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New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—President Roosevelt's course in securing reference of the Venezuelan controversy to The Hague tribunal was generally approved in Europe; Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, of Paris, in a letter warmly congratulating the President, expressed the opinion that he had saved The Hague court from practical extinction. ═══ The burial of the Archbishop of Canterbury took place at Canterbury Cathedral. ═══ Thirty persons were killed and as many more injured in a collision between express and freight trains at Wanstead, Ont. ═══ Nine miners were killed and many injured by a snowslide which struck the bunkhouse of the Mollie Gibson mine at Kootenai, B. C., on Christmas night. ═══ The British steamer Mombassa, from Calcutta for New-York, was abandoned on fire at sea; her crew were saved and landed at Colombo, Ceylon. ═══ Queen Alexandra gave a dinner in London to the widows and children of those killed in the Boer war. ═══ The Rumanian Senate adopted a measure providing for the naturalization of Jews. ═══ General Miles was received at the imperial palace in Peking, and exchanged flattering speeches with the Empress Dowager.

DOMESTIC.—There was an active exchange of notes between Washington, London, Berlin, Rome and Caracas regarding the method of submitting the Venezuelan controversy to The Hague tribunal for arbitration; the opinion was expressed in Washington that the President's course had assured the permanence and future usefulness of The Hague court. ═══ Baron Hengelmüller presented his new credentials as Ambassador from Austria-Hungary to the President. ═══ The programme for the New Year's Day reception at the White House was made public. ═══ The case of the New-York Building Loan Banking Association was practically settled by the appointment of a referee.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and higher. ═══ A portrait painter dropped dead while on his way to his home, where friends had gathered to celebrate the thirty-fourth anniversary of his wedding. ═══ An executive committee was appointed at a Merchants' Association meeting to fight the abuses in city transportation. ═══ Brothers of the insane man who attacked Waldorf guests took him to a sanatorium from Bellevue; they said overstudy for entrance into Harvard made him demented. ═══ Dr. Austin Flint, jr., said that Cornelius Vanderbilt was so well that no more bulletins regarding his condition would be issued. ═══ An autopsy showed that the death of an artist's wife in Roosevelt Hospital was due to mercurial poisoning; the police were looking for the husband. ═══ Policemen expected that the new Commissioner, General Greene, would continue the policy of weeding Devery men out of the force. ═══ The Cloth Hat Makers' Union denounced the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen for electing President Roosevelt a member of their organization. ═══ Coal dealers said that there would be a decrease in the output at the mines on account of the holiday celebrations of the miners.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair, continued cold. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 28 degrees; lowest, 19 degrees.

"WHAT 'TWAS ALL ABOUT."

How many Little Peterkins there may be wondering what the Venezuelan trouble was or is all about we know not. Surely there has been sufficient explanation of the case. If fault there be in such explanation, indeed, it is probable that it has been too profuse, likewise diffuse, so that the mind has been bewildered with too many words and has failed to catch the essential grains of truth amid the storm of chaff. It may therefore be pertinent and profitable to recall a few definite details of the controversy immediately preceding the practical declaration of war by the European powers. It was on December 8 that the British Minister presented his government's final demand upon Venezuela. Speaking of the British claims, of which settlement was asked, Mr. Haggard said:

> These claims include all well founded claims which have arisen in consequence of the last civil war and previous civil wars, and of the ill treatment and imprisonment of British subjects, and they also include an arrangement for the foreign debt. I have asked Venezuela to make a declaration that she recognizes in principle the justness of the claims, that she will immediately make compensation in navigation cases and the cases above mentioned, and in those wherein British subjects have been unjustly imprisoned and ill treated, and that in respect to other claims she will accept the decision of a mixed commission as to the amount and guarantee which should be given for their payment. I have also expressed the hope that Venezuela will defer to these demands and will not oblige his majesty's government to take steps to obtain satisfaction.

The German Chargé d'Affaires at the same time addressed the Venezuelan Government in these terms:

> The Imperial German Government has been duly informed of Venezuela's refusal of its demands relative to the payment of German claims arising out of the civil wars of 1898 and 1900, and of Venezuela's arguments. The imperial government, after a re-examination of the case, does not consider the arguments satisfactory. Venezuela's argument, that owing to the internal legislation of the country it is impossible diplomatically to arrange the claims of the foreigners arising out of the wars, is not in conformity with international law. . . . The imperial government, therefore, believes itself obliged to contribute in a definite manner to their immediate satisfaction. I am instructed to pray Venezuela to satisfy without delay the German credits, which amount to 1,718,815 bolivars 67 centavos.
>
> Furthermore, the manner in which the German claims consequent on the present civil war were treated led the imperial government to think that the other claims of its subjects are also in need of support. To arrive at a just conclusion, therefore, the German claims consequent on the present civil war, and the credits of the German houses occasioned by the construction of a slaughter house in Caracas, and the amount due for the Great Venezuelan Railway, must be considered in the same light. I am ordered to ask Venezuela to make a declaration immediately that it recognizes in principle the correctness of the demands, and is willing to accept the decision of a mixed commission, with the object of having them determined and assured in all details. The imperial government hopes that the republic will satisfy the just demands of Germany and will not oblige the imperial government to enforce their satisfaction.

