he had been a Christian perhaps he would not give it you."

Had the True Old Blood in Her.—Mistress—Bridget, Bridget, how many times must I tell you not to answer me back?

Bridget—Shure, mum, an' jist as many times as yer go sassin' me in the first place.—(Town and Country.

Beyond its associations, Bethlehem has little to recommend it, says a writer in "The Home Messenger." It is a crowded little town, two or three miles away from which, on the road to Hebron, are the remains of the Pools of Solomon.

They are immense reservoirs, constructed of solid masonry, and are undoubtedly the work of Solomon. For centuries Jerusalem has suffered from deficiency of water, but it has occurred to no one to make use of these reservoirs, designed and built by the greatest of Hebrew kings.

But things move even in Palestine, and it is reported that these reservoirs are again to be used, and water is to be conveyed into Jerusalem by aqueducts which will follow the very course designed by the engineers of Solomon.

The Honest Applicant.—Pension Examiner—And—this is, of course, a mere matter of formality—you served in the War of the Rebellion?

Applicant (after profound thought for several minutes)—N-no; I believe we've got this mixed, after all. You see, I was a twin, and we were always getting mixed. I believe, after all, it was my brother who was in the service. But you just lay that blank aside till I go home and ask mother. She'll know.—(Baltimore American.

In the month Shebat, in the second year of King Darius, a man riding a red horse stood among the myrtle trees, and behind him were horses red, sorrel and white. Wasn't that the earliest horse show of which any authentic record still abides?

Phyllis—So you were once pursued by the Boers?

George (Phyllis's bashful lover, just returned from South Africa)—Yes, twenty of us were chased an entire day by a commando.

"And you received no injury?"

"No, we eluded them; but it was a pretty tight squeeze."

"A what?"

"A tight squeeze!"

"What's that?"

"You don't know what a tight squeeze is? Well, er—that is to say—bless me! You know—I—er—think it's about time you did know. I—er—will give you an illustration!"—(Spare Moments.

In recent weeks few cases of smallpox have been brought to public attention. The ravages of the disease seem to have been checked. Even in the overcrowded districts of populous East London, in which the prejudice against vaccination is so strong that hosts of families nave never been inoculated, the attacks of this repulsive malady have been infrequent of late. Possibly its virulence may recur. Smallpox seems to have its times and seasons. In some years it slays its legions; in other years its spread is narrow. Its course is often puzzling.

IN DAYS OF OLD.

In days of old, the long ago,
When blushing belle and dashing beau
Drew round the cheerful ingleside
To play the games of Christmastide,
Those merry games, which—comme il faut—
We of to-day vote rather slow;
Grandfather never golfed, I trow,
And "Bridge" was not the social guide
In days of old.

A quaint old age of calico,
Of ruffle, frill and furbelow,
An age of honest, simple pride
(When grandmamma was made a bride);
They danced, they kissed, and did not know
That microbes lurked in mistletoe,
In days of old.

—(John N. Hilliard, in Life.

Probably the most remarkable lake in the world is one with a coating of salt that completely conceals the water. It may be seen at any time during the year, fully exposed, being seen at its best when the sun is shining directly upon it. This wonderful body of water is one of the saltiest of the salt lakes, and is situated near Obdorsk, Siberia. The lake is nine miles wide and seventeen long, and within the memory of man was entirely roofed over by the salt deposit. Originally evaporation played the most prominent part in coating the lake over with salt, but at the present time the salt springs which surround it are adding fast to the thickness of the crust. In the long ago period evaporation of the lake's waters left great salt crystals on the surface. In course of time these caked together. Thus the waters were finally entirely covered. In 1878 the lake found an underground outlet into the River Obi, which lowered its surface about three feet. The salt crust was so thick, however, that it retained its old level, and now presents the curious spectacle of a salt roofed lake. The salt coat increases six inches in thickness every year. The many islands with which the lake is studded are said to act as braces and to help keep the arched salt crust in position.

"I understand, Mrs. Clancy," remarked Mrs. Dooligan, over the back fence, "that your Jimmie has had his wages doubled for Christmas. Is that true?"

"Sure, an' it is, Mis' Dooligan," replied Mrs. Clancy, proudly. "He's no longer shiftin' the scanary at the theayter!"

