Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—Florodora.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—Dangers of Paris.
BELASCO THEATRE—8—The Darling of the Gods.
BIJOU THEATRE—8:15—Nancy Brown.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2—8—The Silver Slipper.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM—4—Lecture, "The Land of Shakespeare."
CASINO—2:15—8:15—A Chinese Honeymoon.
CIRCLE THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
CRITERION THEATRE—2:15—8:15—The Jewel of Asia.
DALY'S THEATRE—2:15—8:15—The Billionaire.
EDEN MUSEE—2—8—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—2:15—8:20—The Unforeseen.
GARDEN THEATRE—8—If I Were King.
GARRICK THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Mice and Men.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The Eternal City.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—Mr. Pickwick.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:20—Das Suesse Maedel.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—2—8—Mr. Blue Beard.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Earl of Pawtucket.
MAJESTIC THEATRE—2—8—The Wizard of Oz.
MANHATTAN THEATRE — 2:15 — 8:30 — The Bishop's Move.
MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE—8:30—Ghosts.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Virginius.
NEW SAVOY—2:15—8:15—The Girl with the Green Eyes.
NEW-YORK—2—8:15—In Dahomey.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
PRINCESS THEATRE—8:30—The Frisky Mrs. Johnson.
PROCTOR'S THEATRE—Vaudeville.
VICTORIA THEATRE—2—8:15—Resurrection.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—2:15—8:15—The Sultan of Sulu.
WEST END THEATRE—2—8—Faust.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1903.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—The Senate took up the Panama Canal treaty in executive session, and Mr. Morgan spoke against ratification; at his request it was agreed to attach the Spooner act to the treaty.

FOREIGN.—An order has been issued for the criminal prosecution of Whitaker Wright. ═══ the British Postoffice authorities have granted to Marconi the right to connect the station at Poldhu with the nearest telegraph office. ═══ The fortieth anniversary of the King's wedding day was celebrated in England; a ball was given at Buckingham Palace. ═══ A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the captain of the Seward at Manila on a charge of smuggling. ═══ The Newfoundland Legislature renewed the French Shore modus vivendi. ═══ Several speeches were made in the Chamber of Deputies attacking the foreign policy of France. ═══ A cyclone in North Queensland killed and injured many persons.

DOMESTIC.—At a conference of Democratic Senators, led by Mr. Gorman, plans were laid for defeating the Panama Canal and Cuban reciprocity treaties. ═══ President Roosevelt appointed William Plimley Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this city, to succeed Conrad N. Jordan. ═══ Secretary Moody and Postmaster General Payne, with a party of Congressmen and others, started for a cruise in the West Indies. ═══ In a speech at the Michigan Democratic State Judicial Convention at Detroit William J. Bryan made wholesale charges of corruption against the United States Senate, saying that the members were worse than Addicks. ═══ Two bills affecting the State's educational system were introduced at the instance of Superintendent Skinner; they will be opposed by the Regents, whose powers and jurisdiction they would greatly curtail. ═══ Governor Garvin of Rhode Island, in a special message to the Senate, charged wholesale bribery in connection with the election of Assemblymen. ═══ Arthur R. Pennell, who has been prominently mentioned in stories of the Burdick murder mystery, was killed in an automobile accident in Buffalo. ═══ At the annual meeting in Philadelphia of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company stockholders the increase of $15,000,000 in the capital stock of the company was authorized; Vice-President Green said that the system was unable to meet the demands on it, though an engine a day had been bought for the last two years.

CITY.—Stocks were weak and lower. ═══ A vessel from the Mediterranean arrived after six deaths, which are suspected of being from cholera. ═══ There was a lively fight at a meeting of the American Ice Company. ═══ Two ruffians delayed traffic on the Sixth-ave. elevated road by fighting with a guard; they were subdued with difficulty. ═══ A Brooklyn printer objected to the course of P. Cowen, Supervisor of the City Record; Mr. Cowen made a reply; Mayor Low was asked to make an investigation. ═══ The police of this city were asked to look in all pawnshops here for the watch of Edward L. Burdick, who was murdered in Buffalo. ═══ Mrs. Reikert, the midwife in the Martin baby case, was arraigned in the Tombs court on the charge of perjury, and held for trial. ═══ Part of the crew for the Ziegler Polar expedition sailed.

THE WEATHER—Indications for to-day: Rain. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 49 degrees; lowest, 43.

THE SITUATION IN WATERBURY.