The Venezuelan Government met these demands with direct refusals; and thereupon the ministers withdrew from Venezuelan soil, and the blockade and bombardment followed.

It will be observed that, with the exception of the one German demand for immediate payment of a special claim of 1,718,815 bolivars, or about $343,763, the proposal was that all claims should be referred to a mixed commission, such as that which was agreed upon between France and Venezuela. That was reasonable, and was indeed practically what is now to be done in the arbitration proceedings. It would seem that Venezuela might have done well to accede to that demand. But on the other hand it is essential to observe that the powers required, as prerequisite to such submission to a tribunal, that Venezuela should at once "recognize in principle the justness of the claims." To that Venezuela demurred, and not without reason. It may be that all the claims are just in principle. It is highly probable that most of them are. Nevertheless, it did seem arbitrary to require Venezuela to admit the fact offhand. It was much like asking an accused person to plead guilty and leave nothing for the court to do but to determine the magnitude of the sentence. In cases of arbitration of claims the practice has been to determine first the validity of the claims and afterward to fix their amount. That was the course pursued in the British case against the United States over the seizure of her sealers in Behring Sea, and in our more recent case against Russia for seizure of our sealers, and in Germany's case against the United States and Great Britain for damages in Samoa.

Apparently that is the course now to be pursued in the trial before the tribunal at The Hague. The validity and the amount of the claims are both to be arbitrated. The one exception may be the German claim of $343,763 already referred to. It is now explained, however, that that claim may be much smaller than the figures quoted, and that it is one the validity of which has been passed upon by Venezuelan courts and is fully acknowledged by the Venezuelan Government. If that be true it is not unreasonable to expect Venezuela to pay it promptly and before the other claims are submitted to arbitration. It ought to be possible for President Castro to do that. He has for some time been in sore straits, literally menaced at once by "fightings within and foes without," and the resources of his treasury have been considerably drained. But Venezuela cannot be so nearly bankrupt as to be unable to raise even so much as several hundred thousand dollars to redeem her honor and to put herself upon a basis of approved credit before the international tribunal which is to adjudicate her differences with foreign powers.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY PROPOSALS.

There are rumors of possible opposition to the ratification of the Cuban reciprocity treaty. This will, we are told, come from those interested in a single United States industry, to wit, beet sugar making, and will be based upon the supposed injury to that industry which such reciprocity will effect. We have already and frequently cited the expert testimony of one of the leaders of that industry, to the effect that it would not be injured by reciprocity or even by absolute free trade in competing commodities. We may add that a recent report reveals the interesting fact that at least one of the prominent establishments in that industry has this year been able to pay 25 per cent dividends, a fact which seems to indicate that it might manage to exist profitably with a trifle less protection than it now receives.

But there are others. The United States grows other things than beets, and manufactures other things than sugar. Many of these other things it sells to Cuba. It does not sell them to that island in as large quantities as it should, or as Cuba would like it to. That is partly because the Cuban tariff is so high as to be a barrier against some of them, and partly because other countries, such as Great Britain and Germany, are able to undersell us. In considering the reciprocity question, therefore, it will be well to consider not only the continued prosperity of an industry which has boasted that its prosperity is secure against all possible tariff changes, but also the prosperity of numerous other industries, agricultural and manufacturing, which are in pressing need of enlarged markets.

There is wheat, for example. We are selling Cuba some $2,000,000 worth a year. Would it not be worth while, and would it not be profitable to us, to have the present high Cuban tariff thereon reduced one-fifth in our exclusive favor? There are meats of various kinds. Cuba now buys nearly $6,000,000 worth a year from us. Might not a 20 per cent reduction of tariff rates, specially to them, be advantageous to our cattle and hog raisers? There is coal. We sell Cuba $1,000,000 worth a year. It used to be on the free list, but a few months ago Cuba put on a tariff. Might it not be a good thing for us to have that tariff materially reduced? Here are a few other items: Corn, $[illegible]17,000; cattle, $1,250,000; cotton goods, $800,000; eggs, $477,000; iron and steel, $3,600,000; leather goods, $465,000; mineral oil, $575,000; milk, $406,000; vegetables, $605,000; lumber and woodenware, $1,500,000. We might continue the list much further.

