Amusements

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:10—Florodora.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—For Home and Honor.
BELASCO THEATRE—8—The Darling of the Gods.
BIJOU THEATRE—8:20—The Bird in the Cage.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—The Silver Slipper.
CASINO—8:15—A Chinese Honeymoon.
CRITERION THEATRE—8:15—The Cavalier.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—The Billionaire.
EDEN MUSEE—2—8—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—The Unforeseen.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—8—Jim Bludso.
GARDEN THEATRE—8—If I Were King.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:15—Mice and Men.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Rogers Bros. in Harvard.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—Mr. Pickwick.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:20—Der Gewissinswurm.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8—Mr. Blue Beard.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—Gretna Green.
MAJESTIC THEATRE—8—Wizard of Oz.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—8—Mary of Magdala.
MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE—8—Romeo and Juliet.
MURRAY HILL—2—8—His Wife's Father.
NEW SAVOY—8:20—The Girl with the Green Eyes.
NEW-YORK—8:15—When Johnny Comes Marching Home.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
PRINCESS THEATRE—8:30—The Consul.
PROCTOR'S THEATRE—Vaudeville.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Championship hockey match.
VICTORIA—8:15—The Eternal City.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:15—The Sultan of Sulu.
WEST END THEATRE—8—The Price of Honor.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1903.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—The Panama Canal treaty was discussed in executive session; in open session the fight over the Statehood bill was continued, and the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was passed. ═══ House: The Military Academy bill was passed, and a resolution calling for the correspondence in the Indianola postoffice case was adopted.

FOREIGN.—Dispatches from London, Berlin and Rome say that the allied powers engaged in blockading the Venezuelan coast have accepted as satisfactory Minister Bowen's proposals in the matter of a guarantee for the payment of the Venezuelan claims, though one government is said to be holding out for 50 instead of 30 per cent of the customs, as offered. ═══ A volunteer force in Zambales Province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, was defeated by ladrones, among the killed being three Americans, including Mr. Osborne, a teacher; the dispute over the church property in the Philippines between Aglipay and the Roman Catholics has been taken into the courts. ═══ Twenty-six bales of West African cotton, the first shipment, were sold in Liverpool at 11 cents a pound.

DOMESTIC.—Philip Doblin testified before the House Committee on Naval Affairs that part of the evidence given by him in the Holland boat inquiry on Saturday was false, but retracted the charge of attempted bribery against Lemuel E. Quigg, which, he said, he had been induced to make by Representative Lessler. ═══ Secretary Hay and Minister Quesada signed an agreement extending the time for ratification of the Cuban reciprocity treaty. ═══ Washington officials expressed confidence that an amicable settlement of the Venezuelan controversy will soon be reached. ═══ Judge William R. Day accepted the appointment by President Roosevelt to the United States Supreme Court. ═══ The coal investigating committee appointed by the House of Representatives took testimony in Boston. ═══ A hearing on the question of the legality of acts committed by the coal carrying roads and the Temple Coal Company was held before the Attorney General at Albany. ═══ The independent operators began the presentation of their cases before the Strike Commission, G. B. Markle & Co. calling ten witnesses. ═══ A mob in Suling, La., shot a negro and burned his body because he shot a sheriff who attempted to arrest the negro.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and strong. ═══ Ex-President Cleveland and Edward M. Shepard were the principal speakers at the City Club memorial meeting, at which the life and character of ex-Mayor Hewitt were eulogized. ═══ Colonel Henry Watterson praised Abraham Lincoln at the annual dinner of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New-York. ═══ It was said that Frederick Latham had been slated as a successor of Maurice Grau as manager of the Metropolitan Opera House. ═══ Justice Leventritt decided that W. S. Devery was entitled to a seat in the Tammany Hall executive committee; "Big Bill" and his supporters had a celebration. ═══ People were disappointed because the expected rush hour service on elevated lines did not go into effect. ═══ Police Commissioner Greene expressed himself as dissatisfied with the work of the patrolmen under the new system, and told inspectors and captains to see that the duty was better performed.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 31 degrees; lowest, 24 degrees.

ENGLAND AND CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

There is reported to be much agitation in commercial circles in England over the prospect of reciprocity between the United States and Cuba. Deputations from chambers of commerce have been besieging the British Foreign Secretary with appeals and protests, urging him to take up the matter diplomatically and if possible prevent what they regard as the threatened injury to British commerce with Cuba and to the industrial and commercial interests of the British West Indies. There has been some talk of "secret clauses" in the reciprocity treaty, and of British retaliation against the United States; all of which is indicative of more excitement than discretion. It is, of course, not at all surprising that British manufacturers and merchants are considerably exercised at the prospect of United States reciprocity with Cuba. They have a keen recollection of such an arrangement ten years ago, and of its effect upon their interests. In former years England had the lion's share of Cuban trade. But the McKinley bill of 1890 changed all that. Let us recall what the British Consul General at Havana said about it in 1892:

> British trade with Cuba has almost become a thing of the past. Under the present reciprocity treaty the United States of America practically supplies all the wants of the island, and receives all its produce. Machinery, which formerly was largely supplied by England, Germany, France and Belgium, now nearly all comes from the United States. The effect of the recent reciprocity treaty has been to throw nearly the entire Cuban trade into the hands of the United States traders, with whom importers of goods from less favored nations cannot compete.

