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New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 25, 1903.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: Messrs. Spooner and McLaurin (Miss.) discussed the Indianola post-office case, the former defending and the latter criticising President Roosevelt's course. ——— House: The Agricultural Appropriation bill was passed.

FOREIGN.—Both English and German Cabinets find themselves in unpleasant positions in regard to the Venezuelan troubles. ——— It was reported that the bombardment of Fort San Carlos had ceased and that the warships had withdrawn on Thursday night. ——— The court martial of Major Glenn, at Manila, ended; it is believed that a verdict of acquittal was rendered. ——— Great dissatisfaction is expressed in Great Britain over the clause in the Cuban treaty relating to sugar. ——— The condition of Charles M. Schwab causes some anxiety, though the reports given out say that he is well. ——— The Consular Fees bill has been signed by President Palma. ——— Professor Braun announced the discovery of a new system of wireless telegraphy. ——— A slight accident to the St. Paul caused a delay of a few hours at Southampton.

DOMESTIC.—Secretary Hay and Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador, signed a treaty providing for the settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute by a commission consisting of three American and three British jurists. ——— Ex-Congressman Quigg, John McCullagh and Philip Doblin testified before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, which is investigating the charges of attempted bribery made by Representative Lessler. ——— The text of the Panama Canal Treaty was made public. ——— Senator Henry M. Teller was re-elected by the Democrats in Colorado. ——— The Coal Strike Commission hopes to finish its hearings and make an award in a fortnight. ——— President McNamara of the United Traction Company, of Albany, overpowered and captured a man who tried to shoot him. ——— Representatives of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island adopted rules for the selection of Rhodes scholars.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and firm. ——— A madman went armed to the City Hall to kill Mayor Low. ——— Canfield's man Bucklin was indicted and gave bail. ——— Three persons were rescued from drowning at Van Cortlandt Park. ——— The chief bookkeeper of the Ansonia Hotel was arrested, charged with grand larceny. ——— The first afternoon's sale of the art and literary property of the late Henry G. Marquand took place; a total of $22,637 50 was realized. ——— The automobile show at the Madison Square Garden ended.

THE WEATHER.—Indication for to-day: Snow and not so cold. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 24 degrees; lowest, 15 degrees.

WAR AGAINST VENEZUELA.

Reports concerning the bombardment of San Carlos differ. Those from Venezuelan and American sources state that the German ships began the firing without provocation. The German commander, on the other hand, says that the Venezuelans began it. "While the Panther "was passing the Maracaibo bar she was unex-"pectedly attacked by Fort San Carlos." Still another story is that when the Panther approached suspiciously and unwarrantably near the fort a shot was fired from the fort by way of challenge or warning, and was followed by a second, the object being not to attack the ship but to attract her attention and get an explanation of her conduct in coming in upon the fort. The Germans, however, took the shots as an attack, and forthwith began firing upon the fort. If this last story be true it leaves upon the German commander a heavy weight of responsibility. Since he was not under instructions to wage war, but merely to maintain a "peaceful" blockade, he would have done well to keep at a proper distance from the fort, and if he was obliged to go in to get good anchorage he should have made that purpose and that necessity clear, and should have been able to discriminate between a blank shot fired by way of warning or inquiry and one fired with mischievous intent.

Let us, however, assume the German commander's story to be true. He was, by his own confession, invading Venezuelan territory. He was trying to enter the inland lake of Maracaibo, and his only purpose in so doing must have been to interfere in the domestic affairs of Venezuela. The seizure of that lake, says the Berlin Foreign Office, was necessary. But not to the maintenance of a blockade of the port of Maracaibo. No, the latter could obviously be done best by remaining outside the entrance to the lake, in the Gulf of Venezuela. The shores of Lake Maracaibo are all Venezuelan territory. If the Germans propose to stop traffic across the lake they mean to stop not foreign, but domestic trade; not trade between Venezuelan and foreign ports, but between different parts of Venezuela herself. That is not blockade. It is invasion. Let us suppose the port of New-York to be blockaded. The blockading fleet would naturally lie off Sandy Hook, between it and Coney Island. But suppose it insisted upon coming up into the North River, to prevent traffic between this city and the New-Jersey shore, under the pretext that if New-York were permitted to communicate with Jersey City it might thus communicate with Canada! That would not be blockade, but invasion. Just that is what the Germans, by their own confession, were trying to do at Maracaibo.