The murder of a policeman guarding a Waterbury streetcar and the attempt to murder the conductor and motorman have aroused the people of that Connecticut city to a realizing sense, as the homely phrase is, of what is due from them in the existing situation. When troops were sent to Waterbury weeks ago to quell the violence resulting from the strike the Governor was generally commended for the promptness with which he had acted and the sound judgment he had shown in ordering out a large force. But ever since the withdrawal of the soldiers it has been evident that they ought to have been kept on duty longer. The spirit of lawlessness had not been subdued, but was merely held in check while the troops were in sight. With their disappearance it broke out again, and has been active at short intervals ever since. The local authorities have been delinquent from the first, and even now they are apologetic. But at last public opinion is rising to restore order and make existence tolerable. At a meeting of merchants and other citizens a day or two ago it was resolved that the time had come to defy the boycott against persons using the streetcars, and it is said that signatures to an agreement for that purpose are being rapidly procured.

It is not pleasant to reflect that such a pledge of mutual support is necessary to end a condition of lawless tyranny. Yet it is not strange that men whose occupations are such as to expose them to serious losses and perhaps to personal danger should hesitate to act singly. So long as the authorities are inert they are virtually compelled to unite and make a display of strength in defence of their rights. If it were not for many contrary precedents it might be expected that the workingmen of Waterbury, constituting a large element of the population, would be eager to separate themselves completely from the scoundrels who have been provoking and committing acts of violence in their name. But even yet they have not taken that course in a convincing manner. Some of their spokesmen have denounced the murderous deeds done on Sunday, and there has been talk of a reward offered, or to be offered, by them for the apprehension of the guilty men. But we have not heard of their stopping the boycott or taking any step to prove that they truly abhor the spirit of lawlessness which has been manifesting itself in manifold ways for weeks.

They expressed great indignation when troops were sent to Waterbury for the sole purpose of preserving the peace. Why? Because they put a secondary value on the peace. They did not want it preserved if its preservation meant the running of cars contrary to their wishes. There is no escape from that conclusion. If they had really felt, as they professed to feel, that the prevention of lawlessness of every name and nature was essential to their success, that they could not afford as good citizens or as members of the union on strike to be associated in the public mind with crimes and disorderly proceedings, they would have welcomed the soldiers and encouraged them in a strict performance of their duty. It is probable that they now dread the consequences of the murder which has excited general indignation and is compacting public sentiment into a formidable force. Probably also they have, as a body, no secret sympathy with such an extreme of vindictiveness. But they need to comprehend the fact that they have constantly suffered things of which murder is the logical culmination to be done without a protest. The intention of every such act, by whomsoever committed, was to further their aims. If they had felt that the inspiration was vile and the act injurious they might easily have made their feeling unmistakable. They refused, or neglected, to do so, and sooner or later they must pay the penalty.

THE OLEAN HORROR.

Never before, probably, was the breaking of a car coupler in a freight train attended with such shocking consequences as were witnessed near Olean on Monday night. It is common enough for such trains to break in two and for the halves to come together with violence. The partial wrecking of a tank car so that its contents might escape is infrequent, but probably not without precedent. An enormous number of those cars are hauled about on Eastern railways. More novel were the ignition of the oil with which the car first injured was loaded and the spread of the flames to three adjacent cars containing gasolene. Even so, the damage that resulted would have been confined almost exclusively to property if the accident had not happened close to a town of considerable size and at an hour when many people were out on the streets. No such crowd as there promptly assembled could have been drawn together on short notice further out in the country; or, the scene remaining the same, and means of setting fire to the wrecked car not being at hand, it is doubtful if a solitary person would have been hurt. There would have been neither a crowd nor an explosion. By the blowing up of one or two of the gasolene tanks fifty or a hundred bystanders were deluged with burning fluid and something like fifteen deaths ensued.

Morally as well as legally the Erie Railroad Company must be held blameless for the loss of life and the painful injuries sustained by surviving spectators. Lamentable as were the results, they are attributable to the ignorance and imprudence of those who were attracted by the spectacle. For any harm done to its own employes or to property committed to its care by shippers the company would certainly be responsible. To the other sufferers it was under no obligation, expressed or implied. All the same, every one who reads the story will be moved by the awful penalty that attached to a perfectly natural curiosity.

THE NEW TENEMENT HOUSE BILL.

The new Tenement House bill which has been prepared by Commissioner De Forest and was yesterday introduced in the legislature is as much a strengthening of the present law as it is a concession to the builders who have been demanding a removal of existing restrictions. Mr. De Forest has from the first been ready to adjust the law to conditions in Brooklyn so as to encourage the construction of a desirable class of small tenement houses, but the builders at first were not content with reasonable provision of this sort. They wanted to escape entirely from the jurisdiction of the Tenement House Department, and demanded that three and six family houses should no longer be defined as tenements. As some of the worst rookeries in the city are just such small buildings, public opinion refused emphatically to sanction a backward step of that kind. Some time ago it became evident that the enemies of the Tenement House law could accomplish nothing radical, but must be content with what its friends were willing to concede, as a result of experience, to be advisable. In some respects requirements had been found to be unnecessary; in some others they did not go far enough. The present bill seeks to remedy both defects.