These are all great United States industries, touching agriculture and manufactures more closely and at many more points than does the single one of beet sugar. In many of them American trade is suffering seriously from European and other competition. In every one of them there should be an extension of our trade, and might be under a tariff reduced in our exclusive favor. Such reduction of tariff rates to the extent of from 20 to 40 per cent Cuba now offers us in return for a reduction of our tariff of only 20 per cent. Surely such an offer is worthy of acceptance. There is no proof, there is no considerable indication, that anything in the scheme would prove detrimental to a single United States industry—though even if it should bear hardly upon one or two it might still be commended and approved on the wise principle that the object of government is to secure the greatest good for the greatest number. It is as certain as anything can be in such matters that it would greatly benefit a number of important and widespread industries.

HEAD OF THE ARMY AND WEST POINT.

The list of general officers of the United States Army will be greatly changed in the year 1903 because of retirements for age. Major Generals R. P. Hughes and G. W. Davis will retire on April 5, Lieutenant General Miles will reach the age limit on August 8 and Brigadier General M. I. Ludington will retire on July 4. General Corbin in his address before the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce said, without reservation and with a degree of certainty which gave the statement official form, that there would be no "jumping" when the office now occupied by General Miles became vacant, and that after the brief service of General Young as commanding general the place would go to Major General Adna R. Chaffee. Thus the highest place in the military service of the country will again be held by a man who did not gain his military education at West Point.

The Military Academy is entitled to all the praise it has received, and the fact that it will be architecturally improved and its various departments made adequate to the increased demands is a source of pride to the American people. But it will be remembered also that West Point has not given us all the good officers. General Young, who will succeed General Miles, entered the service of his country as a private in a Pennsylvania volunteer regiment in 1861. General Chaffee began his military career as a private in the 6th United States Cavalry in the first year of the Civil War, and Major General MacArthur saw service for the first time as a lieutenant in a Wisconsin regiment. So the list might be extended far down the line. Only eight of the generals were graduated at West Point. These are Grant, Bell, G. B. Davis, Bates, Gillespie, Crozier, Carter and Bliss, and until some of the brigadiers are advanced there will be no Military Academy man on the list of major generals, and the head of the military establishment under the President, either as commanding general or as chief of staff, will be a man from the ranks, a living proof of American adaptability.

AMAZING ADVENTURERS.

In few of the fascinating stories of "The Arabian Nights" are there tales more bewildering than the authentic accounts of the operations of the Humberts, who succeeded in borrowing millions of francs from the shrewdest money lenders in France and elsewhere upon the Continent of Europe. These big loans were obtained solely by means of the ingenious fabrications of the swindlers concerning a colossal fortune which never existed. It was entirely mythical, like the riches of the Count of Monte Cristo. The Humberts fled to Spain when the bubble burst.

After a tedious delay, for which it is not easy to account, they were arrested in Madrid, where they had sought refuge. Who can explain why they were not discovered and taken into custody in the Spanish capital long ago? However, they are now back in Paris, or on the way there, and as the French laws against swindling are extremely severe, and French prosecutions of men or women guilty of gigantic frauds are proverbially relentless, it is likely to go hard with the Humberts. But their peculiar careers have been as astonishing as were those of the celebrated adventurers Cagliostro and Casanova in the eighteenth century.

TEARING DOWN CHURCHES.

For more than ninety years the famous Park Street Church, at the corner of Tremont-st., close to the gilded dome of the Massachusetts State House, and only a few steps from the elms of the famous Common and the waters of the beloved Frog Pond, has brought to mind the honored memories of ancestral Boston. The property has now been sold for $1,250,000, and a skyscraper office building will speedily efface every recollection of the old meeting house, in which so many sermons have been preached since the nineteenth century was in its swaddling clothes. Like the Broadway Tabernacle in Manhattan, it must pass away. To consider practical matters of business investment, it may not be out of place to mention that the two celebrated church properties in New-York and in Boston have been sold for amounts not far apart. In each instance a religious landmark of note is to give way before the almost irresistible onset of business enterprise.

New-York, however, may count with confidence upon the steadfastness of at least three impregnable barriers against the strongest assaults of commercialism. Old Trinity and St. Paul's and St. John's will not be sacrificed. They will abide and remain in the face of every endeavor to sweep them away. It is well that they should stand for centuries. The rebuilding of Manhattan should be turned aside from those stately and dignified memorials and monuments of the past.

THE BED OF THE TIBER.

The stupendous triumphs of English engineering in Egypt at Assiout and Assouan suggest that work far less difficult in diverting the waters of the Tiber within the territory of the Eternal City might lead to the disclosure of treasures of ancient art over which every civilized nation would rejoice. It is the generally accepted belief of archæologists, historians and artists that whenever Rome was besieged and captured many notable works in marble and bronze and precious metals, and no small number of the other achievements of cunning artificers, were cast into the yellow stream which was breasted so gallantly by brave Horatius, the captain of the gate.