"I want to know! What is his new job?"

"He's playin' the mob in the third act, Mrs. Dooligan. And as his voice is changin' th' boss gives him double pay, which is no more than right, I'm thinkin'."—(Judge.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Dec. 17.—President Roosevelt had all he could do to-day hurrying along the continuous line of visitors who crowded his offices on all sorts of missions, mostly related to patronage, to the introduction of constituents, which was much of the same nature, and "just to pay respects." They included Senators Aldrich, Alger, Proctor, Burton, Dillingham, Foraker, Kearns, McEnery, Spooner and Quarles; Senator Hanna and his brother, H. M. Hanna, of Cleveland; Representative Cochran, of Missouri, and friends; Hugh McGowan, of Indianapolis; Representatives Burton, of Ohio; Powers, of Maine; Tawney, of Minnesota; Moss, of Kentucky; Crowley, of Illinois, and Skiles, of Ohio; James S. Clarkson, of New-York; Representative Gibson and E. S. Cunningham, Consul at Aden, Arabia; Representative Goldfogle, Representative Martin, of South Dakota, and O. S. Swenson, of Sioux Falls, warden of the South Dakota Penitentiary; Representative Needham, Representative Calderhead, of Kansas, and his brother, J. H. Calderhead, State Auditor of Montana; Arthur W. Ferguson, executive secretary of the Philippine Commission; Representatives Southard, Mercer, Davidson and Mann.

Representative Douglas presented a committee from the West Side Republican Club, of New-York, to invite the President to attend the annual dinner of the club at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday evening, January 29. This is the anniversary of the birth of President McKinley, and the annual dinner of the club will hereafter be given on that date. The President said the date conflicted with a reception to be held in the White House by him, and he would not be able to accept the invitation. The committee consisted of Frank K. Kohler, Charles N. Taintor and Frederick H. Wilson.

President Roosevelt enjoyed a long conversation in German to-day with Representatives Wachter and Schirm, of Baltimore, and Louis Michel, Editor of the "Deutsch Amerikaner," of Baltimore. They called at a time when the President was not busy, and they had a long talk in both the German and Dutch languages. The President repeated in Dutch an old folklore song popular for many years among the South African Dutch, "The Cows Are in the Clover." The President talked about Goethe, Schiller, Lessing, Körner and many other great literary men of Germany. He knew their history and had read their works.

Attorney General Knox returned from a trip to Florida and called on the President this morning to discuss some departmental matters. Secretary Root also was a caller, and remained with the President a short time.

THE CABINET.

Washington, Dec. 17 (Special).—Mrs. Hay, wife of the Secretary of State; Mrs. Shaw, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury; Mrs. Knox, wife of the Attorney General; Mrs. Payne, wife of the Postmaster General, and Miss Wilson, daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture, received informally this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, jr., are visiting the latter's parents, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay.

The Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne were entertained at dinner to-night by the First Assistant Postmaster General and Mrs. Robert J. Wynne. The other guests were Senator and Mrs. Quay, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Charles H. Darling, Representative and Mrs. F. S. Butler, Representative and Mrs. James R. Mann, Miss Louise Van Dyke Jones, Miss Neta Stellwag, Senator Platt, of Connecticut; Dr. David Jayne Hill, Assistant Secretary of State, and Captain Robert F. Wynne, of the Marine Corps.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, Dec. 17 (Special).—The Mexican Ambassador went to New-York yesterday to meet Señora Mariscal, wife of the Secretary of State of Mexico, who will be the guest of the embassy in this city. Señora Mariscal came from Mexico to meet her daughter on her return from Europe, and while here will visit her relatives in Baltimore.

The Countess Zampini Salazar, who has been a guest at the Italian Embassy, will start for Boston to-morrow morning. She was entertained at luncheon to-day by Mrs. William Sheffield Cowles.

Signora Mayor des Planches, wife of the Italian Ambassador, has selected Friday for her reception day.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 17 (Special).—Colonel T. A. Bingham, U. S. A., gave a dinner for men this evening. The guests were the Secretary of the Navy, Justice Rufus W. Peckham, William C. Sanger, Assistant Secretary of War; John W. Foster, John K. Richards, the Solicitor General; Representative Marlin E. Olmsted, Representative Robert R. Hitt, Representative George B. McClellan, General George L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers; James W. Wadsworth and Mr. Spaulding.