No class of buildings now defined as tenements is removed from the operation of the law. The plea that the three story flat was really a combination house, and should not be called a tenement, is rightly disregarded. Old tenement houses will not escape the necessity of conforming to the new sanitary requirements. A semi-fireproof construction of halls in four story houses for two families on a floor is permitted, instead of the full fireproof requirement of the existing law, but at the same time this semi-fireproof construction is prescribed for three story houses in place of the entirely unprotected halls and stairs allowed by last year's amendment, which undoubtedly went too far in the way of concession. This change will decrease the cost of the four story houses about $1,000, and will not add materially to the cost of the three story houses. Better provision for ventilation of interior courts by air intakes is made. Three story wooden tenement houses for three families are permitted outside the fire limits. The present law permits a two story wooden tenement for four families, and the other kind is believed to be in all respects less objectionable. It attracts a better class of occupants, and if there is any danger from it owing to congestion or otherwise anywhere outside the present fire limits that can be overcome by extending the limits to that place before any considerable number of wooden buildings are erected.

The one important concession made by the Tenement House Department concerns the courts in the small tenement houses of the Brooklyn type, and is in line with the suggestion made several weeks ago by The Tribune as a feasible compromise. The present law allows a three story six family house to occupy 70 per cent of the lot, and calls for a court for each set of apartments 8 by 14 feet. Thus each court, except the end ones of a row of houses, is 12 by 14 feet. The new law will allow these three story buildings, on condition that they are made less deep so as to cover only 65 per cent of the lot, to have double courts 8 by 12½ feet. Thus larger rooms can be provided and the interior flats will still have as much light as the end ones, which are now, and will continue to be, built with courts only eight feet wide against blank walls. It may be that this concession, carefully guarded as it is, goes too far. If a year's experience shows that tenement houses built in accordance with it do not have proper light the law ought promptly to be changed back again. But this three story house is, on the whole, so worthy of encouragement, and offers such promise of diffusing congested population over the cheap lands of the outlying boroughs in homes that are incomparably better than those provided by the big tenement houses for the same rental, that the experiment is well worth trying. It would not have been safe to give the builders a free hand on this style of building, as they demanded, but with the careful restriction and supervision provided it is well to make investment in such properties as attractive as safety will permit. The new bill also proposes to allow four story buildings for eight families to have end courts 8 by 14 feet and double courts 16 by 14 feet, such as are now prescribed for three story buildings. It is believed that the one additional story will not seriously interfere with the light and air of the lower apartments, while it will add to the rental income and will encourage the erection of these satisfactory buildings where land is too expensive for the three story house.

This bill, on the whole, is one which all who are concerned for the public health and the wise solution of tenement house problems may view with satisfaction. It makes no concession which does not seem to be as much in the interest of the tenement house dwellers and the public as of the real estate men and the speculative builders. The changes are to be considered as advances in the direction of a better average of homes rather than concessions to the desire to build less desirable ones.

BRITAIN'S MILITARY BILL.

"The outlook for the British taxpayer," said our London correspondent yesterday, "is gloomier than ever." That is the sequel to an announcement of a fortnight before, which the British taxpayer regarded with satisfaction, to wit, the reorganization of the Committee of Defence. It was generally agreed that the latter was an uncommonly good thing. The committee hereafter is to consist permanently not only of the President of the Council, the Prime Minister and the Army and Navy Secretaries, who are all members of the Cabinet, but also of the Commander in Chief of the Army, the First Naval Lord and the Directors of Military Intelligence and of Naval Intelligence. Moreover, unlike the Cabinet itself and its other committees, the Committee of Defence is to keep a full record of all its deliberations and conclusions, which will be passed along to the next Ministry, for it to continue, thus assuring a continuity of councils and of policy such as the Services have not hitherto enjoyed.

This is beyond doubt a wise reform. But what we may regard as the first fruits of it are somewhat startling, at first sight. The Army estimates for the coming year are no less than $172,000,000. That, we believe, is the largest sum ever appropriated for the British Army in time of peace, and it is a sum almost comparable with the army estimates of the great military powers. Even that is exceeded by the Navy estimates which are in gross a little under $180,000,000, the largest on record in peace or war. No wonder the outlook for the British taxpayer is gloomy. Yet that same taxpayer would be the first to grumble and to write letters to the papers if the Army and Navy were neglected and the safety and defence of the empire were imperilled. He may be staggered at the cost of establishing a new naval squadron in South African waters; but what would he say if the government, after fighting a costly war for the preservation and extension of the empire in South Africa, were to leave its coasts unguarded and undefended?

