Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8—The Wizard of Oz.
AMERICAN FINE ARTS BUILDING—10 a. m. to 6 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. to 10:30 p. m.—Exhibition of Native and Foreign Paintings.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8—The Wizard of Oz.
AMERICAN—2—8:15—His Last Dollar.
BELASCO—2—8:15—The Music Master.
BIJOU—2:30—8:25—Mrs. Black is Back.
BROADWAY—2—8:30—The Two Roses.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM—11—Indians in Hiawatha.
CASINO—2—8:20—Baroness Fiddlesticks.
CIRCLE—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—2—8:20—The Second Fiddle.
DALY'S—2—Magda—8:15—Hedda Gabler.
EMPIRE—2—8:30—The Duke of Killicrankie.
GARDEN—2—8:20—The College Widow.
GARRICK—2—8:20—Joseph Entangled.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8—Vaudeville.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—2—8—Letty.
HERALD SQUARE—2—8:10—The School Girl.
HUDSON—2—8:20—Sunday.
IRVING PLACE—2—8:20—Der Hochtourist.
KNICKERBOCKER—2—7:45—Much Ado About Nothing.
LIBERTY—2—8:20—Little Johnny Jones.
LYCEUM—2—8:30—David Garrick.
LYRIC—2—8—Zaza.
MAJESTIC—2—8:15—A China Doll.
MANHATTAN—2:15—8:15—Hedda Gabler.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—5—Parsifal.
NEW-AMSTERDAM—2—8:15—Humpty Dumpty.
NEW-YORK—2—8:15—Woodland.
PRINCESS—2—8:20—The Climbers.
SAVOY—2—8:15—Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Ice Skating.
WALLACK'S—2—8:20—The Sho-Gun.
WEBER'S MUSIC HALL—2—8—Vaudeville.
WEST END—2—8:15—Flo Flo.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1904.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Russian nation's plea for a constitutional assembly has been submitted to the Minister of the Interior, who will transmit it to the Emperor; zemstvo representatives are spreading the news through Russia, and a meeting of councillors from all the leading cities is being arranged in support of the movement; there is a rumor that the Emperor will refuse to grant any of the memorial's representations. ==== Advices from St. Petersburg, Tokio and Moukden support the rumors that Field Marshal Oyama is preparing a turning movement against the Russian left; commanders of both the armies reported a victory after a sharp action well to the eastward of the main positions. ==== Official dispatches from the Japanese army before Port Arthur tell of the repulse of a Russian sortie against the trenches north of Kikwan Hill and of a Japanese bombardment on Tuesday which set fire to buildings near the arsenal. ==== Five submarine boats, supposed to have been built at Quincy Point, Mass., reached Yokohama.

DOMESTIC.—It is believed in Washington that there will be few changes in the tariff, and these in the form of minor amendments to the Dingley law, at the proposed special session of Congress. ==== The State Department has sent an emphatic note to the Cuban government, calling its attention to the frightful sanitary conditions existing in Santiago and other cities, and expressing the hope that remedial measures will be promptly taken. ==== An arbitration treaty between the United States and Portugal was signed in Washington. ==== Roosevelt's plurality in Missouri, on the official count, is 25,600. ==== In its official trial the armored cruiser Pennsylvania won the record for this class of ships for the greatest speed with the least fuel. ==== The president of the Iron Moulders' Union of North America was arrested in Cleveland, charged with abetting the destruction of property. ==== The Supreme Court in Denver ordered the election commission of that city not to certify the returns till the alleged frauds had been investigated. ==== According to a report at Albany, Senator Malby is to succeed Senator Raines as Republican leader in the upper house. ==== The site of a 1,000-acre reservation in Sullivan County which this city is trying to purchase for a sanatorium for consumptives has been disclosed.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular, closing strong. ==== A railroad float rammed the steamship Nord America and tore a big hole in her; the latter vessel had on board 1,467 steerage passengers. ==== Henry N. Tifft, a Republican lawyer, was chosen president of the Board of Education. ==== Governor-elect Higgins came to town and had a conference with Governor Odell. ==== More charges were made by the Charity Organization Society regarding the alleged improper release of prisoners from Blackwell's Island. ==== An Englishman arrived here to press his suit for $500,000 against James Henry Smith. ==== The city bond issue of $25,000,000 was oversubscribed eight times, and the largest number of bids on record for city bonds were received. ==== C. D. Roehr, a young lawyer, arrested on a charge of theft, was discharged in court; it was shown he was wholly innocent and the victim of a mistake. ==== A night cabman at the "Nan" Patterson murder trial testified that he saw Young strike her on the night preceding the tragedy.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Partly cloudy, probably rain in the morning. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 51 degrees; lowest, 41.