Invitations to the marriage of Miss Mary Barber, niece of Mrs. McKinley, to Major Ralph Hartsell, on Tuesday, December 30, at Canton, Ohio, have been received here. As the Barber and McKinley families are in deep mourning for the late President, the marriage will be witnessed only by relatives and intimate friends.

Mrs. E. H. Slater entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Cullom, wife of the Senator from Illinois, will take no part in social life this winter on account of the death of her daughter, Mrs. Ridgely, wife of the Controller of the Currency.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro," with an all star cast, served to attract last night a large and fashionable audience to the opera, and there were a number of persons present in the parterre row who are not generally seen there on Wednesday nights. Among those who were there were Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Miss May Goelet, Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, the Misses Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Miss Helen Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Russell Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Dimock, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald L. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Bowdoin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, Miss Leary, August Belmont, Mrs. F. T. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt and Miss Gurnee.

Mrs. Astor gives her first large dinner party of the season to-night at her house in Fifth-ave., and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt also has a dinner scheduled for to-night, and will afterward take her guests, mostly young people, on to the Cinderella cotillon at Sherry's. Mrs. Henry W. Poor will likewise give a dinner to-night at her house in Gramercy Park, while the Euchre Club will meet at Mrs. Charles H. Berryman's house, in East Seventeenth-st.

The Countess de Laugier-Villars will open a Christmas bazaar for the Nursing Sisters of the Assumption to-day at her house, No. 311 Fifth-ave.

Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Olyphant announce the engagement of their daughter Helen to Prentice Strong, a son of Theron G. Strong, and a graduate of Yale, '01.

Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, jr., announces the engagement of her daughter Mary, who recently returned from abroad, to Dr. Pfiffer at Baltimore.

Yet another engagement made public yesterday was that of Frederick Winthrop, of the Knickerbocker and Meadow Brook clubs, and son of Mrs. Robert Winthrop, of East Thirty-seventh-st., and Miss Dorothy Amory, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Amory, of Boston. Miss Amory is a sister of Mrs. T. J. Coolidge, jr., and her fiancé is a graduate of Harvard, class of '91.

Several weddings took place yesterday, among others the marriage of Miss Ruth Arven Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Arven Jones, to Irwin Hewlett Cornell, in the Brick Presbyterian Church, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The bride, who was dressed in white satin trimmed with point Alençon lace, was attended by her sister Mabel, as maid of honor, and by the following bridesmaids: Miss Sarah and Miss Theodora Barber, Miss Fanny Hoagland, Miss Mary Lefferts, Miss Clara Tillinghast, Miss Anne Jenner, Miss Hilda Lockwood and Miss Julia Liffingwell. They wore frocks of accordion pleated white Liberty mull with lace yokes, white beaver hats trimmed with white chrysanthemums, and carried bouquets of pink roses. Milton Cornell was his brother's best man, and the ushers comprised Barent Lefferts, John Cornell, Dallas McGrew, Stanley Brown, Theodore Crane, Charles Smith, James Knapp and Russell Leffingwell. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Andrew Longacre and the Rev. Dr. William Richards, there was a small reception at the West Fifty-first-st. house of the bride's parents.

Another wedding yesterday was that of Dudley Farley Phelps, jr., and Miss Louise Gordon Peck, daughter of Mrs. Ernest Hamilton Peck. The ceremony took place at the East Eighty-third-st. house of her aunt, Mrs. J. D. Gerrold Kelley, the Rev. Dr. Stires performing the ceremony. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Howard Peck, was dressed in white satin crêpe de chine, trimmed with duchess lace, wore a tulle veil and carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Frances Gregory, her maid of honor, wore a frock of white crêpe de chine, while her bridesmaids, Miss Louise Phelps and Miss Eleanor Dupignac, were dressed in crêpe de chine of a pale amber color. J. Burnett, Loring T. Hildreth, Andrew Morrison, Samuel Negus and Samuel Cooke officiated as ushers.