There will probably be numerous quotations of Arnold's familiar "weary Titan." But the fact is that the British Empire must be either a Titan or a Pygmy. It must either keep up its military forces, especially in the naval branch, to a point commensurate with its territorial and commercial greatness and with the possible menace that may be offered to it by rival powers, or it must abandon those forces and put itself upon the plane of those minor countries which exist on sufferance and find their security in the benevolence or in the mutual jealousies of their great neighbors. There is no middle course that would not prove suicidal. In choosing as it has, the British Empire has, we believe, done wisely for itself and for the world. The Titan may be weary. Weariness is neither a sin nor a disaster. But her ears are not deaf nor her eyes dimmed, she is not regardless of right and left, and she does not go passively by, as any one is sure to find out to his cost if he crosses her path.

THE COMMITTEE FIRM.

The passage of the Child Labor bill now before the legislature is vigorously opposed by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. In an answer to the objections raised by this organization against the measure, a committee consisting of Robert Hunter, Felix Adler, William H. Maxwell and Murray Williams reiterates its belief in the necessity for restrictive legislation, with a view to keeping children away from degrading influences.

Some of the suggestions of the society are looked upon by the committee as worthy of incorporation in the bill, which the child labor committee says has no object further than the improvement of existing conditions. That part of the bill which looks toward licensing newsboys and making it unlawful for children of tender years to engage in street business seems to meet with the greatest opposition.

To the arguments in favor of leaving "well enough alone" as to the newsboys and bootblacks, the committee points to the large percentage of boy criminals recruited from the street, and Dr. Maxwell says:

> The strongest argument in favor of placing the licensing of newsboys in the hands of the school authorities is that the licenses, if the law is passed, will be granted only to those boys who are physically strong enough to engage in the work, and will be cancelled the moment it is found that the street occupation interferes with the school work. In other words, the right to engage in the business of selling newspapers will be conditioned by the boy's progress in school. It is difficult to understand the opposition of any right minded man to such a law.

YANKEES ARE GETTING ON.

Present conditions are not favorable to corners in wheat, in coal or in anything necessary for the comfort and sustenance of Americans. Every conspiracy to raise prices of food, fuel or clothing to exorbitant figures ought to fail, and is likely to fail. But in spite of the effects of the coal strike and the high prices of meats this republic in the main is buzzing and humming with prosperity. There are not nearly enough engines and cars for the rapid handling of the large quantities of goods which are pressing upon the railroads.

The freight congestion is the plainest proof of the amazing advances of the business of our transportation lines, our mills, our shops, our farms and our mines; and all over the United States capital is revising its payrolls and allotting more money to wage earners. This is beyond dispute the most fortunate land that the sun shines on.

A NEEDED REFORM.

In view of the resolutions which Mr. Downing introduced in the Board of Aldermen yesterday, The Tribune would recommend the passage of another set, either as a substitute or a supplement. Here is about the idea, though we would not insist on the retention of the same phraseology all through:

> Whereas, One of the members of this honorable body labors under the insane delusion that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company generates more electricity than it requires for the operation of its lines, and is wilfully squandering the same, to the detriment of the pecuniary interests of its stockholders; and,
>
> Whereas, The member aforesaid also betrays a singular unfamiliarity with the well known diminution of trouble from electrolysis of late years and with the recognised absurdity of the talk about danger to the city's bridges; and,
>
> Whereas, A continuance of the delusion and ignorance aforesaid is both directly and indirectly prejudicial to the interests of the municipality; therefore,
>
> Resolved, That the Health Commissioner be, and hereby is, requested to inquire into the feasibility of injecting a few grains of common sense into the pate of our honorable and gifted colleague—said operation to be conducted in such a manner as shall preclude present suffering or future relapse—and to recommend such additional measures as will, in his judgment, preclude any possible contagion.

With Gorman at one end of the halter and the Democratic donkey at the other, lively pulling and hauling may be expected, but the latter will at least and at last have a muleteer very far from being so complete an ass as itself. Gorman possesses some discourse of reason and a looking before and after, and can give the party a kind of leadership from which it parted some time ago, but which, restored, does not promise to keep it out of the ditch. It tends to that, hoofs upward, all the time, no matter who leads it before or kicks it behind.

Will Canfield come back with Croker?