We may add to that statement of facts the further fact that Cuban purchases from the United States in the ten years 1881-'90 averaged only $11,000,000, and in 1893 under reciprocity they rose to $23,600,000. That is what we expect will happen under the reciprocity treaty now pending. That is what our English friends fear will happen. Their fears are well founded. But we cannot perceive that they have any legitimate grievance against this country on that account. They acquiesced in the reciprocity arrangement of ten years ago, although it was ruinous to their Cuban trade, and having done so they cannot consistently object to a renewal of that arrangement, which is practically what is now contemplated. They cannot object to it any more than the United States can object to the existing arrangement by which Canada gives British trade an advantage of one-third over United States trade. The United States has not resorted to retaliation against Canada on that account. Neither, we feel sure, will Great Britain think of retaliation against the United States or Cuba.

The talk about a "secret clause" specially aimed against the British West Indies is of course groundless. There is no such clause in this treaty. The United States does not make treaties that way. It is not waging a war against the British West Indies, but is aiming to fulfil its obligations of honor and good faith to Cuba. It is not waging a war against British trade, but is simply seeking to extend its own trade. The results which Englishmen fear from this treaty, and which are, we believe, certain to occur, should strongly commend the convention to United States favor and support, and should impel Senators speedily to ratify it. But they afford no ground whatever for diplomatic action between the United States and the United Kingdom, or for even the slightest degree of resentment or animosity. The United States is trying to extend its commerce, just as England is trying to extend hers. It does so through protection and reciprocity, while she does so through free trade at home and preferential tariffs in at least one of her chief colonies. Our means are just as open and honorable and legitimate as hers, and give no more cause for protest or offence. When England, through her own particular policy, outstrips us in some market, we simply "buckle down to work" all the harder and try to catch up again. That is the reasonable course for her to pursue when we, through our own particular policy, outstrip her.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Work for peace and settlement in Venezuela goes auspiciously on in spite of the inexplicable waging of war which has occurred during the last week. Apparently neither Venezuela nor any of the powers is inclined to let the bombardment of San Carlos thwart or delay the negotiations which are in progress. News from London, from Berlin and from Paris is all to the effect that as soon as sufficient guarantees of settlement are given by Venezuela the blockade will be raised, and, of course, the war against Venezuela will end. It is further intimated that Mr. Bowen—who must for the time be regarded as a representative of the Venezuelan Government and as in nowise identified with the United States—has practically concluded arrangements for guarantees which will be satisfactory to the powers. In such case the next few days should see the blockade and practical state of war ended, and Venezuela put in the way of getting, through her custom houses, the revenue needed to pay her debts.

This prospect is gratifying to the United States, as we are sure it must be to all concerned. These last few weeks have been a time of no little anxiety. We shall not say there has at any time been any fear that this country would become involved in a war with any power. But it is not agreeable to have international amity and confidence menaced in the least degree. We have hitherto frequently expressed the opinion that while the United States should cultivate "honest friendship with all nations," and while it has special reasons for friendship with various other nations, the ties of race and blood and the influences of community of interests and similarity of aim bespeak a particular drawing together of this country, Great Britain and Germany. It has therefore been a cause of profound regret that recent incidents should have been such as to give rise in this country to some questioning of Germany's conduct and intentions, and to an inclination to regard that country with less of confidence and cordiality than hitherto. Nor can we regard such sentiments as groundless or unjust. Officials at Berlin are reported to have protested against the criticisms of the German bombardment of the Venezuelan coast, and some German residents of this country have joined in those protests, while the German Minister for Foreign Affairs has put forth a detailed statement designed to show with what patience and forbearance his government has proceeded for the collection of its just claims against the South American State. Such efforts, while worthy of respectful and sympathetic consideration, do not seem to us to be convincing. Germany has, so far as we can perceive, not been injured, and she is not altogether innocent of blame. We say this with regret, but without hesitation, for the reason that The Tribune at all events must be held free from all reproach of precipitancy in censuring Germany. From the outset of this unhappy embroilment The Tribune has pointed out the culpability of the Venezuelan Government, and has striven to vindicate the good faith and benevolent intent of Germany, recalling for the latter purpose the noteworthy "inspired" utterance of the German Ambassador a year ago. It will be pleasant to record the vindication of that faith and that intent by Germany herself.