Mrs. Waldon Pell's dinner dance at Sherry's for her daughter Gertrude, one of the debutantes of the season, constituted one of the features of society's programme for yesterday. Dinner was served in the banquet room at eight tables, at each of which ten guests were seated, and afterward some seventy more came in for the cotillon, which was led by Alexander Hadden, dancing with Miss Pell, who was dressed in a frock of pale blue crêpe de chine trimmed with white lace. Among those present were Miss Georgette Collier, Miss Alice Roosevelt, Miss Janet Fish, Miss Cynthia Roche and Miss Constance Livermore.

Mrs. Frederick Halsey gave a luncheon yesterday afternoon at her house in West Fifty-third-st., while Mrs. William Schley had a large reception at her house in West Fifty-second-st. for her daughter Olive, one of the debutantes of the season, who was assisted in receiving by Miss Elise Postley, Miss Elizabeth Clark, Miss Florence Carpenter and Miss Weatherbee.

Miss Helen Kountze likewise had a luncheon party yesterday afternoon, at which the principal guests were those of her girl friends who are to act as her bridesmaids at her marriage to Robert L. Livingston the day after to-morrow in Grace Church. They comprise Miss Eleanor Jay, Miss Evelyn Parsons, Miss Alice Ward, of Washington; Miss Nina Kountze, her cousin, and Miss Anne Kountze, her sister. The young couple on their return from the honeymoon will spend the remainder of the winter at Tuxedo, where they have taken a cottage, pending the completion of their country place at Morristown.

Miss Augusta Robinson and her brother, Moncure Robinson, have an apartment at the Essex, Madison-ave. and Fifty-sixth-st., for the season.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and her daughter Gladys are booked to sail for New-York from Europe on January 6.

Henry T. Sloane has issued invitations for a dance on January 20 at Sherry's.

Mrs. Hugh J. Chisholm has issued cards for a reception on January 6 at her home in Fifth-ave.

Miss Catherine Newbold will act as maid of honor and Miss Ella de Peyster and Miss Catherine McClure as bridesmaids at the marriage of Miss Cornelia Brady Harris to Leland Langley on January 14.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer are booked to sail for Europe on January 6, and will spend the remainder of the winter in the south of France.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Grosvenor Goodridge have taken a house at Lexington-ave. and Thirty-ninth-st. for the winter.

Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones and Miss Mabel Jones are at the Hotel Buckingham for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis, who have been staying with Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton for the last two months, have taken a house in Virginia for the remainder of the winter.

Mrs. Dexter Hawkins and her daughter, Mrs. Henry Walcott Warner, will receive on Saturday afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock at No. 62 East Sixty-seventh-st. Mrs. Edward Center has a reception on the same afternoon at her house, in East Thirty-seventh-st., and will be at home on Wednesdays throughout January.

WEDDINGS.

Montclair, N. J., Dec. 17 (Special).—Miss Beatrice Manners, daughter of Dr. Raymond D. Manners, of Montclair, and Raymond D. Weeks, of Ridgewood, were married at the home of the bride's parents, No. 276 Orange Road, Montclair, to-night, the Rev. Charles B. Mitchell, of the Cedar Avenue Presbyterian Church, performing the ceremony. Miss Anne Clarke, of East Orange, was maid of honor, and Hoyt Spooner, of New-York, best man. A large reception followed the ceremony.

Montclair, N. J., Dec. 17 (Special).—Miss Annie Gallagher, daughter of Chief of Police Henry Gallagher and Mrs. Gallagher, of Montclair, and Charles Richter, of Bloomfield, were married at the home of the bride's parents, in Montague Place, last night, the Rev. Louis F. Berry, assistant pastor of the First Congregational Church, performing the ceremony. The couple will reside in Bloomfield after a wedding trip to the South.

Morristown, N. J., Dec. 17 (Special).—A wedding was celebrated this afternoon in the apartments of the warden of the New-Jersey State Hospital, at Morris Plains, when Martha Everitt Kugler, daughter or John Kugler, of Frenchtown, N. J., was married to John Buckley MacBride, son of John A. MacBride, ex-Senator from Sussex County and at present a member of the board of managers of the hospital. The bride entered the reception hall on the arm of her cousin, Moses K. Everitt, warden of the hospital. The hospital orchestra, under the direction of Dr. Belying, played the Wedding March from "Lohengrin." The bride was given away by Warden Everitt. The Rev. S. Z. Batten, pastor of the Baptist Church of Morristown, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley. The bride was attended by Miss Ida May Rittenhouse, of Newark, as maid of honor. The best man was Dr. Thomas P. Prout, formerly of the hospital medical staff, but now of New-York City. The ushers were John Vincent Rittenhouse, of Duluth, Minn., and Archie Edwards MacBride, of New-York City, brother of the bridegroom. A special car service from the Morris Plains station of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, connecting with the afternoon and evening trains, delivered the guests from a distance at the door of the hospital. The couple started to-night for a wedding trip.