THE SOUTH IN POLITICS.

Southern newspapers and politicians continue to discuss with frank concern their section's isolated role in national politics. The breakdown of the "reorganized" Democracy has left the South without either an intelligible political programme or national political attachments. Having repudiated Bryanism at the instigation of the "safe and sane" rainbow chasers who managed Judge Parker's canvass, the Southern leaders find now that they were duped into an alliance politically far less profitable than the coalition they had maintained, in the eight years preceding, with Northern and Western radicalism. Overwhelmed by the failure of the humbug campaign conducted in Judge Parker's interest, Southern Democrats now proclaim themselves disgusted with "safe and sane" Democracy.

But what is the South to do and where is it to look for new political alliances? In some quarters it has been suggested that the Southern States cut loose entirely from both wings of the Northern Democracy and act hereafter, both in Congress and in the Electoral College, as an independent sectional unit, much as the Irish contingent in Parliament acts at Westminster. An indignant Georgian urged only the other day that, to emphasize the South's repudiation of the disrupted Northern Democracy, the Southern electors should unite with those chosen by "the Solid North" and give a unanimous vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks. Such extreme counsel will, of course, be disregarded, and the South will give its electoral ballots—though perhaps perfunctorily and grudgingly—to Parker and Davis. But the feeling now finding vehement expression in the Southern newspapers will doubtless lead to a material readjustment of the South's attitude toward national policies and national issues. That section must either draw still further apart from the normal political life of the nation or it must break its solidarity and allow its voting population to divide along the natural lines of radicalism and conservatism.

After the fiasco of 1904 the Northern Democracy seems certain to turn for rehabilitation to radical leadership and radical issues. The "conservative Democracy" preached by Mr. Cleveland and his imitators is a hopeless paradox. The Democratic party is in its traditions and essence a radical party, and its only future lies in a frank acknowledgment of radical purposes. Mr. Bryan, not Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Parker, is the party's natural leader. It has no place within its ranks for sham or genuine conservatives, who want to use its name but have no sympathy with its historic aims and purposes. But, if the Northern Democracy thus becomes radical, the South cannot reattach itself as a unit to that party's fortunes. The divisions in sentiment which exist at the North will show themselves at the South. Lines will be drawn between the conservative and the radical elements, and through that division the South will again gradually be stirred to genuine political activities and will reachieve a rational political life. Such a consummation is sincerely to be wished. If the collapse of "safe and sane" Democracy is to be followed by a radical revival within the Democratic organization which will force a cleavage in the South on vital and practical questions of politics, the Democratic defeat of 1904 will have had one more fruitful and salutary consequence.

ON THE OTHER FOOT.

Washington dispatches say that the State Department has, no doubt rightly, addressed a vigorous protest to the Mexican government against an utterly inadequate sentence imposed by a local court upon one Hermalao Torres, a petty judge, for instigating the murder of two American citizens. The sentence was merely imprisonment for ten months and a small fine. It is said that the local court shielded Torres, and that he has threatened other foreigners.

A protest against any such failure to protect American citizens in Mexico is just. This nation cannot allow its citizens anywhere to be wronged with impunity. We do not know what answer will be made by Mexico. If it did tell us that it was as helpless to dictate to the local courts as we were, that would be no valid defence, but it would be a tu quoque pointed enough to set us thinking and perhaps reforming our own laws. A few years ago some Italian citizens were murdered in New-Orleans. The local courts there protected the murderers, just like the local courts in the district of Fuerte, Mexico, and the Italian government lodged strong protests against our failure to see that our local courts gave adequate safeguards to its citizens. We could only answer that the government had no control over the local courts, and could not secure convictions, no matter how clear was the outrage. Not caring to resort to extreme measures to enforce its treaty rights, Italy, after showing its displeasure, consented to accept a money indemnity for the families of its murdered citizens in lieu of proper punishment of the murderers.

The United States thus was extricated from an awkward situation. It may not always be so fortunate, and, even if its power makes its position safe, it is not just, and foreign nations have the same right to complain of us that we have to complain of Mexico. Several Presidents have recommended that jurisdiction over cases involving invasion of the treaty rights of foreigners be vested by Congress in the federal courts. The Constitution makes this possible, but the function has been left to the State courts through the neglect of Congress. The United States cannot consistently demand that other nations protect its citizens and take such measure of control over the administration of justice as that may require without itself taking the necessary measures to protect foreigners here from being wronged with impunity. The jurisdiction of the federal courts should be extended to this class of cases without further delay.

