Amusements.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DESIGN—10—8—Annual Exhibition.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:10—The Ninety and Nine.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—The Christian.
BELASCO THEATRE—2—8—The Darling of the Gods.
BIJOU THEATRE—2—8:15—The Mocking Bird.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2—8—The Silver Slipper.
CARNEGIE HALL—2:30—Concert—8:15—Philharmonic Society.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—A Chinese Honeymoon.
CRITERION THEATRE—2:15—8:15—The Cavalier.
DALY'S THEATRE—2:15—8:15—The Billionaire.
EDEN MUSEE—2—8—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—2:15—8:25—Imprudence.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—2—8—Jim Bludso.
GARDEN THEATRE—1:45—7:45—Hamlet.
GARRICK THEATRE—2:15—8:20—The Crossways.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—2—8:15—The Night of the Party.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2—8—Julius Cæsar.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—2—8:20—Das Grosse Licht.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—2:15—8:15—The Altar of Friendship.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—9 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.—New-York Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2:30—8:30—Gretna Green.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—2—8—Mary of Magdala.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—2—Lohengrin—8—Rigoletto.
MURRAY HILL—2—8—School for Scandal.
NEW SAVOY—2:15—8:15—The Girl with the Green Eyes.
NEW-YORK—2:15—8:15—When Johnny Comes Marching Home.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
PRINCESS THEATRE—2—8:30—Heidelberg.
PROCTOR'S THEATRE—Vaudeville.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—8:15—Hockey Match.
VICTORIA—2—8:15—The Eternal City.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—2:15—8:15—The Sultan of Sulu.
WEST END THEATRE—2—8—Show Girl.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1903.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was not in session. ═══ House: The day was devoted to private pension legislation, 144 bills being passed.

FOREIGN.—The reply of President Castro to the latest proposals of the powers has been received in London and Berlin, and is declared to be highly satisfactory to the British and German governments. ═══ Alfred Beit, the South African mining millionaire, suffered an apoplectic stroke at Johannesburg, and was reported to be dying. ═══ Philip Burtt, general traffic manager of the Northeastern Railway, spoke before the Railway Institute of York on his observations of railway methods in America. ═══ The twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of King Victor Emmanuel II was observed by a great pilgrimage to his tomb in the Pantheon in Rome. ═══ Baron Pirbright died in England.

DOMESTIC.—Some friction was manifested between the administration and members of Congress over anti-trust bills. ═══ It was decided at the Cabinet meeting that the resignation of Mrs. Cox, the colored postmistress at Indianola, Miss., should not be accepted. ═══ Michigan beet sugar men decided to await the report of the Foreign Relations Committee before taking action regarding the Cuban reciprocity treaty. ═══ The Civil Service Commission of this State made a change in the rate governing the reinstatement of employes. ═══ Severe cold was reported from the northern part of this State. ═══ Brigadier General Gobin, of the Pennsylvania National Guard, was the principal witness before the Strike Arbitration Commission; General Wilson presided, as Judge Gray, chairman of the commission, was slightly ill. ═══ Ex-Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania died at his home, in Bellefonte, that State. ═══ The profit sharing proposition made to its employes by the American Window Glass Company three years ago was abandoned because of the inability of the employes to fulfil the conditions.

CITY.—Stocks were active and generally higher. ═══ Senator Platt declared that the attitude of Messrs. Brown, Brackett and Elsberg would make little difference in the vote on his re-election, and that they might find themselves "outside the breastworks." ═══ A letter from Godfrey Hunter, jr., was made public by a friend, in which Mr. Hunter said he shot Fitzgerald, in Guatemala, in self-defence. ═══ It was announced that all litigation on the Rogers will had ended, and that between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 would soon go to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. ═══ Inspector Brooks put Captain Langan in immediate charge of a robbery in which two men threw red pepper into a woman's eyes, choked her into insensibility and took money she was about to carry to a bank. ═══ The hiring of a number of men by the Manhattan Railway Company was believed to foreshadow its compliance with the demand for a rush hour schedule from early afternoon to midnight. ═══ The Board of Estimate looked favorably on the plans, changed by Van Wyck's improvement board, for the interior decoration of the new Hall of Records. ═══ It was learned that District Attorney Jerome was seeking to have Richard Canfield indicted for grand larceny, and was looking for evidence that the gambler had fleeced his patrons by "crooked" playing.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Partly cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 21 degrees; lowest, 14.

A GREAT WORK.