The German Foreign Minister's story of the case is to be accepted as correct so far as it goes. Let us now have the complement. The Venezuelan Government some days ago proposed to refer the whole controversy to impartial arbitration, to a tribunal constituted not by herself but by her opponents, and to turn over her entire customs system to the powers, for them to control and administer until their indemnities were paid in full. She also asked that the blockade of her ports be raised at once, so that the receipt of revenue might be resumed. To that reasonable proposal the powers replied that they must first have satisfactory guarantees that Venezuela would pay the claims adjudicated against her, and particularly some small claims the validity of which appears to be practically agreed upon. It is now reported that Mr. Bowen is able to give such guarantees. If he does, it will be incumbent upon Germany and the other powers to accept them and to let law finish the work so rudely begun with arms. In such outcome of the case there will be much cause for gratification, not the least of it being that danger, however slight, of misunderstanding or disagreement with some of our European friends will be thus averted.

MORE ABOUT WATER.

The president of the City Club appealed to the Mayor not long ago to use the powers of his office to lessen the leaks and the waste and the misuse in the public water supply. Mr. Peckham said truly that there would be a distressing scarcity within a few years if the prodigal and inexcusable drains upon the watersheds of the metropolis were not diminished. It is estimated that before this new century is out of its cradle the several boroughs of New-York will be using four hundred millions of gallons daily for a population not in excess of four millions of people unless the gaping holes through which such floods of Croton, of Bronx water and of the contents of the Long Island wells and reservoirs have been scattered without stint are looked after with prudence and discretion.

It would be a fine thing for modern Gotham if it could rejoice in the magnificent aqueducts of ancient Rome. Before the decline and fall of the empire of the Cæsars the Eternal City was full of splendid fountains and of public baths never rivalled anywhere else in the world; and yet the Niobe of nations in its immemorial capital and metropolis was not crowded with thousands of corner barrooms as New-York is to-day. It contained no busy mills, employing armies of men and women, no great breweries, no power houses, no immense hotels, no skyscrapers, no gas companies, no trolley lines, no surface or elevated railroads, no colossal apartment houses, and not even a single steam engine. The barrooms, boilers, engines, breweries, hotels, skyscrapers, towering buildings for flats, railway lines and manufacturing plants in the second city of the modern world use a prodigious quantity of water and waste an enormous quantity also.

Four hundred millions of gallons of daily supply for four millions of people will be far in excess of the fair and proper requirements of the community. Two hundred millions of gallons seven days in every week should provide amply and generously for the comforts, the needs and even the luxuries of four millions of New-Yorkers. Check the worst of wastage, bar the holes and dam the leaks, charge and collect fair prices from consumers who are lavish, and a daily flow of two hundred millions of gallons might suffice for even a half dozen millions.

The ten thousand barrooms are deadly enemies of the public welfare with respect to the water supply and other matters also; and the brewers, the mill owners, the most spacious hotels and apartment houses, the stables and many companies of many kinds scatter water without the least regard for the capacity of our reservoirs.

MR. CANTOR'S VISION.

Unless he has changed his mind Mr. Russell Sage thinks that the elevated railroad is a thing of beauty as well as a joy forever to stockholders who got in at about the right price. But to the best of our knowledge and belief Mr. Sage is in a minority of one, his fellow citizens unanimously agreeing that the object of his admiration is among the ugliest fabrics in existence. In recognition of that general fact, and considering it a particular misfortune that the Sixth-ave. road runs along the western border of Bryant Park, which is soon to contain the New-York Public Library, President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan proposes that, with the consent of the municipality, the Postoffice Department should choose this western margin of Bryant Park as the site for the new Postoffice. Mr. Cantor's plan contemplates a building extending from Fortieth to Forty-second st., and occupying forty feet of park space, with a basement and a second story brought out to the curb line and an arcade sidewalk at the street level. A building so constructed would be five hundred feet long, and sixty-five feet deep above and below a ground floor forty feet deep. It would therefore be exceedingly spacious, and, in Mr. Cantor's opinion, conveniently situated for postal purposes. What the experts who have been examining sites will say to that we have no means of knowing, but at first thought it seems not unlikely that they will agree with Mr. Cantor.

The projector's idea appears to be that the city should give this portion of Bryant Park to the national government, or sell it for a small sum, inasmuch as the city would be amply recompensed by having the elevated railway structure hidden from sight on the east side, to the great advantage of the park, and especially of the Public Library. In order to make the bargain particularly desirable he would insist on having the park façade of the postoffice beautiful and in architectural harmony with the library, and he is persuaded that the sound principle of never surrendering a foot of park space might well be violated in this instance for the sake of securing the benefits which he describes. Moreover, he points out that, owing to the fact that the library will be much smaller than the old reservoir was, the free space in the park will be considerably larger than it used to be, in case his scheme is carried out.