Durham, N. C., Dec. 17 (Special).—In the Presbyterian church here, on December 30, Miss Anne Elizabeth Ramsey, of Durham, will be married to the Rev. Robert Leslie Wharton, of Caibarien, Cuba. After January 10 they will live at Caibarien, where Mr. Wharton is a Presbyterian missionary.

Baltimore, Dec. 17 (Special).—Mrs. Lucie Vera Mitchell and Thomas Alexander McIntyre, of New-York, were married at noon to-day at the home of Dr. and Mrs. James D. Iglehart, in West Lanvale-st. Mrs. Mitchell is the widow of Archibald Paul Mitchell. Mr. McIntyre is a member of the banking firm of McIntyre & Marshall. The ushers were Frederick F. Lockwood, Wilbur McIntyre, brother of the bridegroom; Frank P. Mitchell, son of the bride; W. Watson Martin, her brother, and W. Langley Martin, all of New-York, and Watson Beale Randall, of Baltimore, cousin of the bride. The best man was Thomas S. Ormiston, of New-York. The matron of honor and only attendant of the bride was her daughter, Mrs. Herbert B. Seeley, of New-York. The bride was given away by her son, Archibald Mitchell. The home of Mrs. Iglehart, an aunt of the bride, at which the ceremony was performed, was decorated with roses and orchids and Southern smilax from Mr. McIntyre's estate, Ouslor Hall, in North Carolina. The Mendelssohn Glee Quartette of New-York sang the bridal chorus and the Hungarian Orchestra of New-York played during the ceremony and the breakfast. Among the guests were Senator Gorman and his daughter and General Alfred C. Barnes.

QUEEN ACTS AS GODMOTHER.

London, Dec. 17.—Queen Alexandra to-day acted as godmother at the christening of Lord Mandeville, the heir of the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace. Her majesty signed the register with the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Marquis de Soveral, the Portuguese Minister; Count von Mensdorff, secretary of the Austrian-Hungarian Embassy; Earl De Grey, Lady Lister-Kay and others. The Queen's present to her godchild was a silver bowl and spoon, inscribed: "To Alexander George, Viscount Mandeville, from Alexandra Regina, December 17, 1902."

The Duchess of Manchester was Miss Helena Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

HEAD OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 17.—Kenyon L. Butterfield, instructor in rural sociology at the University of Michigan, has accepted the position of president of the Rhode Island State College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts, located near Providence. He will assume his new duties on April 1.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among those who sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the Oceanic were:

Mrs. Bain.	Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Lee.
Mrs. E. Baird.	Mr. and Mrs. Andrew MacDonald.
O. Bostwick.	Miss MacDonald.
Colonel Claude Cane.	Miss M. May.
Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Child.	Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. McGraun.
Stanley Dawson.	Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Norrie.
Professor F. G. Edgeworth.	C. A. Spreckels.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Gregg.	John Tetlock, jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Huth Jackson.	W. A. Telow.
Mr. and Mrs. George H. Kraft.	Charles Yandall.
Miss Ruth Kraft.	

Among the passengers who arrived here yesterday on the steamer Vaderland from Antwerp were:

Richard M. Atwater, jr.	Alfred A. Winslow, United States Consul at Liege.
F. E. Brett.	Mrs. Blanche De Zelaya, wife of the President of Nicaragua.
Merritt S. Connor.	
A. C. H. Nyland.	
Walter Smedley.	

Some of those who will sail to-day for Havre on the steamer La Touraine are:

Victor Ayguesparse, of the French Embassy at Washington.	Count de Portes.
Mrs. S. Nostrand.	R. K. Ryland.
	H. D. Ramsdell.
	Marquis C. de Rudini.