Our Manhattan Park Commissioner did a good deed when he crushed the stone crusher in Bryant Park. Cicero asked Catiline how long he would continue to abuse the patience of the Roman Senate. A similar query might be put to Senator Morgan, in Washington. So, too, New-Amsterdam is impatiently demanding of certain unscrupulous and almost intolerable subway contractors, "How long do you mean to abuse our patience?"

A moral that needs no story: Don't stand gaping at blazing oil tanks which do not concern you. Curiosity is a dangerous thing.

William Plimley, who has been named by the President for Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York, to succeed the late Conrad N. Jordan, has had a long and an honorable business career here. For many years he was superintendent of the money order department of the New-York Postoffice. He was highly recommended for his new office, and the selection will be received with general satisfaction.

Are not the street signs of Manhattan still chiefly conspicuous by their absence or by their unfitness? For how many years must New-York wait for a complete system of finger boards which may be genuinely useful to the stranger within the gates?

The circus was a hardy spring crocus, a robust and vigorous annual, for many a season in New-York. For five years it has flowered abroad. Next week it will be in Manhattan once again after a career of prosperity in England and Europe. It left a gap when it crossed the ocean, and it will fill a long felt want when it revisits Madison Square Garden, the best of all its homes.

March has always a double reputation to sustain, that of a howler, with wind driven snows and tempest echoing vault, and of the bringer of the first breathings of spring and the early cowslip. It lives up to both so far this year, and will quite likely rain extremely mixed weather on us till its successor shoulders it down and out to a deserved back seat in the calendar.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It has generally been thought that Jumbo marked the limit in size of all registered elephants, but there is another, Jingo, bigger than he, and, hooray! on the way to this country. A bit of news for the children ten times more thrilling than any Philippine victory we have had in a good while or seem likely to have.

Blobbs—Wigwag boasts that he has never made an enemy.
Slobbs—Perhaps enemies are born, not made.—(Philadelphia Record.

"The Lancet" has aroused a certain amount of interest by harking back to the good old-fashioned methods of cooking roasts, and has taken up the case in favor of the "cooking jack." It declares that the preference for meat openly roasted before the fire is not a mere sentiment, for the flavor of meat so cooked is infinitely superior, and the tissue is generally more tender than when it is baked. Now, the flavor and tenderness of meat have much to do with its digestibility, and consequently with its real value as a food. Without relish and appetite digestion is sluggish and heavy. As a matter of fact, there is a great difference between the two methods of cooking—roasting and baking. In the latter case the meat in reality is cooked in hot air, which has a tendency to decompose the fat into acrid substances. Roasting, also, is a less rapid method of cooking than is baking, and slow cooking has very decided advantages in regard to preserving the nutritive value of the meat. Nor is the roasting spit a thing of the past. In large houses, where neither space nor expense is under consideration, these open stoves have been specially built to make possible this old fashioned but still the best means of roasting.

THE CAUTIOUS MAN.

I would not run a vehicle
  Of any sort I know;
The fear of doing something wrong
  Be-horrifies me so.

I would not be an engine man
  And guide a hissing steed of steel,
For that as I went screeching by
  Those dread grade crossings I should feel
A horror lest I might not miss
Some man, but c t e h m i e h s!
  s a t r i l k t i

I would not drive a gentle horse
  Unless I act-u-ally must;
For that's the kind that does the dirt
  When he has fully won your trust.
I'd fear to drive him through the town
Lest we might
  run
    somebody
      down.

I would not mote a trolley car,
  Dependent on my clanging gong
To keep the people from my way
  As hurriedly I hummed along.
For it would fill my sadness' cup
Were I to   up!
    somebody
  chop

And would I run an automo?
  Saints save us! Bring me my aigrette!
That's even more preposterous
  Than all the things I've mentioned yet.
'Twould kill my hope of future bliss
To crush folksintopulplikethis!

Aye, e'en a bicycle I shun
  And always travel on my feet—
I've seen so many accidents
  That came from riding bikes down street.
I fear I might meet man or miss
And get this! like up all tangled.

I would not run a vehicle
  Of any kind I know;
The fear lest I might kill some one
  Be-horrifies me so.
—(Baltimore American.

A Missouri teacher is said to have experienced the following: After explaining the meaning of the word "dogma" to her pupils she wrote it on the blackboard, and asked her pupils to compose sentences containing the word. One little girl came in too late for the definition, but concluded to take her part in the exercises, nevertheless. Her sentence was as follows: "Our dogma has three puppies."

Overworked.—"She is suffering from overwork."
"Mental or physical?"
"Both. Her trouble was caused by composing articles on physical culture."—(Brooklyn Life.