Now, we are not at all inclined to commit ourselves abruptly to approval of this project, but we must say that it has some interesting and attractive features. Mr. Cantor fails to tell us how he would manage the special traffic which a postoffice creates. It is certain that mail wagons could not use the proposed arcade on the Sixth-ave. side, and that they should not be allowed to use the park side, and so largely sacrifice the main purpose. But it might not be difficult to provide them with suitable approaches at the Fortieth and Forty-second st. corners, perhaps also with a free passage from end to end of the ground floor, and possibly a connection with the subway. One thing it would be judicious, if not necessary, to require—namely, that the architects of the Public Library should have supervision of the plans for the postoffice, in order that it might actually serve the intended purpose in relation to the library and to the park.

There is probably not much reason to suppose that Mr. Cantor's plan will command the approval of the municipal or federal authorities. It is more likely to be dismissed as fantastic than acclaimed as grand, and yet it is ingenious and not unworthy of respectful consideration. In fact, we have no doubt that the architectural scheme might be worked out in such a manner as to produce an admirable effect, though whether at reasonable expense or in accordance with the requirements of the postal service we do not pretend to say.

UTILIZING WASTE PRODUCTS.

One of the interesting bulletins issued by the Census Bureau in Washington during the last year or two was prepared by Henry G. Kittredge, and relates to the utilization of what were once worthless products of manufacture. Since the subject has never before been covered by the bureau, the writer does not confine himself to advances effected in the decade ending with 1900. A number of familiar economies, like the rescue of tar and ammonia in making gas and coke, and the derivation of aniline dyes, synthetic indigo, perfumes and saccharin from coal tar, as well as more modern achievements, are described. In many instances the hints offered will prove of direct value, both by showing actual successes and by indicating promising lines of experiment. In a general way, too, the examples here presented will be influential. The margin between financial profit and loss in many industries is a narrow one, and the balance can often be shifted from the latter to the former side of the account by giving a market value to waste materials, and occasionally large fortunes are thus made.

Few recent developments of the latter sort have been so conspicuous as the discovery that cottonseed oil could be employed for food and in making soap. The value of oil and cake in 1900 was nearly $60,000,000, and it is fair to assign at least half of this sum to the oil alone, an article of commerce practically unknown much before 1890. In the woollen industry shoddy is an old story, of course, but the feasibility of saving the oil and potash out of raw wool was recognized only a few years ago. As yet the practice is uncommon, perhaps because the plant for conducting the process is expensive. Mr. Kittredge declares, though, that $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 is thrown away every year in this country by retaining the old methods of washing wool. The loss is really much greater, because fleeces treated by the new system would bring higher prices than they do now. In the iron and steel industries American prosperity has been due to cheap ores, cheap transportation, improved machinery for working the metal and the economy which results from wholesale production. However, even here there have been successful attempts to utilize waste. Belgium has shown the world that blast furnace gases are suited to the development of power by gas engines, and slag is being turned to account both for brick and cement.

A large but disappointing variety of experiments have been made in connection with wood pulp. One of the best known processes for cleaning up wood fibre so that it can be converted into paper is to digest it in a solution of bisulphite of soda. The liquor which is left contains a good deal of sulphur, derived from the chemicals, and resin, a glutinous agent and other materials dissolved out of the wood. German chemists have tried repeatedly to separate the sulphur and to utilize some of the other substances industrially. Thus far the sulphur has declined to yield to their persuasion, and none of the rest of the substances which have been isolated perform satisfactory service. Further research, though, may yet solve some of these problems, and thus reduce the cost of producing paper by the sulphite process.

In regions where there are both timber and sawmills there is a good deal of sawdust. In Norway the latter is made to produce acetic acid by distillation, while in several countries the same refuse is worked up into briquettes for fuel. Spent dyewood was once utilized in the latter fashion, but its conversion into paper pulp is more remunerative. Efforts are being made to put tanbark into a condition to burn in stoves and furnaces. Their result cannot be predicted, but ingenuity in the choice of a binder ought to insure success in time. So well established is the manufacture of oil out of American corn that the exportation of that article, for use by foreign soapmakers, is already an appreciable item in this country's foreign trade. Still another illustration is afforded by California, which is rapidly coming to the front as a manufacturing State. At the asphalt refinery in Ventura the sulphuretted hydrogen gas that was once allowed to escape as worthless is transformed into sulphuric acid. When run at their full capacity, the works there produce ten tons of by-product a day. Verily, economy is wealth.

The new tax valuations have the sturdiest of defenders in Controller Grout, and he is a redoubtable antagonist in debate. Any one who enters into a controversy with him concerning municipal affairs needs to be sure of his ground and thoroughly acquainted not only with arguments but also with incontrovertible figures and facts.