It is difficult, therefore, to dismiss the conviction that for some reason the Germans have renewed the actual waging of war against Venezuela, and that, as we have hitherto pointed out, is a deplorable thing while arbitral negotiations are pending. It is a harsh answer to the Venezuelan request for a raising of the blockade. The latter request seemed not unreasonable. "Since it is agreed that the controversy shall be arbitrated," said Venezuela in substance, "let the blockade be raised so that "commerce can be resumed and a revenue be "received from which to pay the claims which "may be decreed against us." In addition, the Venezuelan Government expressly agreed to pledge the revenue thus received through raising the blockade to the payment of claims. But Germany apparently replies that she will not raise the blockade, but, on the contrary, will wage war against Venezuela, ravage the Venezuelan coast, slaughter non-combatant Venezuelan citizens and invade Venezuelan territory and interfere with domestic trade and industries. That is an attitude unworthy of a power that is seeking only justice and peace.

THE CANAL TREATY.

The signing of the Panama Canal Treaty is an incident of promise to both the signatory powers. It will, if followed by ratification, as seems altogether probable, give to Colombia a large sum of the ready money she so greatly needs; it will assure to her a substantial income practically for all time; it will renew and strengthen her guarantees of stability and protection, and it will presently attract to her shores a vast and increasing proportion of the world's commerce. We can, indeed, imagine scarcely anything more auspicious in the Colombian prospect than the construction of an isthmian canal under the terms of this treaty as they are disclosed in our special Washington correspondence. On the other hand, it will give to the United States an indisputable title to one of the best routes for an isthmian canal; it will enable this country to complete that canal in the shortest possible time, and it will assure the fulfilment of the well expressed policy of "an American canal under American control." There will be no question on any hand of this country's sole right to construct, manage and control that canal, and there will be no ground for fear of any attempts at the construction of a rival canal by any alien power.

In the preliminary protocol Colombia was to get a bonus of $7,000,000. In the treaty recently proposed by the United States she was to get one of $10,000,000. In the treaty as signed she is to get $10,000,000. Over that part of the bargain there has been no material dispute. Under the protocol she was to get an annuity of $250,000 beginning fourteen years hence. Under the treaty as proposed she was to get an annuity of $100,000 beginning ten years hence. Her demand, however, was for $650,000. Under the treaty as signed she is to get an annuity of $250,000 beginning nine years hence. On that point, which was the crux of the whole matter, the United States has conceded something to Colombia, but Colombia has still more abated her claims. Moreover, it is to be observed that under the treaty as signed the Panama Railroad is to revert to the United States at the end of sixty years instead of to Colombia, and the income from it will go far, if not all the way and more, toward paying the annuity. The idea that the railroad will become unprofitable and perhaps be abandoned after the completion of the canal is not judicious. On the contrary, railroad traffic will probably be much increased and the road be made far more profitable than ever before. The development of commerce of one kind will promote commerce of all kinds, there will be great growth of both Panama and Colon, and the whole isthmus will participate in the prosperity created by the canal.

On the whole, the incident must be regarded as a marked triumph for the United States Government. It gets its canal route on reasonable terms; it secures practically perpetual control of it and the right to exercise full control, without the hazardous expedient of purchasing or in any way annexing territory or establishing a protectorate; it also—and this is one of the most important considerations—ends forever all talk or menace of a rival or alien canal. That is one of the strongest arguments in favor of the Panama route over that at Nicaragua. Had the Nicaragua route been adopted, there would always have been the danger that somebody would undertake to purchase the unfinished ditch at Panama and complete it, and thus put the United States to the unpleasant necessity of making objection in the matter. With our own purchase of that ditch that menace vanishes. There will be only one canal across the American isthmus, and that will be "an American canal under American control." Now let the treaty be ratified and the canal be completed without delay.

HERTZ WAVE POSSIBILITIES.

Since his arrival in this city on Friday Mr. Marconi has thrown a little light on two important phases of his work—the possibility of securing secrecy in wireless telegraphy and the speed with which his new receiver works. A great deal has been said in the last two years about the virtue of tuning, but it appears that the young Italian had made no practical use of it until he sent a message from Glacé Bay to Poldhu five weeks ago. His apparent success in maintaining privacy at that time affords too limited a basis for sound conclusions. "Syntony" must be tried much more extensively before its possibilities are fully demonstrated. Mr. Marconi's explanations, however, dispose of the unpleasantly suggestive fact that some of the messages sent from Poldhu last summer were picked up by the wrong persons. As to the efficiency of his new receiving instrument, the magnetic detecter, Mr. Marconi is able to speak more decisively than about the practical value of tuning. Its speed, he says, is restricted only by the speed of sending. The improvement thus effected over the coherer must be the more gratifying to him because this later device is more largely his own invention.

Another question concerning which further information is supplied by the Cape Cod tests is the relation between the power needed and the distance covered. Only five or six horsepower, or about one-eighth of the capacity of his motive equipment, was employed in reaching Cornwall, nearly three thousand miles off. If the demand for power increases as the cube of the distance, then forty or fifty horsepower ought, under favorable circumstances, to enable one to transmit six thousand miles. Whether this is the correct ratio or not will be better known a few months hence, when the Italian station for communication with the Argentine Republic is ready for experiments. The interval to be spanned in those tests is fully six thousand miles, and engines capable of supplying five hundred or six hundred horsepower will be installed. At first this may look like a needlessly ample provision. Still, as a safeguard against interruption through accident, more engines should be available than are likely to be busy at any one moment. Besides, it is much easier to deal with a surplus than an insufficiency of power.