It is something of an inspiration to turn from the bitterness provoked by the precipitation upon the country of the question of negro officeholding to the contemplation of that cordial co-operation of North and South for the advancement of civilization, both white and black, which was shown at last night's meeting in Carnegie Hall and at the dinner given by Mr. Robert C. Ogden the night before to the Southern Education Board and the General Education Board. These bodies represent, as was suggested by President Alderman of Tulane University, the union of the idealism and enthusiasm of the South with the conscience, persistence and power of the North for the upraising of the whole nation. The Southern board is an organization formed for work upon the school problem, while the General Board is constituted for financial administration, both proceeding along the lines first marked out by George Peabody. Their purpose is not to assume a permanent burden of supporting schools here and there, but to stand behind local educational movements, encourage them, direct them aright and push them along over the hard places.

This movement is not a giving of alms by the North to the South. Such charity would be resented by a proud people who to-day are making larger sacrifices for the education of both races than the citizens of any other States of the Union. But the South is made up of rural communities where there is little money, and its educational burden is peculiarly heavy, while here is concentrated the wealth of the country drawn from the South as well as the North. Here come the successful Southerners with their money, and it is only fair co-operation that from the centre of the nation's prosperity should go forth effort to help on this work of common interest. The whole country should have better education, but to-day the Southern States are naturally most in need of schools. They have to deal with the ignorant millions of the colored race, and, owing to their impoverished condition after the war and their sparse population, they have been backward in providing adequate white schools. Yet in recent years great interest has been aroused. Men like Governor Montague of Virginia and Governor Aycock of North Carolina have made campaigns on the issue of larger taxation for education, and the crusade has been preached by Southern teachers like Alderman and Dabney and McIver until the whole region is aroused, is consolidating weak districts, improving instruction, building new schools. With proper aid at critical points, such as these boards are giving, the illiteracy which has retarded Southern prosperity, menaced its civilization and been a danger to the whole country will be in due time overcome.

The ambition of these workers for Southern education is extremely practical. It is not to change the statistics of illiteracy and say that everybody can read and write, but to fit the children to be efficient and worthy members of the society in which they belong. So great emphasis is laid on industrial education. The negroes must be taught to work, to be self-respecting and useful members of the community; and the ignorant and neglected white children who are growing up unfitted to do anything are quite as much in need of this training; also the children of the better class of whites, if they are going to make their section prosperous, must learn new methods of farming and how in other callings to meet conditions of success in the modern business world. This insistence on industrial training is not intended for the creation of a servile class of skilled laborers. It is founded on the recognition of the fact that at the base of all high civilization is individual efficiency. The wealthy men of to-day were the handicraftsmen of yesterday. The leaders of thought in this generation are the sons of the successful tillers of the soil in the last.

Industrial training is a means, not an end. It is a necessary step in the development of character and civilization, and it is not going to be confined to the South. What these boards are doing there they are showing us how to do here. President Eliot has recently commented on the shortcomings of our common school system. We are teaching many things without teaching them well or fitting the pupils to be efficient parts of the social machine. There is too much waste of human life, too much educated incompetence. The North will realize it as England is realizing it; and some day the lesson of this national problem which is being worked out in the Southern field—not as a charity, but because there is the greatest present need and opportunity for the common work belonging to us all—will be applied to secure better teaching in every part of the United States, and fit its children to be more capable workers and more intelligent citizens.

THE AQUEDUCT COMMISSION.

The Merchants' Association of this city has been looking into the matter of the delay in completing the new Croton Dam and the Jerome Park Reservoir, and is said to be about to submit to the Mayor a report upon the subject sharply challenging the conduct of the Aqueduct Commission, which has those works in hand, and recommending the radical reorganization of that body. Judgment upon the details of this report must of course await its presentation to the Mayor and its publication. There are, however, some things which can confidently be said upon the subject, report or no report, and which in the interest of the public need to be said.

Chief among these is that there has been entirely too much delay in the doing of the great public works in question, and especially in the completion of the new Croton Dam. Granted that that dam is an enormous structure, and that it is necessary to exercise the utmost care in building it so that it may be secure beyond all possibility of impairment. The latter fact cannot be too strongly emphasized. Still, when all that and all other things are said, it must be added with equal assurance that the dam ought to have been finished long before this, instead of yet being probably several years from completion. We have only to contrast the expedition with which the gigantic Nile dam was constructed to feel a sense of shame at the dilatory work on the Croton.

It would be a harsh and—to them—intolerable reflection upon the estimable gentlemen who compose the Aqueduct Commission to suggest that there was any connection between this delay and the fact that their occupation will be gone and the handsome salaries which they now receive for comparatively little work will cease when the various dams and reservoirs are completed. But certainly it should occur to them that they owe to the city the duty of expediting those works just as much as though their personal pecuniary gain lay in such expedition instead of in delay. They were appointed to office and are paid their salaries not for stretching out their work to the crack of doom, but for hastening it to completion. In current phrase, the Aqueduct Commission should "get a move on" and finish up the work which should have been finished in the last century.

A JUDICIAL EPISODE.