It will be wise to wait a while before reposing much confidence in the story that a young Austrian attached to the Pasteur Institute in Paris has discovered a way to make a serum for fighting tuberculosis. The news travels by a rather circuitous route, to begin with, and the world still has altogether too vivid a recollection of Koch's unsuccessful venture in the same line a dozen years ago to be credulous now. Some one may yet achieve success in this exceedingly important field of investigation, but he must convince a large jury of his peers before the general public can afford to trust him.

Not more than a few hours elapsed, apparently, between the renewal of Pelée's activity on Saturday afternoon and Stromboli's latest demonstration. The coincidence provokes curiosity, but it is probably accidental. An interval of five thousand miles or more separates them, and each outbreak may, without convincing evidence to the contrary, be attributed to local influences. Evidently the forces at work in the two places have not been fully expended, but it is safe to say that one volcano has acted independently of the other. Were there any good reason for attributing such phenomena to causes external to the earth, like those producing ocean tides, the fact that the two eruptions occurred so nearly at the same time would be intelligible, but no theory of that kind has been established. It is interesting to note, for instance, that Pelée reopened when the moon still lacked four days of being in line with the sun. She was also at that point in her orbit which is furthest removed from the earth, and not so close as usual. Moreover, none of the amateur vulcanists who have been predicting fresh trouble gave the public any warning of these most recent incidents.

Grand juries one after another have denounced in the strongest language the unfitness of the women's prison adjoining the Raymond Street Jail, in Brooklyn. Colonel Dike, a Republican Sheriff, transferred the inmates to the Kings County Penitentiary. Sheriff Melody, the Democrat who was elected last November, has sent them back to the old pesthole. Melody has a melodious name; but is he acceptable in anything else?

The noise of the drill and the dynamite and the shouting of the contractors have been less disturbing of late in Manhattan than they were in 1902. No one can doubt, therefore, that the subways will be finished on time.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Germantown man has been enjoying the usual latitude of the traveller. "Strange," he says, "are some of the farming methods of California. One day in the vine country I heard a tremendous bang, bang, banging, and started from my seat, thinking that a dreadful explosion had occurred; but my host told me, with a laugh, that his men were merely ploughing with dynamite. Then he went on to explain that when it was desired to loosen up the soil to a depth of three feet or so, dynamite cartridges were set in the earth and fired off. They broke up the ground beautifully. They did the work much better and much more cheaply than any machine or any manual labor could do, and in addition to this they destroyed the parasite called the phylloxera, the bane of the vine grower. No vineyard whose soil had been dynamited, my host said, ever suffered from the phylloxera afterward."

Real Talent.—Mrs. Bruce—Really, Mr. Hamilton's acting is the greatest I ever saw.
Mrs. Scott—It's good in its way, but you should see my Johnny when he is simulating a stay-away-from-school headache!—(Boston Transcript.

Mr. Graves, the Irish song writer, tells an amusing story of an experience of his at a political meeting. He had been fishing, and, not being dressed for the occasion, kept in the background, but was noticed and was called to the platform for a speech. When Mr. Graves had finished he sat down in front of the Mayor (the platform being rather crowded). The latter, very indignant at what he considered an affront to his dignity, rose to his feet and commenced his speech by remarking: "I am afraid I shall have to talk over your head, Mr. Graves." The witty Irishman's reply was neat and effective, and was keenly appreciated by the audience. "I don't think there's much chance of your doing that, Mr. Mayor."

THE DARKY'S VIEW.

"He wuth six millions—
Dat is the cry;
But he can't take it wid him
W'en he come ter die.

"Oh, believers,
Scatter yo' gol';
You can't get ter glory
Wid de dollar in yo' soul.

"He wuth six millions—
En he don't have ter scratch,
But he'll sho' leave de money
W'en Death clink de latch!

"Oh, believers,
Scatter yo' gol';
You can't git ter glory
Wid de dollar in yo' soul!"
—(Atlanta Constitution.

Some of the people of Washington have their coal cellars under the sidewalks. On some of the streets the sewers run under the sidewalks also, and both the coal cellars and the sewers are reached by manholes in the pavement, which are covered with iron plates. This arrangement has caused an incident which has amused all Washington. A certain banker living on Connecticut-ave. after persistent entreaties secured three tons of coal the other day, for which he paid $15 a ton. The coal was delivered according to his order and dumped on the sidewalk in front of his house, but a colored man, who was employed to stow it away, lifted the plate from the wrong manhole and shovelled all of the coal into the sewer. The city officials are now after the banker for obstructing the sewer, and the banker is after the coal dealer for more coal. He has employed several men to get the coal out of the sewer, but it is a difficult business. They have to send a boy down, who passes it up in tin cups.

Mr. Hayrick—No, I don't like your tavern; somehow I feel sorter put out.
Clerk—Well, what can you expect? I saw you drawing a glass of water from the fire extinguisher.
—(Philadelphia Bulletin.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Jan. 26 (Special).—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at luncheon to-day Lady Minto, wife of the Governor General of Canada; her sister, Lady Antrim; Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Secretary Hay, Secretary Root and Dr. Henry van Dyke.