It was the dictum of Ude that the average cook spoiled a good many stomachs while learning his business, and the Buffalo culinary artist whose interior was recently found to contain several pounds of assorted hardware may have ruined his own in the course of his pupilage, planting in it the seeds of abnormal appetites, to be satisfied only with substances fit for the digestion of ostriches, and one would think rather a dyspeptic load for them. He was found full of carpet tacks, shoe brads, penknife blades, ground glass and short lengths of wire chain, and, though he had manifestly swallowed them, was not proud of the feat nor desirous to enlarge upon it, nor able to give an intelligible account of the origin of the appetite. The doctors say that he will get well, but some of them are of opinion that he will begin to fill himself up with hardware again as soon as he is let out of the hospital.

Book Agent—Uncle, I'd like to sell you a new cyclopedia.
Uncle Swayback—Wa-al, young feller, I'd like ter hev one, but I'm afraid I'm too old to ride the blame thing.—(Judge.

About People and Social Incidents.

THE CABINET.

Washington, March 10.—Secretary Moody, Postmaster General Payne, Senator Hale, of Maine; Representatives Cannon and Foss, of Illinois; Judge James R. Dunbar, of Massachusetts; Joseph H. Pearl, of Haverhill, Mass., Mr. Moody's law partner, and Frederick L. Fishback, Mr. Moody's private secretary, left Washington to-day over the Atlantic Coast Line for a cruise in West Indian waters. The party will arrive at Charleston, S. C., about 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, and will embark on the Dolphin for their cruise. Senator Proctor, of Vermont, and Representative Gillett, of Massachusetts, will join the party in Florida. Key West, Havana, Guantanamo, Santiago, Bahia Honda, Culebra and San Juan, Porto Rico, are some of the points that will be visited. Ex-Secretary Whitney and his party occupied a private car on the same train, bound for Aiken, S. C.

To-day's session of the Cabinet was comparatively brief and unimportant. All the members were present except Secretaries Hay and Root, both of whom are out of the city. As Secretary Moody and Postmaster General Payne will be absent several weeks, both of them cleared up some pending department matters of minor importance.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, March 10 (Special).—The Belgian Minister and Baroness Moncheur gave a dinner to-night.

Lady Herbert, wife of the British Ambassador, is spending a few days in New-York.

The minister from Bolivia completed a tour of the world before returning to his post last month. Señora Guachalla remained in Bolivia with their family of young children. The eldest daughter, Etelvina, who spent some time in this country, was a student at Wellesley, but is now at school in Switzerland. Her younger brother, Carlos, is also at school in Switzerland.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, who have been continuously entertained since their arrival in Washington, will go to Boston for a short visit after Easter.

The new Chinese Minister is expected to arrive here about the middle of April.

Frederico Gamboa, the recently appointed first secretary of the Mexican Embassy, who succeeded Mr. Godoy, has received news of the death of his sister, Mrs. Gamboa de Alcalde, in the City of Mexico. In consequence, Mr. and Mrs. Gamboa have cancelled all their social engagements. Mr. Godoy, who was first secretary of the Mexican Embassy until he received his present appointment, has sailed with his family for his new post as minister to Guatemala, with a residence in Guatemala City.

The military attaché of the French Embassy and Mme. Vignal will spend the summer in France.

Mr. Boutikoff, the naval attaché of the Russian Embassy, is on a short visit to New-York.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 10 (Special).—Representative and Mrs. Sereno E. Payne will start to-morrow with Representative Dalzell's party for a Southern trip, which will include visits to New-Orleans and Florida.

Justice Brown, of the Supreme Court, has invitations out for March 19, when he will give a dinner in honor of the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand.

General and Mrs. Draper will give a dinner to-morrow evening.

It is understood that Colonel J. A. Johnston, who recently resigned from the army, is negotiating for the U. S. Grant house, which has been in the market since the death of Mrs. Grant.

Miss Addison Mitchell, who spends a great deal of time in Washington with her relative, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, has been called to St. Paul by the death of her father, John J. Mitchell.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger has returned from New-York.

Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, gave a dinner last night in honor of Justice William R. Day.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

People are beginning to drift back to town from the South, where the season seems to be closing unusually early. Society here has its hands full with the various entertainments that figure on the daily calendar, and save for the fact that there are no dances, there is little to distinguish the present period from the season which was popularly supposed to come to a close with Ash Wednesday.

Among the most notable entertainments of yesterday was the musical given at Mrs. Thornton Chard's, No. 43 East Fifty-eighth-st., by the Musical Club, of which she is one of the moving spirits. Among those members who figured on the programme were Miss Gertrude McCready, who played Jocelyn's "Berceuse" on the violin; Miss Elizabeth Sands, who accompanied several songs on the violoncello; Miss Catharine Durand and Mrs. Edward McVickar. At the close of the concert Mrs. Chard entertained her guests at supper.