If the time were half a century ago and the place were south of Mason and Dixon's line it is pretty evident that the venue would have to be changed and a peremptory order for pistols and coffee executed forthwith. Among those who occupy portions of the Kings County Courthouse at stated hours are Justices Gaynor and Dickey. The former, who has a great aversion to bad microbes and would sentence every one of them to penal servitude for life, if not to the electric chair, if he could by any means bring them under his jurisdiction, has ordered the outer doors of the courthouse kept open while he is in the building, to the end that the salubrious air of Brooklyn may freely play about its corridors. The latter, who has not been feeling precisely like a two-year-old colt of late, and suspects that pneumonia is trying to reverse him, has ordered the doors kept shut. Each has been obeyed with respectful alacrity by his immediate attendants, and a rapid succession of atmospheric changes has naturally resulted. The moral consequences are yet to be determined, but we fear they may be such as an enlightened community cannot contemplate without a shudder.

The situation is complicated by the fact that the courthouse is the scene of alleged activity on the part of other persons, including a District Attorney, a Sheriff, a Commissioner of Jurors and judges of an inferior court, whose health and comfort are a matter of concern to themselves, and, presumably, also to their families, not to speak of the public at large. Being doubtless restrained by a sense of their subordinate status in the official order, they have heretofore preserved a profound silence, but there is no telling at what moment the old Adam within them may break loose. If they should suddenly discover that they were undergoing a slow process of asphyxiation, or surmise that they were getting full of hostile microbes, they would probably be unable to refrain from taking sides. There are some things which human fortitude cannot endure. We doubt if there is anybody living who, having become conscious of a tickling sensation behind the bridge of his nose, and a cold, damp feeling under his shoulderblades, can accept a draught on the back of his neck without, at least, gesticulating a remonstrance. A sense of ; we may possibly keep his mouth shut, but fidget he must and will, even though he is sure of being arrested on the spot for contempt of court.

It was reported yesterday afternoon that there had been a surrender, but it is more probably an ominous suspension of hostilities. If, therefore, it is permissible for benevolent outsiders to tender their good offices at this critical juncture, we venture to suggest that the learned justices have overlooked a method of procedure which is supported by ample precedents. Why does not one of them issue an injunction and the other promptly dissolve it? Or perhaps some different form of decree which might be unhesitatingly annulled would be more convenient. Courts of co-ordinate jurisdiction are constantly doing that sort of thing, to the great perplexity of benighted laymen, and sometimes to their discontent. In this instance the controversy might be brought no nearer to a settlement by such means, but, after all, that would not be a striking exception to the general rule; and inasmuch as the community is not deeply concerned it might be pleasantly diverted by a play of cross purposes and an indefinite delay.

But, pending the adoption of this plan, which is respectfully proposed in perfect good faith, we are bound to say that one thing troubles us. Has the Kings County Courthouse a janitor? Of course it has. Where, then, is that illustrious creature, and what is he doing in this emergency? Why has not he taken hold of some ears and knocked some heads together before now? In this borough janitors are not accustomed to let the persons committed to their charge have anything to say about being smothered or frozen to death. There are some queer things in Brooklyn, but we had not supposed that there was a degenerate and pusillanimous race of janitors there, and even now we refuse to entertain that hypothesis. This man must be a freak. Having once got the place, there is probably no power in the State or city to oust him; but he ought to know that his docility has caused his brethren to blush with shame.

SEASONABLE.

There are some who like our New-York climate in winter, and there are some who don't. There are many who, whether they like it or not, have to stay here and endure it, and there are many others who are able to get away from it. Both classes will find The Sunday Tribune of to-morrow adapted to their tastes, desires and needs.

Those who want to get away and can do so will find in its pages a veritable gazetteer and guide book of winter resorts from Lakewood to St. Augustine, handsomely illustrated and filled with just such description and details as will best enable them to choose wisely and satisfactorily the place to go to before they set out for it.

Those who don't want to go, or who can't go, will find in the same paper an uncommonly attractive array of special articles, many of them richly illustrated, on a great variety of topics. There will be something to suit every taste and nothing to offend any, and the paper will help the most ardent lover of New-York to enjoy life here all the more, and will infallibly console the discontent of him who wants to get away but can't.

In addition to the numerous special features, of which a detailed account may be found on another page of to-day's paper, there will be the regular departments of literary reviews, social doings, chronicles of sports, domestic interests, juvenilia, humor, miscellany, etc., and, above all, the news of the world, collected with enterprise and edited with discretion. It will be from first to last a seasonable, up to date, all round paper, which nobody can well afford to miss.

GOVERNOR ODELL FOR THE GUARD.