"INDIFFERENCE" TOWARD CANADA.

Mr. Goldwin Smith, our readers will be interested to observe, now adopts The Tribune's view of the attitude of the United States toward Canada. Indeed, he goes somewhat beyond it, to an extent which seems to us extreme. In commenting upon various more or less sensational but invariably futile attempts to "work up" a Canadian annexation movement in this country, we have expressed the opinion that Americans, as a rule, do not desire such annexation, that they certainly are not disposed to try to compel it or even to seek it by any means, and that even if Canada, with Great Britain's permission, should make a free offer of herself to the United States, it is not at all certain that a majority of the American people would vote to accept her. Some of the hotfoot annexation schemers have professed to be astounded at such opinions, and have sought to characterize them as unwarranted and absurd. But here is Mr. Smith, who has made the subject the study of years, who knows both the United States and the Dominion better than most men, and who is indisputably a very high authority, making the same statement in an even more emphatic form. During thirty years' familiar intercourse with Americans of every class and party, he says, he has "never heard a "single word expressive of the slightest desire "to aggress upon Canadian independence." And he adds that "the general feeling about us"—about Canada and Canadians—"is one of indifference."

The first statement we have quoted from Mr. Smith seems to us quite judicious and correct. The studied, elaborate and detailed emphasis of its phraseology is none too strong. It means, of course, that in these thirty years Mr. Smith's wide and intimate association with Americans has brought him into contact with sober minded and thoughtful men, and not with the visionary schemers and self-seekers who have tried to "boom" Canadian annexation, and who are really a negligible quantity. The second statement is the one which we have already spoken of as seeming to us a little extreme. We should not say Americans regard Canadians themselves with indifference. On the contrary, they regard them with much esteem, as uncommonly progressive and enterprising folk, whose acquaintance is worth cultivating, whose friendship is to be prized, whose rivalry in industry and commerce is not to be ignored, and whose material development presents many object lessons which Americans might well take to heart. We have ourselves frequently pointed out Canada's superiority to the United States in the matter of developing systems of inland waterways, and have shown how, through such means, the Dominion has made serious inroads upon our foreign commerce. Nor is that the only respect in which our Northern neighbors have given "Yankee enterprise" cause to blush with shame at its own backwardness.

What Americans do regard with indifference is not Canada or the Canadians, but Canadian annexation. With that amendment, which is probably what he meant, Mr. Smith's statement is to be cordially approved. Also to be approved is his statement that if annexation ever comes it will be through the work of Canadian statesmen. With all the recent talk, most of it grotesquely ill advised, about American "expansion" and "imperialism," there is in this nation no land hunger. We do not want another rood of land just for the sake of increasing our area. Neither is there any fear of Canada nor of any of our neighbors, or any desire to annex new territory, as we did Florida, for the sake of self-protection and self-defence. The United States can well contemplate with tranquil equanimity the prospect of a perpetually separate Canada, whether as a colony of the British Empire or as an independent state. It might not refuse an earnest application of Canada for admission into this Union, but it would not grasp it eagerly or without recognition of the grave problems which would thus be assumed for solution. For, as much alike as Canada and the United States are in many respects, there are some radical constitutional differences between them, and the very fact of their likenesses and of the high standard of civilization and character that prevails in Canada would make those differences all the harder to reconcile.

It is to be hoped our Canadian friends will not feel slighted by such manifestations of American indifference. They should not do so. Of course, it might be flattering to their national pride to think that America was an eager wooer, earnestly desiring and seeking to effect a union. But then they have, or many of them have, hitherto pretty strongly protested against what they have imagined to be American designs upon Canadian independence. Those imaginations of theirs were vain and baseless. It is well that they were. It is, we should say, certainly better that this country should be indifferent toward Canadian annexation than that Canada should be kept awake o' nights with fear of being dragged, willy-nilly, into this Union; and it is really more complimentary to Canada, we think, to regard her as a nation strong enough to be forever independent than it would be to look upon her as a weakling that could not stand against the influence of her greater neighbor.

FREEING ITS FEELINGS.