Another entertainment on yesterday's schedule was a large dinner given by Mrs. John Jacob Astor at her house in Fifth-ave.

In the morning the Pro-Cathedral Fresh Air Committee Sewing Class met at Mrs. Richard Irvin's, No. 1 West Thirty-ninth-st., while the Adirondack Sewing Class assembled at Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey's house in Madison-ave. Its members include Mrs. Henry Burden, Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn and Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow.

In the afternoon Miss Martha Havemeyer, daughter of William F. Havemeyer, had another of her literary "at homes"; Dr. Gerrit Smith gave the first of a series of four Lenten musicals at No. 142 East Thirty-third-st., while Miss Leila Livingston Morse, granddaughter of Professor S. F. B. Morse, entertained a large and fashionable audience at a song recital at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Miss Leary likewise gave her regular Tuesday evening "at home," with music, yesterday afternoon, at her house in Fifth-ave. Out on Long Island the Meadow Brook Club had the second of its drag hunts, the meet taking place in the morning at East Williston. These are only a few of the numerous features that figured on the calendar for yesterday, which was an exceptionally busy day.

April 15 has been set as the date for the marriage of Miss Anne Townsend Burnett to Martin S. Herbert at the Church of the Incarnation. The ceremony will be followed by a reception at Sherry's. The ushers will include Arthur Havemeyer and H. Russell Childs, while the bride, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ralph Burnett, will have as her bridesmaids Miss Beatrice Ward, Miss Virginia Randell and Miss Elizabeth Hebert.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, jr., have returned to town from Mexico, and will spend the greater part of the coming summer travelling abroad.

Mrs. Frederic Neilson leaves town to-morrow for Newport, to inspect the cottage which she has rented there for the coming summer.

Rawlins Cottenet has made his public debut as a composer, a "Prelude" of his having been played by the Wetzler Orchestra at Daly's Theatre on Monday night.

E. H. Harriman, who returned the other day from the South, starts this week for California with his daughter, Miss Mary Harriman. He will be away from town about six weeks.

Miss Louise Ward McAllister has left town for Washington, where she is staying with Mrs. John J. Mason.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Cromwell start this week for Hot Springs, Va.

Mrs. Henry Bischoff sails to-morrow for Bermuda.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont have returned to town from the South.

Colonel Oliver H. Payne returns next week from Thomasville, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. Seymour L. Cromwell have arranged to open their country place at Bernardsville, N. J., toward the latter part of next month.

From Paris comes the announcement of the birth on Sunday last of a son to the Marquis and Marquise de Chambrun. The Marquise was Miss Nichols, a daughter of Mrs. Bellamy Storer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb and Miss Webb have been since Friday last at Newport. Among others there are Egerton Winthrop, Lorillard Spencer and Mrs. F. R. Townsend.

Count and Countess B. de Castellane are still in town at the Cambridge. George J. Gould left here yesterday on an extended Western trip.

June 9 is the date set for the marriage at Edgemere, Long Island, of Edward Lidden Patterson, son of Justice Patterson, to Miss Louise Hewlett, daughter of Mrs. J. Augustus Hewlett, of Brooklyn. Miss Hewlett is a sister of Mrs. J. Crosby Brown, of New-York.

POPE RECEIVES DUKE OF NORFOLK.

Rome, March 10.—The Pope to-day received with great solemnity the Duke of Norfolk and a delegation of British Catholics, who presented to the Pontiff greetings and offerings. The duke read a loyal address, which the Pope answered, expressing his appreciation. The following was the most important passage in the Duke of Norfolk's address:

> We cannot forget the noble series of encyclicals in which you have regulated the affairs of the Church with the kingdoms of the world, while strenuously asserting that independence of the Holy See which Catholics throughout the world will never cease to claim.

The Pontiff looked very well, considering his late illness. He said he felt quite himself again.

VACATION FOR PRESIDENT BUTLER.

Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia, will leave the university to-day for a shirt vacation. He will go first to Jekyll Island for a few days' stay, and then will go to Palm Beach, where he will remain for about a week. It is his intention to return to the university about March 20.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB'S RETURN.

Paris, March 10.—Charles M. Schwab, who sails from Cherbourg for New-York to-morrow on the North German Lloyd Line steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm, accompanied by his wife, father and mother, has greatly improved in health as a result of his extended stay in Europe, and when seen to-day, as he was returning from an automobile trip, he looked the picture of health, and was in good spirits. His approaching return to America has led to a renewal of the reports concerning his future business plans, but these are entirely unwarranted, as Mr. Schwab said to-day that he had made absolutely no plans, having purposely avoided business affairs in order to get the full benefit from his vacation.