When organized labor took its first stand against the National Guard, and declared that men who responded to the call of the State authorities and at the risk of their lives helped to quell disorder and to protect property were unworthy of membership in trade organizations, The Tribune took sides with the National Guard. On every occasion since then when labor organizations have shown antagonism to the citizen soldiery, the pernicious and un-American position of the labor people has been denounced not only because of the implied defiance of the law, but because the unpatriotic action of the unions cast a shadow of shame on thousands of honest union men who, while loyal to their fellow workmen, are not unconscious of the fact that they are American citizens, and as such cannot array themselves against a recognized and essential State institution.

In his annual message Governor Odell called attention to the stand taken by the labor unions, and spoke of it as "prejudicial to the best interests of the State." While he characterized the discharge of a man from a labor organization because he is a guardsman as "a blow at constitutional government," he called attention also to the fact that employers have discharged men because they were members of the National Guard.

There are no laws by which offending organizations or unpatriotic individuals can be reached, and until new laws are framed their offences must go unpunished. Governor Odell suggests that the matter receive the consideration of the legislature with a view to enacting a law which will make these offences misdemeanors, "and that adequate punishment be provided." Every good citizen will indorse the sentiment, and if the labor unions are really not in sympathy with the down-with-the-National-Guard sentiment, as some of the leaders maintain, they will urge legislation by which the real offenders may be brought to book.

PAYMENTS ON PLEDGES.

Interest rates have declined extensively in recent years. Our savings banks, under admirably conservative and farsighted management, are paying only 3½ per cent interest yearly upon deposits. The trustees feel their responsibility for the safeguarding of the hundreds of millions of dollars of the accumulations of the thrifty and the frugal, and they rightly avoid all risk and pay out only what they feel sure will leave the institutions in absolute security.

It should not be forgotten, however, that no weary round of years has gone by since every savings bank in New-York allowed 6 per cent interest on accounts. Now little over one-half that rate is allotted. Poor people are often compelled by sickness or other misfortunes in their families to pledge a part of their possessions in order to obtain temporary loans in pawnshops. They are fairly entitled to get such loans upon a moderate and reasonable system of charges. But the laws of this State allow pawnbrokers to exact the same rates which they exacted when savings banks were paying 6 per cent on deposits. Under the signs of the three gold balls the legal schedule is still excessively high for property pledged for less than $100 in value, while there is a lower charge for loans on jewels or other goods worth more than $100. Is that a fair method of treatment of the poor?

The pawnbroker runs no risk whatever. He lends only enough upon each pledge to leave him an absolutely certain margin of profit if the borrower sacrifices his property and never repays the loan; and the families of smallest means are compelled to pay higher rates of interest than the reckless and improvident who may put in pawn diamonds or rubies or other gems worth thousands of dollars. Is it equitable or defensible to keep up the pawnshop schedules at the old figures while the rates of interest on savings bank deposits, on mortgages, on bonds and other securities have shrunk so largely? Why should not the legislature take this matter in hand? There should be no action not thoroughly considered and governed by justice and fairness to every one concerned. But what possible apology can any person make for the present table of pawnbrokers' charges?

Claims against South American peoples do not always shrink in the filing. For instance, there is one Old World demand upon Peru now thrust forward obtrusively which amounts to more than $16,000,000. How much could the Lima government afford to pay in settlement? Some of the creditors who insist that every government south of Mexico shall pay on the nail or go under the hammer may possibly at times be a bit peremptory.

Congress could not do a more popular thing than to put coal of every kind on the free list, at least until the fuel famine is over.

Throw down the screens in the barrooms, by all means. That is the law, and there is no excuse for failure to enforce it.

Reports from many places show that the number of fatal cases of lockjaw due to accidents from toy pistols used by young boys has been exceptionally large in recent weeks. Is there not sufficient reason for the suppression of the manufacture and sale of these harmful contrivances?

It is not surprising that more than twelve thousand out of the one hundred and sixty-eight thousand men on the payrolls of the United States Steel Corporation have applied already for stock under the generous profit sharing plan which has been laid before them. The recently published figures of the gross and net earnings of this colossal organization are so impressive that the eagerness of the wage workers for a part of the gains is natural and commendable.

An appellate decision in Chicago declares that "corners" are illegal. The wheat pit winks.

The Black Death upon the western coast of Mexico, which is causing a wild panic there, can by no possibility reach New-York. The capital of the Americas has a quarantine system and a health department not surpassed in efficiency in any quarter of the globe. The bubonic plague cannot affright the Atlantic shore of this republic, nor need the Western States of the Union be disturbed.