The President left Washington to-night for Canton, to attend the celebration of President McKinley's birthday, intending to return Wednesday. The anniversary of Mr. McKinley's birth is really next Thursday, but the celebration was advanced two days on account of the President's engagement to give the customary state dinner to the Supreme Court on January 29.

Count von Quadt, Chargé d'Affaires of the German Embassy, presented to the President to-day Major von Etzel, the new military attaché.

The President promised Representative Sherman and President J. A. Chisolm of the New-York Canners' Association to open the exhibit of the Combined Canners' Association in this city on February 9.

Miss Roosevelt will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. McIlhenny in New-Orleans at Mardi Gras.

Colonel Theodore A. Bingham, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, in his report to Congress asks for an appropriation of $110,264 for the White House for the coming year, against $35,000 for the present year. The report says that the recent changes in the White House have resulted in a building far more expensive to maintain than formerly. The character of the new fittings and furnishings is such that repairs and replacing will be more expensive than before, and it will be more expensive to replace specially designed silver doorknobs and escutcheons, silver and gilt hinges, etc. Hardwood floors and tiling will require extra labor to keep in order. More help will be needed in the laundry, owing to the large family which occupies the White House and the large amount of entertaining done.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, Jan. 26 (Special).—The Italian Ambassador and Signora Mayor des Planches gave a dinner to-night. Their guests were the Mexican Ambassador and Señora Azpiroz; their daughter, Señora Perez; the Japanese Minister and Mme. Takahira, the Belgian Minister and Baroness Moncheur, Miss Berry, Jules Bœufvé and Theodore Hansen, first secretary of the Russian Embassy. The reception which followed the dinner was the largest which has been given at the Italian Embassy, where hospitality is being dispensed with a lavish hand this season. Fully five hundred guests were present, among them being Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, who are visiting Mrs. Cowles, the sister of the President. They will return to their home to-morrow.

The British Ambassador and Lady Herbert gave a dinner to-night, in honor of their guests, the Countess of Minto, her sister, the Countess of Antrim, and Lady Eileen Elliot, daughter of Lady Minto. Invited to meet them were Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne, Associate Justice and Mrs. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Representative and Mrs. McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. Eustis, Senator and Mrs. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Boardman, Miss Boardman, Constantin Brun, the minister from Denmark; Senator Frye, H. C. Norman, second secretary of the embassy, and Mr. Olin, of New-York, a guest at the embassy. The Marine Band played at the dinner and for the reception later, to which about a hundred guests were invited.

Captain de Chair, the new naval attaché of the British Embassy, has arrived in Washington.

The Persian Legation has received word that the Persian Minister will return from New-York on Wednesday.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 26 (Special).—Senator and Mrs. Depew gave a dinner to-night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt. The other guests were the Austrian Ambassador and Mme. Hengelmüller, Colonel and Mrs. W. Cary Sanger, Adjutant General and Mrs. Corbin, Captain and Mrs. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, the attaché of the British Embassy and Mrs. Waterlow, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, General and Mrs. Draper, Colonel and Mrs. Henry May, Mrs. Slater, Miss Gwynne, Miss Hagner, the Spanish Minister, Senator Allison and Count Gherardesca, honorary attaché of the Italian Embassy.

Senator Cockrell has sent out invitations to the wedding of his daughter, Marion, to Edson Fessenden Gallaudet, on Saturday, February 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Church of the Covenant. A wedding breakfast will be given at 12:30 at Rauscher's.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor's dance at her house, in Fifth-ave., last night was the principal feature on the programme of society for yesterday, and, as usual, the adjoining mansion of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Astor, was used in conjunction with her own for the entertainment. Supper was served soon after midnight at small tables in the dining rooms of both houses, and afterward a cotillon was danced, led by Elisha Dyer, jr., and the hostess. The favors comprised vinaigrettes, cigarette cases, containing cigarettes stamped with Mrs. Astor's monogram; sachet bags, fans, flowers, lamp shades, etc.