The restraint which our esteemed contemporary "The New-York Times" was persuaded to put on its emotions during the latter part of the recent campaign is pretty clearly indicated in its editorial reference to the Philippine question yesterday, apropos of the sermon preached in Trinity Church last Sunday by the Missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Philippines. Bishop Brent shares the conviction, as "The Times" points out, of Governor Wright, ex-Governor Taft, all the officers of the United States Army who have served in the islands and all competent foreign observers, that no definite promise of political independence should be made to the Filipinos. It is only just to "The Times" to say that it has never given a word of support to those who would proclaim an immediate guarantee of that sort, and we do not suppose that they derived much comfort from its expedient silence on the subject toward the end of the campaign. If they did their satisfaction has been short lived.

It might be supposed, remarks "The Times," after citing "the concurrent testimony of such a cloud of witnesses," that stay-at-home Americans who have gathered their conclusions out of their inner consciousness would cease to obtrude them in the face of observation and experience. "But there is no chance that such will be their "course. The anti-imperialists of Cambridge, "Mass., have already announced that Governor "Taft's evidence is vitiated by the very fact of "his experience. No doubt they will say the "same thing about that of Bishop Brent, al-"though, as a Bostonian, the Bishop may reason-"ably be suspected of having been an original "anti-imperialist and having had his preposses-"sions removed by actual contact with the prob-"lem his country has to solve in the Philippines." We do not begrudge our neighbor the legitimate pleasure which it took in the expression of these sentiments, but it was hardly fair, while chastising the little coterie of Massachusetts anti-imperialists, to let the rest go scot free. Why, for example, should our distinguished fellow citizen, formerly of Esopus, who recently pronounced judgment against Secretary Taft, Governor Wright, all the officers of the army and navy and all the foreign observers, be so conspicuously ignored? Can it be that "The Times" has forgotten, or is trying to forget, the existence of the latest official exponent of "safe and sane" Democracy?

LIKELY TO BE A COURT CASE.

It now appears that the Interborough company and the advertising firm, Ward & Gow, will resist the action of the Board of Rapid Transit in restricting the hanging of signs in the subway stations. To the average observer it does not seem possible that the commission can view with complacency the reported defiance of that body's order by the advertising company in rushing the work of placing the signs according to the present objectionable method.

The only orderly method of resistance to the commission's regulations is an appeal to the courts. The only orderly way for the commission to resent and restrain the defiant tactics of the company is a similar appeal. The Municipal Art Society is considering the question of seeking a judicial decision on the subject, and it is suggested that Mayor McClellan may bring an action in the name of the city to restrain an invasion of public rights. At all events, the Supreme Court is likely to be called on soon to determine the controversy.

LEARNING BY DEGREES.

A gratifying stage in the revolution now taking place in local transportation was reached yesterday, when the Lenox-ave. extension of the subway was opened to service. Still another welcome advance will be witnessed on Saturday, when the Bronx Park section will be temporarily connected with the Second-ave. elevated road, thus furnishing a through express route to the Battery, over which one may travel twelve miles for five cents. As might have been foreseen, the traffic on the Lenox-ave. line yesterday was extraordinarily large, but by putting six and eight cars into the trains, instead of only five, the Interborough company was able to handle it with pleasing facility.

The delay until this week in opening two additional sections of the subway was due primarily, of course, to the fact that they were not ready for use, but the decision to initiate service on the instalment plan was wise as well as necessary. To have put the whole system into operation at one time would have been a formidable undertaking. Moreover, farsighted as the projectors of the enterprise have been, there were many things to be learned only by practical experience. A gradual development was, therefore, exceedingly desirable.

In the all important matter of familiarizing the motormen with new signals and certain novelties in train equipment, for instance, the best results were to be expected from beginning on a modest scale. There were manifest advantages, too, in being compelled to deal with a few breakdowns and the consequent congestion at the busiest hours before increasing the number of expresses and shortening the time interval between them. Again, since there was a prospect of a fight over the introduction of advertising signs in the stations, it was well to have the issue raised before these objectionable features had appeared on all parts of the line, which will be open within the next six months.

One of the questions which need further consideration is the expediency of modifying the design of the cars so as to facilitate entrance and exit. It was probably as much a surprise to the Interborough company as it was to the public to find that the sliding doors do not admit passengers as freely as the gates on the elevated trains. Another matter requiring careful attention is the disagreeable, not to say unwholesome, atmosphere in the stations and cars. This is not so noticeable now as it was at first, but the improvement may be only temporary. The change may be due to the advent of winter temperatures and the natural tendency of cold air to seek the lowest level. If so, an automatic though imperfect purification may be anticipated at this season every year, but the conditions will be reversed in summer.