If the bed of Father Tiber is ever thoroughly explored, as it should be, the discoveries may rank in value and significance within some comparative approach to the ever memorable "finds" in the last century in the Troad, in Mycenæ, in the Nile Valley, in storied Crete and in Cyprus.

SEVEN CAR ELEVATED TRAINS.

Mr. Skitt told the Mayor the other day that it is impossible to run more trains during rush hours than is done at present, but that when the elevated railway company has rolling stock enough to have six cars in a train everything will be lovely. With the first of these two propositions perhaps there can be no dispute. The other needs to be taken with a grain of salt. Mr. Skitt does not expect the full complement of cars before April, which, in view of established precedents, probably means next fall or winter. "Man never is, but always to be, blessed," says Pope. The policy of increasing the length of trains is a good one, but the Manhattan company does not carry it far enough. While it retained the antiquated steam system it was hampered by the limited power of its locomotives. The "multiple unit" system of electric traction makes indefinite extension feasible. If, therefore, the elevated company would put seven or eight cars into each train during rush hours it would encounter no technical obstacle, though, of course, it would be under the necessity of ordering more rolling stock and elongating its station platforms again. It would then be able to treat its passengers with some degree of decency.

It is not to be expected, however, that the Manhattan company will view this proposition with favor. That corporation has been disgracefully slow to initiate reforms which it was manifestly good financial policy to undertake. It waited until other large cities adopted electricity before it decided to try it. There was needless delay in carrying out the new programme when the latter was once approved. There has been constant disappointment and failure to keep promises. The plight in which the company found itself during the recent ice storms is only one illustration of its general style of procedure. Even to-day, with its attractive electric service, it is throwing away profitable business and driving to the surface lines traffic that it ought to retain. For this reason it is practically hopeless to expect the company voluntarily to take the initial steps in a seven car train service. Intervention by the State Railway Commission will probably be needed to secure the relief which the public needs.

The holiday vacations of the miners make many a hearth and home cold and cheerless.

A few weeks ago the British Education bill and the German Tariff bill held the centre of the stage in foreign news. They have now been enacted almost without public observation or record on this side of the Atlantic, being hidden behind the more sensational Venezuelan embroilment. Thus the moon sometimes eclipses the sun.

Graham Bell denies that he has actually invented a flying machine, but admits that he has studied the subject and that he has great faith in the possibilities of the aeroplane, as represented by the kite. All of that was known before. It looks as if he had accomplished one new thing, though. An airship of the type he has in mind is liable to descend far more precipitately than a gasbag like that of Santos-Dumont if anything goes wrong with the propelling machinery. Professor Bell thinks that he has found a method of arranging the surfaces in a kite or a flying machine so that it will fall gently. Well, if there are going to be airships, that is just the way they ought to come down. The world has not the same use for a safety device of this sort that it has for automatic catches on elevators, but it will thank the man who invents one just the same.

Cold waves do not always materialize just on time. All the same, we are having some good old fashioned winter weather.

Substantial additions will be made to the United States Navy next year. The battleships Ohio and Missouri and the protected cruisers Denver, Des Moines, Chattanooga, Galveston, Tacoma and Cleveland are all well under way, and most of these naval vessels will probably be completed and placed in commission within the year.

It has been a singular feature of this holiday time that the difficulty in hiring men to clear off snow or for odd jobs of any kind has been almost insurmountable—far worse than in previous years. The ranks of the unemployed in New-York are unusually small, and the opportunities for getting free meals, free shelter and free clothes have been so extensive this month that the seekers of real work at fair compensation have been comparatively few and far between.

The poet of "The Springfield Republican" has produced a pastoral on "Snow as the Poor Man's Manure" which puts the author of "Beautiful Snow" entirely out of the running.

Poor Devery is degenerating in these piping times of enforced absence from the public service. He used to be a strenuous policeman, able to dominate any crowd, but now when he gets caught in a street jam he has to get a policeman to lead him "out like a child."

Uncle Sam may have to stencil on his flag one of these days under "E Pluribus Unum," "Not "responsible for the debts or the conduct of wild-"cat American nations or any other." Spread out on a pennon hung across the lower hinge of the eagle's beak, it ought to have the force of a legal and valid annunciation, defining our attitude in these relations without ambiguity for all time to come.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

That famous restaurant the Maison Dorée has closed its doors forever. It was almost the last of the renowned houses of entertainment that formed one of the most distinctive features of Parisian life during the greater portion of the first half of last century. It was long one of the chosen resorts of all that was famous and elegant, not merely in the French capital, but in Europe. The proprietors of these houses, which were impossible for all but wealthy customers, grew rich; and it is because times have changed, and it is no longer customary to dine so luxuriously, that the Maison Dorée has had to put up the shutters. The diner who now spends 20 francs upon his dinner, and considers himself rather extravagant, would, in the days of the Second Empire, have paid 100, and thought he was a hero. It was not for nothing that the neighboring Café Riche was so called. That was the name of its owner, and when the Maison Dorée belonged to M. Hardy, the wits used to say that one must be très riche pour diner chez Hardy, et très hardi pour diner chez Riche.