Should the Italo-Argentine venture prove successful it will pave the way to other extensions of wireless telegraphy. The distance from the Cape of Good Hope to Cairo is approximately forty-five hundred miles. Melbourne is about five thousand miles from Singapore. Manila is seven thousand miles or more in a straight line from San Francisco, but only fifty-five hundred from Honolulu. Messages from the American continent for the Philippines, going by way of and repeated in Hawaii, will call for less energy than will be expended for effective work on the route about to be opened through the generosity and sagacity of the King of Italy. Should direct communication between the United States and her newly acquired Asiatic possessions be preferable, more power would be needed, of course. In either case the data for a precise computation will be afforded by comparing the consumption on a three thousand mile line with the requirements for six thousand mile service.

Tempting as this sort of calculation is, the general public must remember that unforeseen operative difficulties may yet be discovered. Mr. Marconi knows a great deal more than other people about the experiments tried since his arrival at Glacé Bay three months ago, and it does not seem likely that many technical surprises are in store for him. On the other hand, he may not yet have fully recognized all the influences which may embarrass Hertz wave telegraphy. Then, too, until pending and future infringement suits are disposed of one cannot be perfectly confident that there will be no embarrassment from patent litigation. Wireless telegraphy is destined to occupy a large field of usefulness, and it has come to stay. But those statements concerning it which can be put in the past tense are safer than any which can be offered as to the future.

TAXING INDEPENDENT VOTES.

The proposed tax on notarial certificates has not yet been introduced, and it is impossible to say just how it would operate in all cases. The question has been raised, however, as to its effect on independent nominations for office, which have to be made by petition with the signature of every subscriber acknowledged before a notary public or commissioner of deeds.

Perhaps if the bill is so drafted that the tax would be collected only once on a petition subscribed before one notary no serious burden would be imposed. As, however, notaries in such circumstances circulate petitions from day to day and make separate acknowledgments for every small group of signers, if not for each individual, the tax might be a heavy one. Besides, it would be the cause of trouble and open a new door for irregularity in petitions, inviting attempts by opponents to invalidate them on technicalities. A few stamps neglected might deprive many voters of a chance to register their preference.

The policy of the State is to make independent nomination simple, sure and as easy as may be without loading down the ballot with frivolous nominations. It is proper to compel independents to show that they really represent somebody, but there is no reason for putting mere technicalities in their way or making them pay for the right to vote their own way. The State would gain little revenue from such a tax, while a political movement might be seriously hampered when it had to put several thousand signatures to a petition. It is obvious that nominations were not thought of when the tax was proposed, and it might be wise in taxing notarial certificates to make an exception of acknowledgments on nominating petitions. For sentimental reasons, if for no other, it is well to put no unnecessary restrictions on independent voting.

TOO MANY PISTOLS.

The dispatches from Denver agree in saying that in the course of the angry controversy in the State House of Colorado many revolvers have been displayed on the desks. In the capital of South Carolina a Lieutenant Governor has been guilty of a cowardly murder.

This crime would not have occurred but for the abominable practice of carrying deadly weapons, not for defence, but for attack on personal enemies. Colorado is disgraced by the show of pistols in her legislative halls.

STAGES OF NEXT WINTER.

So many costly new theatres will invite public patronage in Manhattan next season that still the wonder grows how the managers of so bewildering an array of places of amusement can succeed in providing novel things which will compel crowds of ticket buyers to flock to the box offices. These directors of dramatic and musical art may possibly be put to their wits' ends in their efforts to earn dividends upon their investments.

Are the playwrights of this generation so original, so prolific and so endowed with talent that they can furnish a copious outgiving of unworn themes so alluring that the many stages in New-York will become irresistible magnets which will draw hosts of applauding and enthusiastic supporters?

Will the supply of comic opera and operetta, of melodrama and comedy, of travesty and farce, of burlesque and burletta, of continuous performance and of clowning, be sufficient to carry to the heights of triumph the enterprises of entertaining New-Yorkers next season? As to great productions of great plays—those will assuredly be few and far between. No doubt of rollicking fun there will be enough and to spare along Broadway, but there are some ambitions in theatricals which ought to go further; and this city wants something else at times besides empty folly and nonsense.

THE NEW DEGREE IN LAW.