Not the least significant annoyance experienced by patrons of the subway is the difficulty they have in identifying stations by sight. The car curtains are usually kept at such a level in front of the windows as to conceal the inscriptions. It has seldom been possible to observe anything more than the row of advertising signs standing on the station floors and resting against the walls. The trainmen in the subway make their announcements no more distinctly than those on the elevated roads. Persons who travel frequently on the latter, however, often recognize buildings which tell them where they are at a glance. Such aid is not available underground. For the almost uniform practice of keeping the curtains down in the subway there is doubtless an excuse. Perhaps it has been adopted in order to minimize the disconcerting influence of observing the rapid succession of white pillars beside the trains. If so, a different remedy for the evil should be found. Painting the pillars a dull brown or gray might serve the purpose equally well. Should that expedient prove unsatisfactory, a better one could probably be found by exercising a little ingenuity. If there is any reason for not raising the curtains as far as they will go, the reason should be removed.

Now, good digestion wait on appetite,
And health on both!

Among the things for which all Americans to-day should be thankful is that they are citizens of a land of which the turkey is the noble table bird. "The 'eathen in his blindness" knows not the savor of roast turkey stuffed with chestnuts.

This is the annual vacation day for Sir Rosbif and Sir Loin.

Reports from Russia say there will be no resumption of the fighting in Manchuria before spring, or at least before the arrival of the Baltic fleet. But the Mikado and his generals may not be willing to wait so long.

There are as yet no advertisements in the Lenox-ave. branch of the subway, and the stations in consequence present a handsome appearance. It is to be hoped the signs will be kept out permanently. The city's property should not be defaced and the station signs obscured by gaudy advertisements, even in cheap gold painted frames.

Enjoy the day, but don't forget to-morrow.

The Republic of Panama now has an army of only twenty-five men. It is pleasant to know that there is one country to which fearful Democrats in terror of the American army and navy may flee and find an army small enough to quiet their fears and permit them to sleep o' nights.

F. L. Neill, of Peter Wright & Sons, made out the best possible case for Philadelphia in his testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission, but he was unable to suggest convincing reasons why quantities of freight should be shipped abroad from his home port instead of coming to New-York to take their ocean passage. The witness displayed a thorough knowledge of the subject, but he could not fail to recognize the truth of New-York's immensely abundant facilities for freightage. This port has certain advantages for the handling of freight to Europe with which her sister city can never compete on even terms.

The "ads" in the subway have been ordered above the frieze. The higher they go the better the public will like it, and if they should go so high as to be out of sight there would be great rejoicing in Manhattan.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The old and hitherto unanswered question, "Why does a hen set?" has at last been answered, and, as might be expected, the answer comes from Boston. Says "The Boston Herald" in a thoughtful editorial: "The hen patiently 'sets' only through the overpowering pressure of a mysterious impulse that masters her restless impulses to be outside scratching and cackling, instead of working for posterity."

PUTTING ON HER HAT.

When she puts on her hat it takes some time,
It's not a process to complete in haste.
If I expostulate, most promptly I'm
Informed that nothing shows a poorer taste
Than clothes at random on a woman slung;
And if I show I'm not convinced by that,
I am directed then to hold my tongue
While she puts on her hat.

A delicate adjustment, then some thought,
A backward tilt and then a forward shove,
More contemplation, then I say: "We ought,
I think, to hurry. We'll be late, my love."
I get a look at which I nearly wilt,
Silence discreet then reigns throughout the flat.
Resigned I watch each sidelong slide and tilt
While she puts on her hat.

At last the slender pins she deftly jabs,
She turns and asks me if I think it's straight.
"Straight as a die," I answer, but she dabs
At it again, and still I have to wait.
I guess it is five minutes, maybe more,
Before she gives the thing the final pat,
And then she seems to wonder why I'm sore
When she puts on her hat.

—(Chicago News.

A lawyer in a Western city, according to "The Indianapolis News," once went to another part of the country on business. On arriving at his destination he found that he had forgotten the name of the firm he had come to see and had left all enlightening memoranda in his desk. After wasting valuable time in useless efforts to remember he telegraphed home to his partner for the necessary information. He got it and more. "Your business is with Smith & Jones," his partner's message ran; "your name is Brown."

Bad Form, at Least.—War Correspondent (of the Moscow Morning Yellowvitch)—Are the pagan pigs living up to their reputation, general?

General Pannik—Beyond it! Why only yesterday they forced us to execute a flank movement in the midst of our morning prayers for victory.—(Brooklyn Life.