His Fearful Blunder.—"Where are you going in such a hurry, Gadsby?"
"Anywhere, to get out of town till it blows over."
"Till what blows over?"
"Hasn't anybody told you? I got my Christmas things mixed, and sent to Aunt Rachel, who lives next door to us, a shaving set I had intended for my nephew."
"That was awkward, but you can explain it."
"No, I can't. That's the worst of it. Aunt Rachel has a good deal more beard than the nephew has."—(Chicago Tribune.

While a jury was being impanelled in Circuit Court, in Washington, D. C., recently, one of the talesmen asked to be excused from serving on the ground that he suffered from deafness.

"Can you hear what I am saying?" Chief Justice Bingham, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, who was on the bench, softly inquired.

"Yes, sir," promptly replied the citizen.

"How does the deafness affect you, then?" the Chief Justice desired to know.

"Why, your honor," the citizen explained, "I can't hear at all with my left ear."

The Chief Justice smiled. "I suppose," he said, after a pause, "that under the circumstances you would be able to hear only one side of a case."

The talesman was excused.

THE MICROBE OF SLOTH.

By One Who Has Got It Badly.

"I for long had believed that, concerning my case,
There existed much popular haziness;
I for years had felt sure it was grossly unfair
To regard as a failing my laziness;
Now, the truth has come out, thanks to good Doctor Stiles,
And 'tis proved how unjust a strong bias is,
For I, if you please, for my idleness scorned,
Have been suffering from unciariasis!

Yes, I by the moralist twitted and spurned,
And bombarded by Tupper's artillery;
And—what is still worse—by the smug Doctor Watts
Made to fill a front place in his pillory;
I, the sluggard, advised to make calls on the ant,
And to heed the monitions of bookworms,
Through the whole of my life I would ask you to note,
Have been preyed on by villanous "hookworms!"

Of course, I've been lazy—who wouldn't be so
Who has known what the "hookworm's" fell trail meant?
Who wouldn't, I ask, who's endured all his life
A confounded six-syllable ailment?
In fact, looking back on the years that have passed,
And the way that to work I've been hounded,
It is not at my idleness I am surprised,
At my diligence 'tis I'm astounded!

But henceforth, let me say, that with work I have done!
I in future shall not do a stroke of it;
And who will dare say that a man in my case
Should be asked to be under the yoke of it?
For seeing we've hospitals now for all ills
From consumption to elephantiasis,
I with confidence wait for the founding of homes
For the treatment of unciariasis.

And to one of these havens of rest let me hope,
That, abused and mistrusted no longer,
I may shortly retire, since no claim than my own
Can be fairly regarded as stronger,
And there, by a generous public maintained,
I will strive, with a grateful persistence,
To do even less than I've done in the past
Till the end of my idle existence.
—(London Truth.

A physician is bringing out a book of "Biographic Clinics," in which he undertakes to explain the characteristics of men of genius by their maladies. Carlyle, Browning, De Quincey, Darwin and Huxley, he explains on the score of "eye strain," to which nowadays almost everything from nervous breakdown to consumption is attributed. How fortunate that a good oculist did not get at these men and deprive us of "Sartor Resartus," "The Ring and the Book," the "Opium Eater," "The Descent of Man" and "Evolution and Ethics"! It is painful to think of genius being snuffed out by a pair of spectacles.

School.—The boy was going away to school, full of high hope.
"I shall make the football team and color two pipes the first year!" he said bravely.
His mother kissed him and wept. His father wrung his hand in silence.
They were too full to speak then.
But when he was gone, and they were calmer, they talked together of him, and prayed that his ambition might not carry him beyond his strength.
—(Life.

One of the many curious customs which mark the visits of judges to provincial assizes of England is that observed at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Mayor always makes the following speech to the judges on circuit:

"My lords, we have to congratulate you upon having completed your labors in this ancient town, and have also to inform you that you travel hence to Carlisle, through border country, much and often infested by the Scots. We therefore present each of your lordships with a piece of money to buy therewith a dagger to defend yourselves."

Then the Mayor produces two ancient coins, a jacobus and a carolus. The former he presents to the senior and the latter to the junior judge. Apparently it is intended that the senior judge shall purchase a dagger twice the size of that purchased by the junior judge.