An interesting and hopeful step has just been taken by New-York University toward an adjustment, or readjustment, of the relationship between collegiate and university courses of study and between their respective degrees. This university, in common with the great majority of its fellows, does not think it desirable to insist upon the baccalaureate degree as prerequisite to admission to all of its professional or post-graduate schools, though it does encourage such acquisition of that degree when practicable; and it is emphatically opposed to lowering the value of the baccalaureate degree by conferring it after only a two years' course. At the same time it recognizes the desirability of discriminating, especially in its law school, between those who have and those who have not previously pursued a full college course and received the bachelor's degree. Accordingly it has decided upon the following arrangement: Its ordinary law course, leading to the degree of LL. B., or Bachelor of Laws, and qualifying students for admission to the bar, will be maintained as at present, and will be open to properly prepared students whether they are college graduates or not. It will also conduct a law course leading to the degree of J. D., or Doctor of Law, which will be open to only those who have received the baccalaureate degree from colleges of approved standing.

This arrangement seems to be logical and consistent. It simply provides for doctorates in law, conferred in course, just as in medicine, philosophy and other departments of learning. For such an end the degree of Doctor Juris is well suited. That of LL. D. is by universal practice and consent an honorary degree. That of D. C. L. is used in course by at least one American university of the highest standing, but it is liable to be confounded with the same degree conferred as an honorary one by other institutions. There will be no mistaking the purport of J. D. Moreover, it is consistent with other features of the university system. Thus while any qualified person may pursue a post-graduate course, only one who has a baccalaureate degree may secure a Doctorate of Philosophy. So the master's degree in pedagogy may be won by a high school graduate, but the doctor's degree by none but a collegiate bachelor. The doctor's degree in medicine is given, it is true, to others than bachelors; but that practice seems to be justified by the greater length—four years—of the professional course in medicine. As a matter of fact, moreover, a large proportion of medical students are holders of baccalaureate degrees.

It may be that Americans, as has often been said, are too fond of these titles and place too much value upon them. What is certain, however, is that so long as academic and professional degrees are conferred each of them should have a well defined meaning and a standard significance, and there should be an equitable bestowal of degrees upon members of the various professions. There has hitherto seemed to be some injustice in providing that while one who is not a college graduate may become a doctor in medicine even the most worthy college graduate shall not become a doctor in law; and there has seemed to be a deplorable lack of encouragement to higher culture in giving the college graduate no higher standing than the non-graduate at the law school commencement. It will be of much interest to watch the application and result of New-York University's new scheme, which at first sight certainly seems to promise a happy solution of a long vexing problem.

The Senate Committee on the Philippines, in recommending action to admit free of duty into those islands all materials to be used in the construction and equipment of steam and electric railroads for a period of five years at the discretion of the Philippine Commission, has taken up a judicious policy. Such legislation would undoubtedly be of marked value to all the industrious and loyal inhabitants.

The investigations of the Health Department have shown beyond the possibility of dispute that in no inconsiderable number of the apothecary shops of New-York adulterated or "substitute" drugs are sold at high prices in place of genuine medicaments of real value. Dr. Lederle and his staff of assistants are doing a great deal of commendable work. Is more rigorous legislation needed to protect the community from injury by unscrupulous dealers?

No airship as yet launched has been successful in long voyages. Some radical defect in every one of these cloud encompassed vessels has limited the extent of their sailings. The attempts to cross the Mediterranean and the Desert of Sahara, and to soar from Stockholm to London, have been failures. This is the epoch of the auto rather than the galley which floats above the earth.

The ridiculous assertions so freely made by the friends and supporters of Canfield and of men of his class that dire penalties would be inflicted upon officers of the Police Department for unceremonious visits to faro banks do not find much confirmation in the action of the Special Sessions Court in dismissing the action against Inspector Brooks. Public sentiment approves vigorous action against lawbreakers who are bold and stubborn in their defiance of constituted authority.

Mexico is alive to the emergency brought on within its borders by the outbreak of the bubonic plague in Mazatlan. During the successive terms of President Diaz as the head of the government of our neighboring republic a spirit of energy, resolution and promptness, wholly different from the old easygoing ways, has been infused into public life south of the Rio Grande.

Profit sharing is highly popular in these days. If this system endures the wear and tear of lean years, which must come at times to every country and almost every industry, then it may gain a fast hold upon the support of employers and employed alike. But is it as yet certain that it will outlast the strain of seasons in which there are no gains, only losses?

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The penalty among the Hottentots for widows who marry again is somewhat severe. It is the rule among these people that, before so marrying, a widow must cut off the joint of a finger and present it to her new husband on the wedding day.

Magnetic Well.—The other day near Blackwell, Okla., in a well which is being bored for gas, the drill passed through a magnetic substance that was so strong that it magnetized the drill until it became a magnet so powerful that a shovel adhered so firmly that it required considerable strength to pull it away from the drill. Sunday a number of persons visited the well and amused themselves by magnetizing their pocket knives upon the drill.—(Kansas City Journal.