"The British Medical Journal" suggests that "as luxuries should be taxed, rather than necessaries, a superfluity of fat, which is mostly the result of luxurious living, may not unfairly be regarded as a fitting object of taxation."

She—And what did she say when you attempted to kiss her?

He—She said she thought I was a gentleman.

"Well?"

"Oh, after I got through kissing her she didn't think anything about it; she knew it."—(Yonkers Statesman.

Chicago still retains its reputation for practicality and a more or less harmonious blending of the beautiful and the useful. For instance, back in the days of the Columbian Exposition visitors to Chicago were constrained to notice an heroic statue of Christopher Columbus on the Lake Front, its bronze fingers extended much in the fashion of an iron rake. Later the statue was ignominiously hauled off its pedestal and carted away to one of the parks, where it slumbered peacefully among various kinds of junk. Now, however, it has been recast into a statue of William McKinley and is to be erected in the new McKinley Park of that city. It is to be hoped the transformation has been successful and that the statue may be as worthy to commemorate the fame of our martyred President as that fine St. Gaudens statue of Lincoln is to remind visitors to Lincoln Park, Chicago, of the Great Emancipator.

FATHER WILLIAM UP TO DATE.

"You are old, Father William," the young man said,
"And you're frequently subject to gout;
Yet you eat highly spiced, indigestible food,
Which, I'm sure, you'd be better without."
"In the days of my youth," Father William replied,
"My wife to a cooking class went;
And everything now seems quite wholesome beside
The dishes she used to invent."

"You are old, Father William," the young man said,
"Your own tongue you scarcely can speak;
Yet when the Congress of Nations convened
You jabbered in Choctaw and Greek."
"In the days of my youth," Father William replied,
"I read nothing but dialect tales;
And although over English I've lost my command,
My Creole and Scotch never fails."

"You are old, Father William," the young man said,
"No longer you're agile and keen;
And yet when an earthquake demolished the town,
You stood all unmoved and serene."
"In the days of my youth," Father William replied,
"I rode on New-York surface cars;
So an earthquake, you see, has no terrors for me,
I heed not slight jostles or jars."

"You are old, Father William," the young man said,
"And from active service dismissed;
You know all the perils pertaining to war,
Yet I hear you would like to enlist."
"In the days of my youth," Father William replied,
"I went with my wife to a store;
She said, I believe, 'twas a Bargain Day Sale,
And now I fear battle no more."

—(Puck.

An improved means of observing the beautiful scintillations exhibited by a sensitive screen under the action of Alpha rays has been devised by F. H. Glew, of London. The little instrument, which is called the "scintilloscope," consists of a simple magnifier of adjustable focus, as in the spinthariscope, but instead of the fixed screen and particle of radio-active substance a small double plate of glass is used. One of these pieces of glass is coated with a radio-sensitive salt, and the other is a radio-sensitive screen. On looking at a combination of this kind with the lens, the sparkling appearance is very clearly seen.

"Mrs. Gayweed, I hear, is going to marry a poet."

"Oh, dear, you don't say so! I always thought I'd feel sorry for any man she might marry, but bless me, if I don't feel kind of sorry for her."—(Town Topics.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Nov. 23.—The members of the Diplomatic Corps were received by Mrs. Roosevelt in the Blue Room of the White House at 5 o'clock this afternoon, Major Charles L. McCawley making the presentations. After the reception tea was served in the dining room.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt will start for St. Louis at midnight to-morrow for their brief visit to the World's Fair. They will travel on a special train of three Pullman cars, and are scheduled to reach the exposition city early Saturday morning. The party will include Miss Alice Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Secretary Loeb, M. C. Latta, of the White House force; three press representatives, two Secret Service men and two White House messengers. While the President and Mrs. Roosevelt are in St. Louis they will be the guests of William P. Thompson, the treasurer of the exposition company. Although the President has prepared no set speech for delivery at St. Louis, he will probably make a few remarks there. The President's special train will start on the homeward journey Sunday night, and is due to arrive at the capital Tuesday morning.

Nevada N. Stranahan, Collector of the Port of New-York, and Edward Rosewater, of Omaha, were the President's guests at luncheon this afternoon.