BARON DE ROTHSCHILD WORSE.

Naples, March 10.—The condition of Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild, who has been seriously ill here for some time past, is now critical.

PROFESSOR CALLENDAR TO ACCEPT.

Brunswick, Me., March 10.—President Hyde of Bowdoin College announced to-day that Professor Guy S. Callendar had decided to accept the professorship af political economy in the Sheffield Scientific School, at Yale, to which he was elected yesterday. Professor Callendar probably will assume his new duties at the beginning of the next college year.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

More Independent Theatres—Possible Trouble Ahead for "Das Suese Maedel."

The Independent Booking Agency has acquired three more theatres, one in San Francisco, one in Buffalo and one in Scranton. The new Ede Theatre, in process of erection in San Francisco, which will be ready for use by the first of the new year, has just passed into the hands of the independents for a term of years. In Buffalo, the new Park Theatre, which is centrally situated and will be ready for the opening of the next season, has come under the control of Messrs. Fiske, Campbell and Hackett for a period of five years, and in Scranton, an excellent one night stand, which has in the past been closed to the independent attractions, arrangements have been made with Henry Dixie, who controls a theatre there previously devoted to vaudeville, to admit the independent plays on a first class basis.

Ludwig Englander, the musical composer, is busy preparing a case to lay before the Supreme Court in a few days, asking for an injunction restraining the production of "Das Suesse Maedel" at the Irving Place Theatre. In this case he will attempt to show that the soprano waltz song, the star's entrance piece, which is one of the leading numbers of "Das Suesse Maedel," and which runs through the work, is in reality a song of his own, composed by him for "The Little Corporal," a musical comedy in which Francis Wilson appeared. Mr. Englander was one of the audience at the Irving Place Theatre on Monday night. He says that he has in his possession letters from those responsible for "Das Suesse Maedel" asking permission to use his song, and that he refused this permission. His work, he says, is covered by copyright on the Continent.

Henry Miller, in Richard Harding Davis's comedy, "The Taming of Helen," will appear at the Savoy Theatre on March 30.

A new four act drama by Elmer Grandin has been completed and given the name "When Her Soul Speaks." It will be produced in this city next September, and search is now being made for an actress whose soul has the necessary elocutionary power.

Notice has been given to the members of the "Florodora" company now playing at the Academy that the piece will close for the season in two weeks. Two second companies are now on the road with the "Evergreen" play, and the first company expected to finish out the season. But even sextets are mortal.

Little Katie Barry is in trouble. She is one of the six Broadway musical comedy stars who will appear in the all star sextet at the Actors' Home Benefit Thursday, and until yesterday supposed that she was to appear in character. But yesterday she learned that the six men had decided to wear frock coats, and the five women, at a meeting when she was not present, had voted to wear evening gowns. When she heard that, she couldn't see where she fitted at all. She went at once to her manager's office.

She was near to tears when she entered. "Golse on me," she said, "and tell me where Hi will fit in that bunch. Hi 'ave no bloomin' hev'ning gowns in this blasted country, anyway. They wants to 'ide me, that's wnat they wants. Hi won't dance in their bloomin' sextet, so there!"

Mr. Shubert finally persuaded her to appear in street clothes, and let the rest wear evening gowns if they wished. He told her that she would attract all the more attention by so doing, and she left with a British determination writ on her face. "Watch out for Katie Barry Thursday hafternoon; that's hall Hi say," was her final remark.

Miss Beverly Sitgraives, who plays the part of the Princess in "Resurrection," was not able to wield a ping pong racquet last night, as the stage directions bid her do. Her manager says that she has a ping pong arm, due to too much practice at the game, which she never played until she took part in the Tolstoy drama. Her part in the game last night was taken by Miss Titball, whose name doubtless won for her this honorable promotion. She will be a star if she don't watch out.

Sam S. Shubert has in the last two days engaged forty-five girls for chorus positions in the new musical comedy, as yet unnamed, that will be put on at the Casino next May. None of them have ever before appeared on Broadway. Mr. Shubert said last night that he chose girls without experience for the simple reason that they were willing to work much harder and more faithfully, and did not prefer Rector's to rehearsals. He stands ready to give all who come a hearing.

The secretary of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association of the United States has sent a circular letter to the theatrical managers of America, asking if they will devote to the Jefferson memorial fund 1 per cent of the gross receipts derived from their theatrical performances on Monday, April 13, the 160th birthday anniversary of the author of the Declaration of Independence. A facsimile copy of a letter from Joseph Jefferson is attached to the circular, warmly approving the suggestion.