At Fort Scott (Kan.) the other day a jury in the District Court returned a verdict finding a certain accused person guilty of larceny. The verdict had not been prepared in the technical form desired and the judge sent the jury back to make the necessary corrections. The jury was gone for half an hour, and when it returned it brought in a verdict acquitting the prisoner. But a verdict even more amusing was perpetrated by a jury at Pittsburg last Monday. The case was a criminal one, and after a few minutes' consultation the jury filed into the box from its room. "Have you agreed upon a verdict?" asked the judge. "We have," responded the foreman, passing it over. "The clerk will read," said the judge. And the clerk read, "We, your jury, agree to disagree."

IN AN OLD TRUNK.

"Fancy," said Constance to Rose
  (Both were so young and so fair)
"Wearing these quaint furbelows,
  Such an odd hat, and such hair,

"Curling in ringlets of tan
  Coyly each side of one's nose,
Fancy Aunt Primm, if you can,
  Smiling demurely through those!

"What can this be? Oh, my dear,
  This is Aunt Primm's valentine.
'Happy when thou, love, art near,
  When thou art gone I repine.'

"How did she ever get this?
  She, with that obdurate face?
Could she have yielded a kiss
  Once in a moment of grace?

"Think of her, Rose, with a beau!
  Did the man ever propose?
Fancy her thundering no,
  Lifting that Dante-esque nose.

"Yet, there's a picture she keeps;
  Even Aunt Primm may have dreams
Each afternoon when she sleeps—
  Dear me, how odd it all seems!"
—(Louise Morgan Sill, in Harper's Magazine.

Apropos of mottoes on houses, a correspondent of "The Westminster Gazette" relates that a man in Scotland wished to have cut over the door of a new house the text: "My house shall be called a house of prayer." He left the workmen to carry out his wishes during his absence, and on his return his horror was great to find the quotation completed, "But ye have made it a den of thieves." "We had a wee thing mair room, ye see, so we just pit in the end o' the verse," was the explanation given by the Bible loving Scot.

WOMAN'S CLEVERNESS.

Folks "clothed in brief authority,"
  Espesh'ly if they're wimmin,
Will len'then out its brevity
  By pilin' on the trimmin'.
—(Philadelphia Press.

The recent St. Andrew's dinners, according to "The Westminster Gazette," have been noteworthy for the profusion of Scotch stories, which in several cases fairly set the tables in a roar. Some of them have an ancient ring, but there is one that is perhaps not generally known. A doctor was attending a dangerous case where a Scotch butler was engaged. On calling in the forenoon he said to Donald: "I hope your master's temperature is much lower to-day than it was last night." "I'm no' sae very sure aboot that," replied the butler, "for he dee'd this morning."

A Boy Who Wanted to Know.—Little Perry, while rummaging among his father's books the other evening, found a volume of Milton's poems. He took it from the case and looked into it, laboriously reading three or four titles, after which he asked:

"Papa, did Milton write any children's poems?"

"No."

"Why?"

"Well, they didn't have any children's poems when Milton lived. You see, he has been dead a long, long time—more than two hundred years."

"Oh! Didn't the people have any children when Milton was living?"

The same boy goes to a Presbyterian Sunday school. He has never been baptized, owing to the fact that his parents are not members of the church. They sometimes attend religious services, however, and their son has frequently had opportunities for witnessing the baptismal ceremony. Recently his Sunday school teacher had a discussion with him concerning the fact that he had never been baptized, informing him that until he was he could not become a member of the church.

He went home, considerably troubled, to ask his mother about it.

"Yes," she answered, "you must be baptized before you can be taken into the church."

"Well, why didn't you have me baptized when I was a little baby?" he complained.

"Oh, that doesn't matter. You can be baptized at any time."

"Do boys who are eight or nine years old ever get baptized?"

"Yes, often; even men, sometimes, are baptized."

This was going too far. He looked at her with open disbelief, and, by way of justifying his doubt, said:

"Not big men as old as papa! How could their parents hold them in their arms while the minister was wetting their heads?"—(Chicago Record-Herald.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Jan. 24 (Special).—President Roosevelt excused himself from political callers for a time to-day that he might keep an engagement at the Corcoran Gallery of Art for the first sitting for his portrait by Chartran. Just before going he had a short audience with J. Edward Addicks, of Delaware, and J. Frank Allee, Republican State chairman of that State. After the conference Mr. Addicks expressed the belief that he would finally win a seat in the United States Senate, and Mr. Allee concurred in the opinion. There were two other Delaware callers—M. Henry Robertson and T. Coleman Dupont, the latter a political enemy of Addicks. Among other callers who had audiences with the President were Representative Cannon, who reviewed legislative conditions; Chairman Jenkins and Representative Powers, of the House Judiciary Committee, who discussed the trust legislation at length; Bird S. Coler, former Controller of New-York City, who is interested in the Statehood bill. Senator Mallory, of Florida, presented a constituent, as did Senator Kearns, of Utah. The President's right hand, injured in a bout with General Wood at singlesticks, is nearly in normal condition again.