St. Francis Xavier's Church was the scene yesterday afternoon of the marriage of Miss Elsie Woodbury Brown, daughter of Mrs. Frank Gould Brown, to Thomas Courtney Jenkins, of Baltimore. Cardinal Gibbons came on from Baltimore to officiate at the ceremony, in which Archbishop Farley and Bishop Donohue, of Wheeling, W. Va., also took part. The bride, who was given away by her cousin, Lewis B. Brown, was dressed in white satin, embroidered with silver orchids, the sleeves being of pleated chiffon, while her veil was of point lace. Her maid of honor, Miss Gertrude Mason Brown, and her bridesmaids, Miss Mary Eno and Miss Jessie Fanshawe, wore frocks of white tucked chiffon, striped with broad white velvet ribbon, the chiffon waists having yokes of lace, while their white tulle hats were trimmed with pink feathers and their bouquets of pink roses and maidenhair ferns were tied with broad pink satin ribbons. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse, J. Lorimer Worden, Francis Stevens, Ernest Jenkins, Robert Honey, of Newport, and Harry and William Lehr were the ushers, while Ralph Parr, of Baltimore, officiated as best man. At the end of the ceremony there was a reception at Sherry's in the large ballroom. After a wedding trip of some six weeks in this country the newly married couple will start on a tour around the world, and on their return in about a year's time will make their home in Baltimore. Among the invited guests were Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. Francis B. Stevens, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Reynal, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Arthur Twombly, William C. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable, Mrs. Gouverneur Cortright, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, jr., Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coster Emmet, Miss Gwendolyn Burden, Colonel and Mrs. Barclay and Miss Bertha Barclay, Ernest Iselin, General and Mrs. Pearson and Mr. and Mrs. Le Grand Benedict.

Quite a large number of dinners figured on yesterday's schedule, among them one given by Mrs. Frederic J. De Peyster, at her house, in East Sixty-sixth-st., for her daughter Augusta, the party including Miss Alice Post, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Parish, John Delafield, Otis Post, Miss Frances De Peyster and Townsend Howes.

Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman likewise gave a dinner last night at her house, No. 58 East Seventy-ninth-st., her guests comprising Mrs. Gouverneur Cortright, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery.

In the morning Albert Morris Bagby gave the last of his musicals at the Waldorf-Astoria, at which Mme. Nordica sang, those present including Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. James A. Burden, jr., Mrs. John H. Hammond, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., and Miss Leary. Afterward Mrs. J. J. Emery entertained a large party at luncheon at her house in East Sixty-eighth-st.

For to-night there will be the dance given by Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes at her house, in Madison-ave., for Miss Mildred Stokes; the dinner dance of Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell in the annex of the Metropolitan Club for Miss Gertrude Pell, and 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, N. J., under the patronage of Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Miss Josephine Drexel, the Marquise de Talleyrand-Périgord, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman and Miss Leary. Among those who have taken boxes for the performance are Mrs. Douglas Robinson, jr., Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri and Mrs. Julien T. Davies. There will be a dance after the performance and the committee in charge of the entertainment comprises J. Montgomery Strong, Howland Pell, Ashton De Peyster and T. J. Oakley Rhinelander.

After this winter the Wednesday Cotillons will be discontinued, and a new organization entitled "The Country Dances" has been formed by some of the members, including Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. Frederick Charles Prentice, Mrs. Albert Delafield, Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Mrs. John T. Boothby and Mrs. Samuel Spencer, the membership being strictly limited to two hundred.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey will give a large dinner next Tuesday at their house, in West Thirty-eighth-st., for their daughter Eva and her fiancé, Baron André de Neuflize, of Paris, who are to be married on February 10 at St. Bartholomew's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Cameron are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter on Saturday last at Hempstead. Mrs. Cameron was Miss Rosalie W. De Goicouria.

Mrs. Eric Dahlgren, who was Miss Lucy Drexel, is likewise receiving congratulations on the birth of a boy.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb and Miss Webb are leaving town with a party of friends a fortnight hence for a stay in the Adirondacks.

Gounod's "Faust" is a favorite opera with New-York society, which was in consequence particularly well represented last night at the Metropolitan. Among those present were Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss May Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, H. A. C. Taylor and Miss Taylor, Mr and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Barbey and Miss Barboy, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French, Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge T. Gerry and Miss Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Bowdoin, Mrs. Van Nest, Mrs. Fish, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, August Belmont, William K. Vanderbilt, sr., Mrs. Gambrill, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Kingdon, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Miss Bryce, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, James Henry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden and Mr. and Mrs. Stewart.

WEDDINGS.

On last Saturday, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Otto C. Lührs, No. 2,810 Newkirk-ave., Brooklyn, Miss Elizabeth A. Gulick, of Toms River, N. J., was married to Charles M. Lonan, of Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. David MacMullen, of Brooklyn. The bride was gowned in crepe de chine over white silk, with duchess lace trimmings. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Field, of this city; Mr. and Mrs. James A. Gulick, of Long Branch, N. J., and Mr. and Mrs. C. Sumner Havens, of Cornwall-on-Hudson.

East Orange, N. J., Jan. 26 (Special).—The marriage of the Rev. William Henderson Watts, assistant rector of Christ Church, East Orange, and Miss Mary Gardiner Bach this morning was preceded by a celebration of the Holy Communion. The rector of the parish, the Rev. William Whiting Davis, performed the marriage ceremony. The bride is a daughter of Major and Mrs. James B. Bach, of No. 94 Lenox-ave., East Orange. The bridesmaids were Miss Madeline Litchfield, of Brooklyn; Miss Louise Jones, of New-York; Miss Alice Corwin, Miss Grace Sheridan and Miss Lois James, of East Orange. The best man was James B. Bach, jr., a brother of the bride, and the ushers were John Rohrke Bland and Charles Jones, of New-York; Charles Crowin and Benjamin Mitchell, of East Orange.