A happy family party will partake of Thanksgiving dinner at the White House. In addition to the immediate family, all of whom are here except Kermit, who is at school at Groton, there will be Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Miss Robinson and Mr. and Mrs. Grant La Farge all of New-York. The turkey is, as usual, from the farm of Horace Vose, of Westerly, R. I., and is, if anything, larger than the fat bird that came a year ago. As is his custom on other holidays, President Roosevelt will not receive any business callers on Thanksgiving Day. He will probably dictate his daily correspondence to Secretary Loeb in the morning and then go out with Mrs. Roosevelt for a horseback ride in the suburbs. In the afternoon he will play tennis on the court behind the office building, and will later receive a few personal friends in the library.

President Roosevelt received a call from Senator Cullom, of Illinois, who came to introduce Wallace Heckman, Judge C. S. Cutting and Henry Sidley, of the Union League Club of Chicago, who desired to secure the presence of Secretary Hay at their annual Washington's Birthday dinner. The President told them that Secretary Hay's health, together with the fact that he had recently suffered a bereavement in the death of his brother, would prevent his attendance. He also intimated that he was not in favor of the members of the Cabinet being asked for frequent speeches.

Representative Edward De V. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, an early caller at the White House, said he came to "condole" with the President. "I told him," said Mr. Morrell, "how much we regretted in Pennsylvania that his majority in the State had been so small. We really intended to give him half a million, and are now blushing with chagrin to think that it fell about four thousand short of the mark. The President said he would try to bear up under the disappointment, if we would."

Arthur S. Raikes, first secretary of the British Embassy for many years, visited the White House to-day to say farewell to President Roosevelt. Mr. Raikes has been appointed Minister to Chili, a promotion that his long diplomatic service deserves. The President expressed regret at the change, but congratulated Mr. Raikes on his brightening prospects.

Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, had a talk with the President this morning over his bill for public improvements in the Philippines, which was passed by the House at the last session. He hopes to secure the passage of the measure by the Senate at the coming session. "I told the President," said Mr. Cooper, "that we had done pretty well in Wisconsin for a 'doubtful' State. We turned in a plurality of 130,000 for him. He told me that he had hoped to carry the State, but scarcely looked for such a good showing after a number of very good political prophets had said there was danger of the State swinging into the Democratic column."

Among the President's callers were Senator Allee, of Delaware, who came to introduce Dr. Burton, the newly elected Republican Congressman; Representative Brownlow, of Tennessee, who asked for an army appointment; D. E. Thompson, United States Minister to Brazil, and Lucien L. Bonheur, of New-York, who is advocating Marcus M. Marks for the vacant postmastership.

A Western admirer of the President has sent him a live raccoon. The animal came in a strong wooden box, and was first delivered at the office building. Later it was removed to the White House proper, where the children admired him. Then he was sent to the "Zoo."

Miss Alice Roosevelt, accompanied by Theodore Roosevelt, jr., Miss Corinne Robinson, Miss Hagner and Professor Hale, witnessed the performance of "The Girl from Kay's" this evening.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Nov. 23.—The marriage of Miss Theodosia Wallace to Dr. Frank L. Pleadwell, U. S. N., took place at noon to-day at the home of Commodore and Mrs. Rush R. Wallace, parents of the bride. Owing to the death of Miss Marie Patterson, an aunt of the bride, the guests were limited to the immediate relatives of both families, with a few additional friends afterward at breakfast. The bride wore white silk trimmed with family point lace, and a point lace veil. There were neither bridesmaids nor ushers. Dr. Pleadwell is stationed at Washington, and will live at Stoneleigh Court.

Miss Anne de Courcy Greenlees and Paymaster William Thomas Wallace, U. S. N., were married to-night at the home of the bride's father, Archibald Greenlees. The Rev. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, officiated. The bride, escorted by her father, entered the drawing room preceded by Miss Eleanore Wallace, sister of the bridegroom. The wedding gown was of white embroidered chiffon. Lilies-of-the-valley held the tulle veil in place, and the same blossoms formed the shower bouquet. Miss Wallace wore yellow chiffon over yellow silk, and carried yellow flowers. The additional attendants were four little relatives of the bride and bridegroom, who wore white and carried yellow flowers. Richard Cameron Haldeman, of Harrisburg, Penn., was the best man.

General and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant closed their visit to Washington to-day and returned to Governor's Island. Last night they were among the guests at the White House, and yesterday Mrs. Grant was entertained at luncheon by Mrs. John R. McLean.

Miss Mary Sheridan left here yesterday for a two weeks' trip to Chicago.

Mrs. McKenna, wife of Associate Justice McKenna, is out of town for a short visit.

The counsellor of the German Embassy and Baroness von Dem Bussche-Haddenhausen have taken the house at No. 1,843 S-st. for the winter.