THE CABINET.

Washington, Jan. 24 (Special).—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt were entertained to-night at the third of the series of state Cabinet dinners, the host and hostess being the Attorney General and Mrs. Knox. The table was beautified with orchids and ferns and the appointments were white and gold. The guests were the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne, the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Miss Kean, sister of the Senator from New-Jersey; Mrs. H. C. Frick, of Pittsburg; Mrs. Mather, of Cleveland, sister of Mrs. John Hay; Miss Knox, Senator Spooner, Senator Beveridge and Reed Knox. The white and gold drawing room where the guests gathered later in the evening was artistically decorated with pink flowers and palms.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, Jan. 24 (Special).—Fashionable society was brilliantly represented to-night at the reception given by the Ambassador from Austria-Hungary and Mme. Hengelmüller at the Embassy in Connecticut-ave. The host and hostess received in the first drawing room, the latter attired in a Paris gown of purple satin flowered with chrysanthemums. The diplomatic colony was in conspicuous evidence among the five hundred guests, and there were also many distinguished visitors who are here from out of town. The cardroom, as is the Continental custom, was enjoyed by the elder guests, and buffet refreshments were lilies and poinsettia blossoms, and the tearoom was fragrant with pink carnations. The Ambassador and Mme. Hengelmüller have invitations out for a series of dinners next month.

Mlle. Irene des Planques and Alexander Parlow, Russian Minister to Corea, will be married on Thursday, February 19, at the Russian Embassy, where the bride has been the winter guest of Countess Cassini. The bridegroom-elect and M. des Planques will sail from France on the 28th for this country, and as Mme. des Planques and a younger daughter are already at the embassy, the family party will be complete. Countess Cassini, who is girlishly enthusiastic over the details of her friend's marriage, will be the maid of honor, and Mlle. Ladygensky, daughter of the Russian Consul General in New-York, and Miss De Smirnoff will be bridesmaids, while the bride's young sister will act as the crown bearer. The bridal gown is of white satin and lace, and has a train of cloth of gold, and will be brought from Paris by the bridegroom, who has also selected his bridal gift, a collarette of pearls, with diamond bars and clasps, which the bride will wear at the wedding. The Russian Ambassador will act as the father of honor to the bridegroom during the ceremony, and Mrs. John R. McLean will be the mother of honor. The six witnesses required by the Russian law will be Baron Albert Schlippenbach, Consul General at Chicago, and the members of the embassy staff. Bishop Tikahon, Primate of the Greek Orthodox Church in America, will officiate, and will be assisted by the Rev. Alexander Hotovilsky, pastor of St. Nicholas's Church in New-York. The details of the ceremony will be even more elaborate than that at the last Russian marriage here. A typical Russian wedding feast will follow. The Russian Ambassador's wedding gift to Mlle. Irene des Planques is a pair of large pearls that have been mounted as earrings.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 24 (Special).—The gowns worn at the White House musical last night were unusually beautiful and new. A glance at the East Room from the corridor door where Mrs. Roosevelt was seated suggested an opalescent sea of satin billowy with lace. Mrs. Roosevelt herself looked almost girlishly fair in cream white silk with touches of lace about the low bodice. Her hair was dressed with diamond side combs and a white ostrich tip, and she wore her diamond necklace. Miss Alice Roosevelt, too, wore her prettiest gown, of white tulle flashing with silver, with a large silver frosted butterfly fastened in the back of her pretty brown hair.

Mrs. George Vanderbilt's gown attracted general comment, not only because of its beauty, but for the reason that no two could agree as to whether it was electric blue or sea green. The skirt was made with sweeping train, and defining the bust line of her low bodice were sunbursts of diamonds, with a jewel of larger size on her shoulder.

Mrs. Henry C. Frick, of Pittsburg, who is the guest of Attorney General and Mrs. Knox, wore cameo pink satin veiled with white point d'esprit. Mrs. Knox looked young and lovely in rose leaf satin with a collar necklace of diamond solitaires.

Mrs. Audenried gave a luncheon to-day in honor of Mrs. McClellan, widow of General George B. McClellan. Invited to meet her were Mrs. Kean, mother of the Senator from New-Jersey; Mrs. Gillespie, wife of the Chief of Engineers; Mrs. Randolph Clark, Mrs. Theodore Bingham, Mrs. Benjamin H. Warder, Mrs. Dryden, wife of Senator Dryden of New-Jersey; the Countess Esterhazy, Miss Woodbury and Miss Helen Audenried, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Atwell, widow of Captain Juan Atwell, formerly naval attaché of the Argentine Legation, gave a dinner at Rauscher's to-night in honor of Bishop Spalding of Peorio.