The sales of East Side tenement house property which has descended from Astor ancestors furnish interesting suggestions concerning real estate progress in Manhattan. For scores of years the Astors and the Goelets were looked upon as owners of land upon this marvellous Treasure Island of ours who could not be persuaded by any appeals to dispose of a foot of it unless it were almost covered with gold coins from centre to circumference. It must be admitted now, however, that even the greatest landed estates in Gotham are not eternally obdurate against real estate disposals provided the guarantees are impeccable.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Asa W. Waters, of Philadelphia, has presented the Bible of his Pilgrim ancestor, Governor Bradford, to the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth. This historic Bible had been in the possession of the family for eight generations. It was printed in London in 1592, and was taken to Holland by William Bradford when the Pilgrims emigrated to that country, early in the seventeenth century. In 1620 it was brought over in the Mayflower and used as a family Bible by Governor Bradford until his death, in 1657, when it became the property of his son, Joseph, whose name, with the others of his family, is written on the flyleaf. The order in which it was handed down from that time follows: From Joseph Bradford to his son, Elisha; then to Alice Bradford, daughter of Elisha, who in 1757 married Zebulon Waters, of Stoughton, Mass.; then to their eldest son, Captain Asa Waters, who fought valiantly in the Revolution; then to his grandson, Asa Bradford Waters, of Marietta, Ohio. Asa W. Waters, of Philadelphia, inherited it from his father upon his death, in 1885. The book is about six by eight inches, bound in black leather and printed in Gothic text. The margins are covered with annotations, but the writing has become too faint to be seen with the naked eye. The Bible will be exhibited in the Pilgrim Hall at Plymouth, along with other relics gathered by the Pilgrim Society.

IN OLD MOROCCO.

When the dark Pretender gritty
Tires of waiting by and by,
And assaults the Sultan's city,
Then you'll see the Fezzers fly!
—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The United States mints were exceedingly busy in 1902. It was no inconsiderable achievement to send out above three and a half millions of gold coins, valued at more than $47,000,000, and to produce 73,491,357 pieces of glittering silver, worth for circulation in this country nearly $30,000,000; but the distribution of 87,376,722 bright, fresh pennies, more than one for every man, woman and child from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to the Gulf, was a popular triumph.

Economy.—"Why do you want a navy?" asked the Spanish citizen.
"As a matter of economy," answered the taxpayer. "We have a large number of naval officers on hand, and to keep them from going to waste we've got to have a navy."—(Washington Star.

The first number of "The Dillon (Wyo.) Double-jack" has appeared, but there were strenuous times first. "All of the type," says Editor Grant Jones, formerly of Chicago, "has been set in a windowless building, where light was shed only through blankets. The cases containing this type were scattered around on benches and on the floor, as the case racks did not arrive until two days before going to press. Three forms of pages were set before the press itself came over the mountains. Each paper crossed over the Continental Divide from the Pacific to the Atlantic slope, and the sled which carried it has been dragged for miles over snow averaging more than four feet in depth and over drifts often twenty feet in depth."

IN CONFIDENCE.

A confidential friend I have, a lady often toasted
When little dinners at the club are interspersed with speech,
And though of her regard for me I never yet have boasted,
She tells me that I hold a place no other man can reach;
For be it in an opera box or window seat, at dances,
She leans to tell me all the bits of gossip that are new,
And blushingly concludes with quite the knowingest of glances:
"I wouldn't really say such things to any one but you!"

Last night she told me Brownley's wife would sue for separation,
And said: "It seems so strange to me that husbands will devote
Their evenings to chorus girls"; then added with elation:
"You see, she found a letter in the pocket of his coat!
But, then, one couldn't Brownley blame, or add too much of stricture
To any act of his, for well I know it to be true
At least two well known bachelors in lockets wear her picture—
I wouldn't really say such things to any one but you!"

I've worn a look of know-it-all, so much a man it flatters
To have, and from a woman's lips, a host of little hints
About the under side of things and seldom-talked-of matters
Inclined to shock the purists and to make prim people wince.
But when the Jones affair came out it seemed to me absurd that
Each chap to whom I boasted owned for weeks he'd known it, too,
And so I've come to think that others, too, perhaps, have heard that
"I wouldn't really say such things to any one but you!"
—(Roy Farrell Greene, in Brooklyn Life.

The Chicago Historical Society, through its executive committee, has expressed itself in favor of the commemoration and celebration of August 1, 1903, as the centennial anniversary of the founding of Chicago. Resolutions were adopted in which the committee calls attention to the fact that the date chosen marks the passage of one hundred years since the federal troops, commanded by Lieutenant Swearngen, established Fort Dearborn at the mouth of the Chicago River and laid the foundation of Chicago. The occasion, in the opinion of the committee, marks the real beginning of the city's history, rather than the arrival of John Kinsie, as has been suggested.