A Severe Wood Famine.—The wood famine has become so severe that when a young man goes to see his girl he has to take an armload of wood with him, and when it is burned he must either leave or by staying take chances of freezing.—(Paris (Mo.) Mercury.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Dec. 27 (Special).—President Roosevelt is enjoying a genuine rest from office work in the holidays, and will continue to avoid his desk as much as possible until Congress reassembles on January 5. He had a long horseback ride in the country this morning with Mrs. Roosevelt, who braved the piercing cold winds to accompany him. His only official act to-day was to receive the Austrian Ambassador.

The following programme for the New Year's reception has been issued:

11 a. m.—The members of the Cabinet; the Diplomatic Corps.

11:20 a. m.—The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States; the Judges of the United States Court of Claims; the Judges of the Court of Appeals; the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; ex-Cabinet members and ex-ministers of the United States.

11:30 a. m.—Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress; the Commissioners and judicial officers of the District of Columbia.

11:45 a. m.—Officers of the army; officers of the navy; officers of the marine corps; commanding general and general staff of the militia of the District of Columbia.

12:15 p. m.—Assistant secretaries of departments; the Solicitor General; Assistant Attorneys General; Assistant Postmasters General; the Treasurer of the United States; the Controller of the Currency; the Commissioner of Patents; the Commissioner of Pensions; the Interstate Commerce Commission; the Librarian of Congress; the Public Printer; the Commissioner of Labor; the Civil Service Commission; the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries; the Regents and secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; the heads of bureaus in the several departments; the President of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

12:30 p. m.—The Society of the Cincinnati; the Associated Veterans of the War of 1846-'47; the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; the Grand Army of the Republic; the Union Veteran Legion; Union Veterans' Union; Spanish War Veterans; the members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association of the District of Columbia.

1 p. m.—Reception of citizens.

Adjutant General Corbin and Assistant Secretary Darling to-day issued the customary orders requiring all officers of the army, navy and marine corps to assemble in full uniform on New Year's Day at their respective headquarters, and proceed thence to pay their respects to the President.

The President's party will receive in the Blue Room, as in the past, although the room is not yet completed. According to the plans approved, the guests, as usual, will enter the mansion from the north portico. They will proceed past the President in the Blue Room and on into the East Room. From there they will descend the new flight of stone stairs to the basement floor, and depart through the new east terrace. At the evening receptions, later on, the terrace extension will be used both for entrance and exit. The reason for the plan adopted for next Thursday is that guests keep on their wraps, and so do not have to leave the house by the entrance where the cloakrooms are located.

The usual diplomatic breakfast will follow at noon at the home of the Secretary of State.

Mrs. Shaw, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury; Mrs. Payne, wife of the Postmaster General; Mrs. Knox, wife of the Attorney General, and Miss Wilson, daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture, will receive in the afternoon. The hours generally selected are from 3 to 5 o'clock. Neither Mrs. Root nor Mrs. Hitchcock, both of whom are in mourning, will receive.

THE CABINET.

Washington, Dec. 27 (Special).—The Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne gave a dinner to-night. Their guests included the Belgian Minister and Baroness Moncheur, the chargé d'affaires of the French Embassy, and Mme. de Margerie, Count Quadt, first secretary of the German Embassy; the military attaché of the French Embassy, and Mme. Vignal, Miss Patten, Miss McKenna, Major MacVeagh, Colonel Samuel Reber and Mr. Thaw.

Secretary Moody, with Mrs. Dewey, wife of the Admiral of the Navy, will receive the officers of the navy and Marine Corps and of the army, as well as their other friends, on New Year's Day, from 1 until 4 o'clock at No. 1,747 Rhode Island-ave., the home of Mrs. Dewey. Women are not expected at the reception. This will be the first time Mrs. Dewey has formally entertained in the house given to Admiral Dewey by the people.

Secretary Root has returned from New-York, and was at the War Department to-day.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, Dec. 27 (Special).—The date of the marriage of Miss Martha Hoy to Pierre Rogestvensky will be decided next week on the arrival here of the pastor of the Greek Church, who will officiate at the ceremony. The marriage, which will take place at noon at the home of Captain and Mrs. Hoy in Connecticut-ave., will be on Tuesday, January 21, or Wednesday, January 22, to suit the convenience of the pastor. Mr. Rogestvensky has taken a house at Chevy Chase, where he and his bride will live this winter, and in the spring they will go abroad.