Representative Morrell entertained a company of ecclesiastical guests at dinner last night in honor of Cardinal Gibbons.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Opinions are divided with regard to the season. According to some it is dull. Those, however, who take a contrary view are in the majority, and it must be confessed that they are in the right. For, although the number of large entertainments has been perhaps smaller than in previous years, there are so many small affairs in progress all the time that the constant round of pleasure has become fatiguing, and a large contingent of the fashionable set is seeking rest in trips to the South. Yet, the season is only half over. There are several weeks before the advent of Lent, and two months more of opera. Indeed, starting out under the most sombre auspices and handicapped by numerous deaths and much mourning the present season bids fair to remain on record as one of the very busiest and gayest, if not the most brilliant.

To-day will be given up to churchgoing in the morning, luncheon parties and receptions in the afternoon and to dinners and musicals in the evening. Music, indeed, always constitutes an important feature of fashionable New-York's Sunday. Mrs. Robert J. Collier's dinner to-night at her house, in Gramercy Park, for her grandmother, Mrs. Astor, will be followed by a concert at which Mme. Sembrich will sing, while Mrs. John E. Cowdin, who also lives in Gramercy Park, likewise has a musical scheduled for to-night. Miss Callender and Miss De Forest will have, as usual, music at their receptions this afternoon at their apartment in the Tiffany Building.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor's dance takes place to-morrow night, and among other features on society's programme for the day are Albert Morris Bagby's last musical in the morning at the Waldorf-Astoria, at which Mme. Nordica will sing; a luncheon given by Mrs. George R. Schieffelin for Miss Schieffelin at her house, in Forty-fifth-st.; the marriage of Miss Elsie Brown, daughter of Mrs. Frank Gould Brown, to Thomas Courtney Jenkins, of Baltimore, in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and receptions by Mrs. W. Eugene Parsons, Mrs. Thatcher Adams, Mrs. Heth Lorton and Mrs. Henry Denton Nicoll.

Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell's dinner dance in the annex of the Metropolitan Club for Miss Gertrude Pell is set for Tuesday night, on which evening Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes also gives a dance for Miss Mildred Stokes. The same evening will witness the performance of Gounod's opera "Philemon et Baucis" at the Waldorf-Astoria, for the benefit of the building fund of the church at Chatsworth. Among the dinners scheduled for that evening are those of Mrs. C. B. Alexander and Mrs. Maturin Livingston, while Mrs. John Murray Mitchell gives a musical. Mrs. Seth Barton French has issued invitations for a luncheon on that day; Mrs. Norman Whitehouse has her weekly bridge whist party at the Brunswick in the afternoon. Among those who will have receptions are Miss Leary, at her house in Fifth-ave., Mrs. Cross at her house in Washington Square North, and Mrs. Edwin Gould.

On Wednesday there will be another of the dances of the series known as the Wednesday Cotillons, at Delmonico's, while a musical will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria under fashionable patronage for the benefit of the Stony Wold Sanatorium. The marriage of Miss Marie Burr Harmon, daughter of Frank Denham Harmon, by his first wife, to Gurnee Curran, will take place at St. Thomas's Church, the wedding being followed by a reception at Delmonico's. Among those who will be at home in the afternoon are Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mrs. Edward Center and Mrs. A. Jacquelin Smith.

Thursday is the date of Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry's annual ball at her house in East Sixty-first-st., and on the same evening Mrs. Charles Tracy Barney will entertain the Thursday Evening Club at her house. The last of the Cinderella dances arranged by Mrs. John S. Barnes will take place that evening at Sherry's. Among those receiving in the afternoon will be Mrs. A. M. Paulding and Miss Ann Depew Paulding, at No. 255 West End-ave.

For Saturday are set the amateur theatricals given by Judge and Mrs. Ingraham at the Metropolitan Club. Miss Ingraham is a very clever amateur actress, and it will be her debut as such in New-York society.

The Saturday Evening Dancing Class had another meeting last evening at Delmonico's. Several of the patronesses received the guests, among them Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, Mrs. J. J. Higginson, Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Mrs. E. Morgan Grinnell and Mrs. John Clarkson Jay. Stowe Phelps led the cotillon, dancing alone. The favors consisted of fancy fans for the women, and alligator leather matchsafe boxes for their partners. Dancing ended promptly at midnight, when supper was served. The dancing class for girls not yet out, under the patronage of Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, jr., Mrs. William A. Street and Mrs. H. McKay Twombly had its second meeting last night in the Annex of the Metropolitan Club. There was a cotillon, as usual, the favors for which consisted of folly sticks and pipes and French miniatures and rosettes. Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt's dancing class also met last evening at Sherry's.

Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting has issued invitations for a dance on Monday, February 2, at her home, in East Seventy-second-st.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. de Forest have invitations out for a musical on February 5 at their home, Washington Square North. The programme will comprise oldtime songs, accompanied on musical instruments of a former age, by Mr. and Mrs. Dolmetsch.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze are spending the week end at their country place at Morristown, N. J. Their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Livingston, are staying with them.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge has left here for Washington for a two months' stay.

Mrs. Robert H. McCormick, jr., who was Miss Eleanor Russell Morris, and whose marriage took place last week, has received as a wedding present from her father the house No. 31 West Fifty-second-st. She will not, however, be able to take possession thereof until late in the spring, when the lease of the present occupant expires.

Mrs. W. B. Parsons gave a dinner party last evening at her home, No. 5 East Fifty-third-st., and Mrs. Frederick Schuchardt entertained at dinner for her debutante daughter, Miss Mary Schuchardt.

DR. VON HOLLEBEN AT BERLIN.

Berlin, Jan. 24.—Dr. von Holleben, the retiring German Ambassador to the United States, arrived here to-day from Paris.

PRINCE HENRY'S RETINUE TO DINE.

Berlin, Jan. 24.—Prince Henry of Prussia, Adjutant General von Plessen, Admiral von Tirpitz, Admiral von Seckendorf and all the other members of the party which accompanied Prince Henry to the United States last year will have a reunion and dine together on January 28. Captain von Müller, who has since been promoted to command the battleship Wettin, will come here from Kiel to attend the dinner.

MR. SMITH SUFFERING FROM DROPSY.

Paris, Jan. 24.—The United States Consul at Genoa has telegraphed to Consul General Gowdy that Hubbard T. Smith, the vice and deputy consul general at Cairo, who is in a hospital at Genoa, is suffering from dropsy which has affected the heart and liver.

GERMAN EMPEROR'S DRAWING ROOM.

Berlin, Jan. 24.—The yearly Drawing Room yesterday evening of Emperor William and the Empress was attended by all the members of the United States Embassy and their wives. Miss Nellie Lytle accompanied Mrs. Biddle, wife of Captain W. S. Biddle, the military attaché. Colonel Maus, who arrived here a day ahead of Lieutenant General Miles, was also present. General Miles will go to Paris at 11 p. m. this evening.

A WEDDING.

Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Miss Grace W. Caldwell, Cornell, '02, daughter of Professor G. C. Caldwell, who recently resigned as head of the Department of Chemistry on account of ill health, was married to-day to George Ray Chamberlain, Cornell, '91, an instructor in Sibley College. The wedding took place in Sage Chapel, Professor Charles Babcock officiating.

THANKS TO MARCONI PROPOSED.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Senator Hoar to-day introduced a concurrent resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Signor Marconi "for the great benefit he has done to mankind by the invention of the wireless telegraph."

VICE-PRESIDENT OF ERIE RESIGNS.

George M. Cumming, first vice-president of the Erie Railroad Company, tendered his resignation yesterday, to take effect on February 1.

KNOW NOTHING OF GALVESTONIANS.

At the office of President Yoakum of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company it was said that nothing was known there as to the truth of the report that a delegation of Galveston business men were coming here this week to urge that the 'Frisco system be extended to Galveston as well as to New-Orleans, and that no arrangement had been made for a conference between Mr. Yoakum and this delegation.

ROCKEFELLER SELLS WOOD TO POOR.

John D. Rockefeller has several wood choppers at work in his forest, near Tarrytown, cutting down and sawing trees, which are being sold to the poor families on his estate. Nearly three hundred cords have been sold at $3 a cord. The wood is delivered free to the purchasers.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Some of those who sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the steamer Lucania were:

Miss G. Crocker.	Cyrus Robinson.
Charles Engle.	A. W. Robinson.
W. F. Foster.	Miss A. Ritchie.
Miss Madeleine Ives Goddard.	Maurice C. Sternbach.
	George F. Slosson.
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde.	Mme. de Talleyrand.
	I. O. Van Duzer.
Gordon B. Johnson.	Captain Aubrey Williams.
W. A. Prime.	Charles T. Yerkes.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA DINNER.

The annual dinner of the New-York Alumni Association of the University of Georgia was given last evening at the Royalton, No. 44 West Forty-fourth-st. More than fifty graduates of the Southern college were gathered about the board. The guests of honor were Chancellor Walter B. Hill, George Foster Peabody and Samuel Spencer. Mr. Peabody has displayed much interest in the development of the university of his native State. Among the speakers were Marion J. Verdery, Henry Grattan Colvin, Bryan G. Collier, H. H. Smith, Alfred C. Newell and John M. Harrington.