Opprobrious.—Mrs. Nuritch—Mrs. Betterdaze told me she was going to send her boy to you for a job.
Mr. Nuritch—Yes, she sent him, and I turned him down proper. You'd oughter seen the high handed letter she sent with him—said she sent him to me because he "must have work of some kind, even if he had to work for a mere pittance." The nerve of her callin' me names like that!—(Philadelphia Press.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Jan. 9 (Special).—Cabinet day brought with it the usual falling off in the number of visitors at the White House. Among those who saw the President were Monsignor Falconio, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, and the Rev. Dr. Rooker, secretary of the Papal Delegation; Carroll D. Wright, Senator James K. Jones and Representatives Tayler, Corliss, Gibson and Pugsley. With Mr. Pugsley were Representative-elect Goulden and a Bronx delegation. Another New-York delegation, consisting of a committee of the Hungarian Club, presented to the President a handsomely engrossed certificate of honorary membership in the club.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt to-night gave the first of a series of musicals, which will form a charming feature of the entertainments at the White House throughout the winter. The concert was given in the East Room, and the programme was printed on small white cards, as follows:

Mark Hambourg, pianist.
Francis Rogers, barytone.

Nocturne, E major.
Etude, G flat.
Ballade, A flat.......Chopin
"My Love's an Arbutus"
"The Little Lark"
"The Foggy Dew"
"The Banks of Daisies"
Irish melodies, arranged by Villiers Stanford.
"Barcarolle".......Rubinstein
"La Source".......Leschetizky
"Loch Lomond," Scotch air.
"Gayly the Troubadour".......Bailly
"Volkslied".......Hambourg
Rhapsodie No. 6.......Liszt
Lethe, "Health to King Charles".......Boott
Accompanist, Bruno Huhn.

The guests numbered several hundred, including some from out of town who came here to attend the diplomatic reception.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, Jan. 9 (Special).—The Russian Ambassador and Countess Cassini gave a dinner to-night in honor of Miss Alice Roosevelt. The company included Miss Jean Reid and Miss Martha McCook, both guests at the White House; Mr. and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, jr.; Miss Boardman, Miss Glover, Miss MacVeagh, Miss Robertson, Miss Sargent, of Boston; Count Montgelas and Lieutenant von Bredow, of the German Embassy; Count Gherardesca, of the Italian Embassy; R. Regis de Oliveira, of the Brazilian Legation; Van Ness Philip, Herbert G. Dering, of the British Embassy; Edwin V Morgan and the men of the Russian Embassy staff.

Official and diplomatic society was brilliantly represented at the reception given this afternoon by Lady Herbert, wife of the Ambassador from Great Britain. The hostess, wearing delicate blue liberty satin, embroidered in the same color in blossom design, received in the yellow drawing room from 4 to 6 o'clock. Miss Goelet, her niece, and Mrs. Baylis, both of New-York, and at present guests at the Embassy, assisted in receiving. The Ambassador and Lady Herbert will give their first official dinner to-morrow evening. This evening, with their house guests, they attended the musical at the White House.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 9 (Special).—Adjutant General and Mrs. Corbin gave a dinner to-night in honor of the Austrian Ambassador and Mme. Hengelmüller. Invited to meet them were the Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne, Senator and Mrs. Burrows, Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, Mr. and Mrs. MacVeagh, Senator and Mrs. Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop Bradley and Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. John B. Kerr.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Boardman, of Dupont Circle, gave a dinner of twenty-two covers to-night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who are the guests of Captain and Mrs. Cowles. After dinner the party went to the musical at the White House.

Miss Helen Mackay-Smith, daughter of the Bishop Coadjutor of Philadelphia, who has been visiting Miss Satterlee, daughter of the Bishop of Washington, is now the guest of Miss Marie Barnes, who gave a small tea in her honor this afternoon. The Bishop and Mrs. Mackay-Smith were among the out-of-town people who came to Washington for the diplomatic reception. They returned to their home to-day.

Senator and Mrs. Wetmore and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page were among the dinner hosts of this evening.

Mrs. Hope Slater's dinner guests last night were invited to meet Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ives Gammell, who were among the out-of-town attendants at the diplomatic reception. Among other New-Yorkers present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Miss Amy Townsend and Miss Goelet, who is the guest of her aunt, Lady Herbert.

Mrs. A. E. Bates, wife of the paymaster general of the army, had receiving with her this afternoon her daughter, Mrs. McKee Dunn McKee, and Miss Eliza Bates. Mr. and Mrs. McKee, who have recently returned from their bridal trip to the Virginia Hot Springs, will go to Florida next week to spend the remainder of the winter.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

There was another dance last evening for the young set, one of the series of small dinner dances arranged by Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt, Mrs. Arthur Masten, Mrs. William Maxwell, Mrs. William G. Clark, Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Herbert Parsons. It was given by Mrs. Parsons at her home, No. 148 Madison-ave., and the guests, who numbered about seventy-five, were first entertained at dinner by the different patronesses. Mrs. Parsons's dinner guests were Miss Jessie Sherman, Miss Madeleine Johnson, Miss Arieta Prentice, Miss Dorothy Edwards, Miss von Ketteler, Miss Rosalie Coe Campbell and the Messrs. Coerr, Prentice, Eldridge, Charles Townsend, Archibald King, Edwin Sands and Herbert Parsons. The cotillon was led by Charles Townsend, who had Miss Campbell for his partner. There were several favor figures, in which hats and pretty trifles were distributed. The next dance of the series will be held at Mrs. William G. Clark's house, No. 47 Fifth-ave.