Miss Hoyt, daughter of Solicitor General and Mrs. Henry M. Hoyt, gave a luncheon to-day in honor of the Misses Gladys and Virginia Mackay-Smith, daughters of the Bishop Coadjutor and Mrs. Mackay-Smith, of Philadelphia. Invited to meet them were Miss Pauline Morton, Miss Mary Sutherland, Miss Conrad, Miss Alice Miller, Miss Fitch, Miss Stevens and Miss Caroline Schroeder.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Thanksgiving Day in New-York may be described as a dies non from a social point of view in town, for hospitality here will be restricted as a rule to family parties, and the majority of the fashionable set will spend the day at the suburban clubs, where all sorts of open air sports and pastimes have been arranged, and at the various country seats which are the scene of gay and large house parties. Thanksgiving Day is essentially a rural festival, and it is therefore in keeping with the spirit of this national holiday that it should be spent in the country rather than in the city.

The marriage of Miss Hattie Barnes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Barnes, of No. 316 West Seventy-fifth-st., to Alfred Severin Bourne, son of Commodore and Mrs. F. G. Bourne, of Oakdale, Long Island, will probably take place some time in the early spring.

James Henry Smith will take a party of friends to Tuxedo to-day for a Thanksgiving holiday. Among his guests will be the Duke and Duchess of Manchester and Mr. and Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart.

Mrs. E. R. Thomas gave a small dinner party last evening at her home, No. 17 West Fifty-seventh-st., for Miss Eleanor Jay and the latter's fiancé, Arthur Iselin. Covers were laid for ten, and after dinner the hostess took her guests to the theatre. The marriage of Miss Jay to Mr. Iselin takes place next Tuesday at St. Agnes Chapel, Trinity Parish, West Ninety-second-st., and will be followed by a reception at the home of her parents, Colonel and Mrs. William Jay, in East Seventy-second-st.

Miss Constance Beardsley, daughter of Edwin Beardsley, was married to Louis Hays Dos Passos yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. There was a small reception afterward at Delmonico's. The bride was dressed in white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace, and wore a tulle veil fastened with orange blossoms. She carried gardenias and lilies-of-the-valley. Miss Mary de la Vergne was her maid of honor, and was dressed in white crêpe de chine and lace, and wore a lace hat, trimmed with pink feathers. She carried pink roses. Clifford Brake was Mr. Dos Passos's best man, and the ushers were Clifford V. Brokaw, J. Graham Parsons, F. R. Drake and John H. Inman.

Dr. and Mrs. Isaac L. Kip will give a family dinner party at Sherry's this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons are in town for the season at their house, in East Thirty-fifth-st.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald L. Hoyt are at No. 28 East Thirty-sixth-st., for the season.

Brigadier General and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, who have been in Washington for the last week, have returned to town, and are at their home, on Governor's Island.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cabot Ward have returned to town from Mount Kisco.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bayard Cutting return to town from Oakdale, their place on Long Island, to-morrow, for the season.

Mrs. Douglas Robinson has left town for Washington, where she is staying at the White House. Miss Alice Roosevelt has likewise returned to Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Jordan L. Mott have returned to America on board the auxiliary yacht Utowana, on which they have been the guests of Allison B. Armour during a long cruise in English, German, Scandinavian, and Mediterranean waters. The yacht, with its party on board, is at New-London to-day, and will come on to New-York to-morrow.

Last night "Lucia," with Mmes. Sembrich and Bauermeister, as well as Caruso, in the caste, was given at the Metropolitan Opera House, and was witnessed by a large and brilliant audience. Among those present were Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Miss Wetmore, Mrs. Astor, Miss Drayton, General and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, James Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Walter Webb, Miss Rockefeller, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. W. Osgood Field, Miss J. L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr.

MR. ROOSEVELT PRAISED.

American Club's Thanksgiving Eve Dinner at Paris.

Paris, Nov. 23.—The Thanksgiving Eve dinner of the American Club, at which prominent Frenchmen and Americans were guests, brought out a notable demonstration for a strong navy, and at the same time an eloquent tribute from Baron d'Estournelles de Constant to the part the United States is taking in the world's affairs, and particularly in the maintenance of the world's peace. The dinner was held in the new quarters of the Travellers' Club in the Champs Elysées. The guests included Ambassador Porter, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Admiral Watson, Barrett Wendell, of Harvard University; Dr. Troisy, dean of the University of Paris, and over one hundred members of the American colony.

Ambassador Porter's speech on the upbuilding of the American navy