The Italian Ambassador and Signora Mayor des Planches have dinner invitations out for Mondays, December 29 and January 5. The latter will be followed by a reception to the Diplomatic Corps, to which also a number of people in society have been invited.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

To Christmas succeeds the New Year, and this week will still be devoted to Yuletide festivities. The latter hardly end until Twelfth Night, still celebrated by the Century Club with such witty revelry. Christmas was as merry as possible. The snow, although it prevented the fox hunt at Meadow Brook and some of the outdoor sports, was hailed as a harbinger of good times to come. In New-York the festival was celebrated more as a religious and family affair than as an occasion for social entertaining. The young people have had it all their own way, and Christmas trees and theatre parties and dances have been numerous. To-morrow Mrs. Charles Dickey and Mrs. Benjamin Wells will have a large children's dance at Sherry's. On Tuesday last William Havemeyer gave a dance for his sons, who were home from college. The boys and girls are being feted and amused and entertained, and will be until the ill fated day when they are called back to their studies.

Tuxedo has had an extremely gay week. There have been the tennis playing and the numerous house parties, James Henry Smith and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard being among the chief entertainers. The New Year's ball there will be the incident of the present week, and Meadow Brook, which has been gay enough to satisfy any one, will also have a large dance at the club on Wednesday evening. Ardsley will celebrate informally.

One of the largest house parties now going on is that given by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, at Biltmore. There will be a succession of guests each week until the end of January. Mrs. Richard Gambrill started for Biltmore on Friday. She will remain there over the new year. Mrs. W. Seward Webb has another house party at Shelburne Farms, and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman have been entertaining at Arden, while Mr. and Mrs. James Cross have had friends at Newfoundland, and Mr and Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant have celebrated a jolly Christmas at Tranquillity.

Although there has been a lack of large dances in town, the suburbs and towns adjacent and the neighboring cities have all had a number of such entertainments. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown, in Baltimore, gave a ball last week, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer will have one in Philadelphia on New Year's eve, and a New Year's reception to follow the next day. At Morristown there was a junior assembly on Friday evening, and there will be a dance given on Wednesday evening again, and 1903 will be welcomed with much festivity at the Palmetto Club at Aiken.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry have cards out for a musical on January 8. They will also give a ball on January 30. Mrs. Burke Roche has something on the tapis which will be announced this coming week. At the end of January Mrs. Stanford White will give a dance.

Miss Callender and Miss De Forest have sent out cards for their Sunday musicals, which will begin a week from to-day. These will be much enjoyed this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould have a large house party at Georgian Court this week end. The guest of honor is Dr. Lorenz, the famous Vienna specialist. Mr. and Mrs. Gould will entertain during the rest of the holidays.

Miss Leary has cards out for Tuesdays in January. There will be music, and the artists will be from the Metropolitan Opera. On January 13 Journet, Salignac and Heathe Gregory will sing.

The next meeting of the Amusement Club will take place on Wednesday. The patronesses are Mrs. W. Wilson Drake, Mrs. Douglas Campbell and Mrs. Franklyn B. Lord. The Neighborhood Club will have its second meeting next week, and on January 8 the Thursday Evening Club will meet at the home of Mrs. John Hone.

Mrs. August P. Montant has cards out for two dinners for Miss Adele Montant on January 5 and 6, at No. 39 West Twenty-first-st.

Mrs. Stanley Mortimer will give a theatre party, followed by a supper, on Wednesday evening, for her niece, Miss Eleanor Roosevelt. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer will sail the first week in January.

John T. Atterbury, of No. 13 West Forty-ninth-st., will give a dinner dance for his daughters, the Misses Josephine and Mary B. Atterbury, at Sherry's, on January 7. On January 8 Mr. and Mrs. James L. Barclay will have a dance for Miss Adelaide Barclay, also at Sherry's.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall P. Keene, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Smith Hadden have been among those who have been giving house parties at Hempstead.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery have cards out for a dinner, on January 8, at their home, No. 5 East Sixty-eighth-st. Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond will give a cotton dinner on the same evening to celebrate the first anniversary of their wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, who had a family dinner on Christmas Day at their Fifth-ave. home, will sail shortly after the new year for Europe.

The second series of the Bagby musical mornings will begin on January 5. Mme. Nordica is to sing at one of the performances.

There are a number of New-Yorkers in the South for the Christmas holidays. Mrs. Richard Irvin is in Baltimore staying with relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones are at Airlie, in North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Maclay Bull have gone to Augusta for a fortnight. Colonel Oliver H. Payne is in the South, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, jr., are at their shooting box in Georgia.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Burton Harrison have taken a large party to Canada for New Year's. They will be absent about a fortnight.

The engagements of the week include that of Miss Eva Barbey, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henri I. Barbey, to the Baron de Neuflize; that of P. Stuyvesant Pillot and Miss Gertrude Hubbard Grossman, the granddaughter of Mrs. Gardiner Hubbard, of Washington, and of Miss Edith Cushing, the daughter of the late Thomas Cushing to J. Blair Fairchild, of Boston. Mr. Fairchild is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fairchild, and he is private secretary to Lloyd Griscom, now Minister to Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Collier will give a dinner on January 25 in honor of Mrs. Astor. It will be followed by a musical.