Miss Marie Louise Russell made her debut yesterday afternoon at a reception which her mother, Mrs. Horace Russell, gave for her at her home, No. 47 Park-ave. Miss Mary Sheldon, Miss Elizabeth Masten, Miss Fanny Ellis, Miss Jeanette Myers, Miss Kate Richardson and Miss Anita Peabody received with the debutante. There was a dinner party for the girls, who received with Miss Russell, and after it Mrs. Russell took her guests to see "When Johnny Comes Marching Home."

At Mrs. Astor's ball on Monday evening there will be two leaders of the cotillon, Elisha Dyer, jr., and Harry S. Lehr, who will have Mrs. M. Orme Wilson and Mrs. John Jacob Astor for their partners. Mrs. John Jacob Astor will give her dance on Monday evening, January 26, at her home, No. 840 Fifth-ave.

The dinner parties which James Henry Smith will give on Tuesday and Thursday evenings next week at his home, No. 6 West Fifty-second-st., will be elaborate affairs. The one on Thursday will be followed by a vaudeville entertainment. Mr. Smith will take his guests on Tuesday evening, after the dinner, to Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's house, where there will be a novel entertainment.

Mrs. Frederick Schuchardt will give three dinners, on January 15 and 24 and February 14, for her debutante daughter, Miss Mary Schuchardt. After next week's dinner party Mrs. Schuchardt will take her guests to the theatre.

The third of the Saturday Evening dances will be held this evening at Delmonico's, and will be an early affair, as usual.

Mrs. Charles S. Abercrombie and Miss Osgood, of No. 29 Madison Square North, gave a euchre party yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Arthur G. Sedgwick gave the first of a series of receptions yesterday afternoon at her home, in East Tenth-st.

The first presentation this season of the opera "Faust," with Mme. Eames as Marguerite, attracted a large and fashionable audience.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, accompanied by Miss Frederica Webb, will go to Washington today for a brief visit there. Miss May Goelet has already arrived in Washington, and is visiting her aunt, Lady Herbert, who has arranged to give several dinner parties for her.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Newhouse will arrive from Denver soon and sail for Europe early next month. They have arranged to go to Wiesbaden upon their arrival on the other side.

Cottage rentals for next summer are being already announced from Newport. The Shields villa has been taken there for next season by Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, and Archibald Rogers has leased the cottage of the late Thomas F. Cushing.

The Misses Masters' School Society will give its annual tea on St. Valentine's Day at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Miss Jeannette de Mauriac, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene de Mauriac, will be married to George F. T. Brittan this afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Following the ceremony there will be a reception at the home of the bride's parents, No. 30 West Sixty-eighth-st.

Miss Melza Riggs Wood entertained at luncheon yesterday at her home, No. 118 East Thirty-sixth-st., for Miss Mary S. Park.

Hermann Oelrichs has returned from San Francisco, and is at his home, No. 1 East Fifty-seventh-st.

MR. M'CORMICK AT HIS NEW POST.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 9.—Robert S. McCormick, the newly appointed United States Ambassador to Russia, and Mrs. McCormick arrived here to-day from Vienna by way of Berlin.

BURMEISTER TO TEACH IN DRESDEN.

Richard Burmeister, now of this city, but formerly of Baltimore, has accepted an offer from the Royal Conservatory of Music in Dresden, Germany, to become head instructor of the piano department.

SAMUEL FESSENDEN INSTALLED.

About two hundred military men and Grand Army veterans of Connecticut were present on Thursday evening in Stamford to witness the installation of Samuel Fessenden as commander of the James T. Minor Post. Judge A. P. Beers, of Bridgeport, judge advocate general of the national department of the Grand Army of the Republic, was the installing officer.

Among those present were Major Thomas Boudreu, of Bridgeport, past department commander of the State of Connecticut; Inspector General Borden, Adjutant Thatcher and N. B. Rogers, department commander of Connecticut; Frank Miller, past member of the national staff, and Colonel Henry Huss, the retiring commander of Minor Post. After the exercises a turkey dinner was served. Mr. Fessenden was toastmaster, and several speeches were made by comrades. Mr. Bartholomew, past department inspector, entertained the veterans with comic songs.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Booked to sail to-day for Antwerp on the steamer Zeeland are:

Mrs. Charles Angell.
Ralph Blum.
John Darling.
Miss Elizabeth F. G. Forbes.
Mrs. Charles Lord.
Miss Lord.
Miss Florence Wilber.
Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Pohndorff.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Thorne.
Hallett Thorne.
Miss Elizabeth Thorne.