MRS. ROOSEVELT GIVES PRIZE.

A progressive euchre, concert and reception will be held at the Harlem Casino on Friday evening for the benefit of the building fund of the new church of Our Lady of Lourdes, of West One-hundred-and-forty-second-st. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, wife of the President, has given a door prize. The players will contest for over one hundred prizes, and it is expected that over one thousand will be present.

COURSE IN PAINTING AT CORNELL.

Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Cornell University added another department to-day, when a two years' course in painting was formally established.

MR. SCHWAB GOES TO PARIS.

Palermo, Italy, Jan. 26.—Charles M. Schwab left here at noon to-day by rail. He is on his way to Paris, by way of Rome.

GENERAL MILES IN PARIS.

Paris, Jan. 26.—Lieutenant General Miles, the members of his staff and his family arrived here from Berlin yesterday afternoon, and are now at the Continental Hotel. This morning the general and his staff called at the United States Embassy, and later Ambassador Porter returned the visit. The general also received the military attaché, Captain Mott, and other American military and naval officers and friends. He will probably be received by the Minister of War, General André, and other French military notabilities, and will inspect the school and other features of the French military system.

MR. LONG NOT SERIOUSLY ILL.

Boston, Jan. 26.—The former Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long, has been at St. Margaret's Infirmary here for the last three weeks under the care of a physician for a long standing ailment. Members of his family to-night said that no serious complications had been thought of, and that Mr. Long's case could scarcely give rise to any immediate worry on their part.

BISHOP POTTER FULLY RECOVERED.

It was said at his home, No. 347 West Eighty-ninth-st., last night that Bishop Potter had recovered from his slight indisposition, and was at that time receiving guests.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Some of those who will sail to-day on the steamer Sicilia for Italy are:

Wilfred Blaydes, secretary to Mr. Marconi.	Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Raymond.
E. K. Clarke.	Mrs. J. E. Speer.
General and Mrs. George H. Ford.	Miss Elizabeth Speer.
Dr. and Mrs. Daniel W. Langton and children.	Countess Fanny Zampini Salazar.
Count Francisco McDonel.	Kenneth D. Wood.
	Frederick Wilson.

London, Jan. 26.—The White Star Line steamer Oceanic, which is to sail from Liverpool for New-York on Wednesday, will have among her passengers the Earl and Countess of Radnor, the Countess of Lathom, Count Frederick Hoyos and Sir Charles Howard.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The council of Northwestern University has recommended, by unanimous vote, to the board of trustees that the honorary degree of doctor of laws be conferred on Founders' Day upon Professor James Barr Ames, dean of the Harvard Law School. The distinction is in recognition of Professor Ames's efforts in the cause of legal education in the United States, he having been active in the development of the "Harvard" or "Case" system of legal instruction. The college faculty is now engaged in making extensive arrangements for the celebration of Founders' Day, which will take place at the Auditorium on January 28. Professor Ames is well known as a legal scholar. In the last ten years he has published essays on "The History of the Common Law," which secured him considerable fame. Professor Ames was born in Boston in 1846. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1868, and from the Harvard Law School in 1872. In 1871-'72 he was an instructor in modern languages in Harvard, and in 1873 an instructor in history. He was made assistant professor in the Harvard Law School in 1873, and in 1877 Bussy professor at law. Professor Ames was made dean of the Harvard Law School in 1895, to succeed Professor Langdell.

Among the many hundred curious things to be seen at Monte Carlo this season none attract more attention than M. Yturbide, an eccentric millionaire, who shuns daylight as he would a plague. In his splendid villa he has placed an enormous elevator, into which his curtained and shuttered carriage is driven and raised to his heavily draped apartment when he wishes to take a drive. His rooms are always kept at a Turkish bath temperature, and as conditions in the gambling rooms of the Casino are about the same he sometimes ventures there in the evening.

C. Inman Barnard, Paris correspondent of The New-York Tribune, has received from the French Government the rank of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Just after the arrival of his successor, Louis Nicolas, who had been since 1896 consul general of Hayti at New-York, left for his country on board the steamer Prins Willem V. By his amiability and his intelligent management of his consular duties Mr. Nicolas has made many friends in the United States. After several years of sojourn at Washington and New-York, he was sent to America first to serve as secretary of the Haytian Legation and afterward as consul general in New-York. Mr. Nicolas is a native of Aux Cayes. Although he was dumb on the matter, it is likely that his recall means that he is to occupy at home some important official post. Señor Jimenes, ex-President of San Domingo, and Mr. Huttlinger, consul general of that republic, were among the many friends who went on board the steamer to bid him adieu.