Mrs. Herbert Parsons, who was Miss Emeline Coe, will give a reception on Wednesday for Miss Rosalie Coe Campbell, her daughter, at her home, No. 148 Madison-ave.

Mrs. Abercrombie and Miss Osgood will have a card party at their home, No. 25 Madison Square North, on January 9.

Mrs. Stanford White gives a dance on Tuesday evening at her home in Gramercy Park for her niece, Miss Isabelle Wetherill, who has made her debut this season.

The Tuesday Evening Skating Club is one of the latest social organizations. It will meet on Tuesdays in January and February at the homes of different members. The skating will, of course, be at the St. Nicholas Rink, and the meetings will be for supper afterward. The first meeting will be on the afternoon of January 3, when Miss Alice Howland will give a luncheon for the club. Among those who will entertain at suppers will be Miss Elsie Van Kirk, Mrs. Theodorus Bailey, Mrs. Eugene Parsons, Mrs. Dudley F. Phelps, jr., Miss Katherine Whiting and John Franklin Alexander.

Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson Clark will give a cotillon to-morrow evening at Dodworth's for their daughters, Miss Catherine Clark and Miss Elizabeth W. Clark, the latter being a debutante.

The second dance of the Cinderella Cotillons will take place on Tuesday. There will be informal dancing until midnight, when supper will be served. After supper Henry K. White, jr., will lead the cotillon. There will be some pretty and seasonable favors. The other dates for the Cinderellas will be January 20, February 19 and April 14.

The dance already mentioned to take place at Sherry's for children to-morrow afternoon will be under the supervision of Miss Adeline King Robinson. The young people are members of her dancing classes.

The third Fortnightly dance under the patronage of Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield will take place on Tuesday at the Waldorf-Astoria. There will also be a Neighborhood Cotillon at Dodworth's.

Among the entertainments on Wednesday will be the first of two receptions given by Mrs. Charles H. Wilmerding and Mrs. John Christopher Wilmerding, at No. 48 East Twenty-sixth-st. In the evening the dancing class for young people arranged by Mrs. David Dows will meet at Sherry's.

Mrs. Gardiner Sherman gives the first of four receptions for Miss Jessie Sherman at the Buckingham Hotel on New Year's Day.

On Friday there will be a second meeting of the first Friday Cotillon, and among the "at homes" will be those given by Mrs. Ruben Wing Howes, No. 40 West Ninth-st.; Mrs. Charles Lea and Miss Marjorie Lea, at No. 1 Washington Square.

A series of musical teas will be given by Mrs. K. J. Collins at the Garret Smith studio, No. 142 East Thirty-third-st. The dates are January 15, 22 and 29. The first will be devoted to French music. Raoul Pugno, the French pianist, will make his last appearance on this occasion before sailing for Europe. Bogea Oumiroff will sing Russian songs at the second concert. At the third one Mme. Adrienne Remenyi will sing Hungarian folksongs. A novel feature of these entertainments will be the national teas served by Sherry.

The first of the Metropolitan dances for young people not out was given last night in the annex of the Metropolitan Club. It began at 9 o'clock and ended at midnight, when supper was served. The guests were received by Mrs. Douglas Robinson, jr., Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly. The other patronesses of the class are Mrs. Alfred Chapin, Mrs. E. H. Harriman and Mrs. Street. Chalmers Wood, jr., led the cotillon, dancing with Miss Susan Street. The favors were of a Christmas nature.

Last evening at Delmonico's a second Saturday evening dance was given. Mrs. John Clarkson Jay, Mrs. W. W. Hoppin and Mrs. J. J. Higginson received the guests. The cotillon was led by Russell Landale, and the favors consisted of woollen stockings, tied with red ribbons, for the women, and woollen mittens for the men. These favors after the dance were sent to a branch of the Children's Aid Society, an institution in which Mrs. Philip Sands, the founder of the class, has been interested for a number of years.

Among the guests at Chatsworth, N. J., are the Countess de Castellane, who is staying with the Marquis de Talleyrand-Perigord, and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis.

Francis Sherwood Kinney and Miss Kinney will give a musical on Wednesday morning, January 7, at their home, No. 18 West Fifty-fourth-st.

Mrs. Walter Crosby, whose daughter Nina is engaged to James B. Eustis, returns soon from Colorado Springs, where she has been living for several years.

Mrs. A. Holland Forbes will give a musical on January 8 at her home, No. 67 East Fifty-fifth-st. She will receive on Thursdays in January.

Mr. and Mrs. Heth Lorton have returned from their honeymoon, and have sent out cards for Mondays in January at the Buckingham Hotel.

Mrs. D. Parker Morgan will be at home during the season on Tuesdays in the Heavenly Rest rectory, No. 3 East Forty-fifth-st.