Some of those who expect to sail to-day for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg on the Graf Waldersee are:

William G. Ayres.
Richard F. W. Anderson.
Mr. and Mrs. William Bookstaver.
Miss Mabel Bookstaver.
Dr. Josephine D. Blake.
Alexander Martin.
Mrs. A. Osborne.
M. M. Price.
E. M. Quinby.
Herbert S. Quinby.
Miss Gwendolin Waterbury.
Albert Wank.

WHY HOLLEBEN GOES.

Illness the Cause—Was Not Recalled By His Government.

(By The Associated Press.)

Berlin, Jan. 9.—Ambassador von Holleben was not recalled from Washington, but, learning that his government was not wholly satisfied with his work, and feeling ill and depressed, he cabled for a long leave of absence, which was immediately granted. He will not return to Washington. Baron Speck von Sternburg's temporary assignment as chargé d'affaires of Germany at Washington will be followed after a decent interval by his appointment as ambassador. The baron, in the mean time, will retain his position as Consul General of Germany at Calcutta, and be carried on the payroll in that capacity. Oddly enough, exactly where Baron von Sternburg is is not known at the Foreign Office, where it is thought he is visiting kinspeople in Saxony. The only thing the Foreign Office officials will say about Dr. von Holleben is:

He has not been recalled, and his leave is granted upon his own initiative. The government would never recall an ambassador in the midst of important negotiations without grave reasons, which certainly do not exist in this case. The supposition that the government is annoyed because the ambassador failed to obtain President Roosevelt's acceptance of the arbitratorship of the Venezuelan dispute is wholly incorrect. Germany reckoned in advance that the President might have weighty reasons for declining, hence her note of December 23 contained the alternative proposition to refer the matter to The Hague arbitration court. Still it was felt that the international political factors in the case dictated the appropriateness of first offering the President the arbitratorship.

Ambassador von Holleben's leave of absence from Washington nevertheless is pretty generally received here as being his virtual recall, due, it is said, to the dissatisfaction of the government with his management of the Venezuelan affair. This is asserted without reserve in important newspapers. The opinion is also held that Dr. von Holleben's dispatches regarding the policy of the United States in the Venezuelan business, and its general foreign policy, have been neither adequate nor precise.

A variety of other reasons may have contributed to the lack of confidence in the Ambassador. "The Vossische Zeitung," for instance, attributes importance to the telegram sent by Emperor William to Mrs. Kipling, March 5, 1899, when Kipling was ill in New-York. The newspaper assumes that Dr. von Holleben counselled the sending of the telegram and that his majesty, especially since the publication of Kipling's recent poem, "The Rowers," feels he was ill advised. Emperor William, when Kipling was ill, telegraphed as follows to Mrs. Kipling:

Berlin, March 5, 1899.

Mrs. Rudyard Kipling, Hotel Grenoble, New-York:
As an enthusiastic admirer of the incomparable works of your husband I await with anxiety news of his condition. God grant that he may be spared to you and to all who are thankful to him for the heart moving manner in which he has sung the deeds of our great, common race.
WILLIAM, I. R.

Dr. von Holleben's critics also aver that he showed an unskilful hand in the great champagne war and in the Witte incident, and also in permitting himself to become the object of press attacks, even though unjustly. The matter of the statue of Frederick the Great is also remembered, with its indifferent reception by part of the American people. This, it is alleged, Dr. von Holleben ought to have foreseen, and he should have dissuaded the emperor from offering the statue to the United States.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The State Department has been informed that Baron Speck von Sternburg is to come to Washington as a minister on a special mission. Herr von Holleben the present ambassador, who is on sick leave, is not expected to return to Washington. He left the city without saying farewell to the President or to Secretary Hay, but it is understood that the ambassador is an extremely sick man, and his condition is accepted as sufficient excuse for any omission of form in his departure. He is eligible to retirement according to the rules of the German diplomatic service, and in view of his continued ill health it is scarcely expected that he will be able to assume active duties in the diplomatic field again.

In view of the retirement of Herr von Holleben, a complete change in the personnel of the German Embassy here is expected soon after the arrival of Baron von Sternburg. It now appears that he is at present in Germany, and not at Delhi, as was supposed. If this is correct, it will be possible for Baron von Sternburg to reach Washington about the time Minister Bowen arrives here from Venezuela. The minister expects to start on Sunday from La Guayra on the Dolphin, and if he comes all the way by water the trip will probably consume about ten days, thus giving Baron von Sternburg an opportunity to be present at the first meeting of the commissioners who are to adjust the Venezuelan trouble.

VON HEYKING TO LEAVE MEXICO.

Berlin, Jan. 9.—Baron von Heyking, the German Minister to Mexico, has been granted an extended leave of absence. It is possible that he will not return to his post.