Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—Siberia.
AMERICAN—2—8:15—At the Old Cross Roads.
BELASCO'S—2—8—Adrea.
BIJOU—2—8:15—The Music Master.
BROADWAY—2:15—8:20—Fatinitza.
CARNEGIE Hall—2:30—Concert.
CASINO—2—8:15—Lady Teazle.
CIRCLE—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—2:15—8:20—Cousin Billy.
DALY'S—Closed this week.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
EMPIRE—2:15—8:20—The Little Minister.
GARDEN—2—8—The College Widow.
GARRICK—2:15—8:10—Brother Jacques.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HARLEM—2:15—8:15—The Fortunes of the King.
HERALD SQUARE—2:15—8:15—Woodland.
HUDSON—2:15—8:15—Sunday.
IRVING PLACE—10—Minna von Barnhelm; 2:15—Magda; 8:20—Traumulus.
KNICKERBOCKER—2—8:15—The Winter's Tale.
LEW FIELDS'S—2—8—It Happened in Nordland.
LIBERTY—2—8:15—In Newport.
LYCEUM—2:15—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
LYRIC—8:15—Fantana.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8—Automobile Show.
MAJESTIC—2—8:15—Babes in Toyland.
MANHATTAN—2—8:15—Leah Kleschna.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—2—Faust—8—Lohengrin.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—9 to 6—8 to 10—Exhibition.
NEW-AMSTERDAM—2—8:15—Humpty Dumpty.
NEW-YORK—2—8:15—Home Folks.
PRINCESS—2—8—Sweet Lavender.
SAVOY—2:15—8:20—Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—8:15—Hockey Match.
WALLACK'S—2—8:20—The Sho-Gun.
WEBER'S MUSIC HALL—2—8—Vaudeville.
WEST END—8—Cohen's Luck.

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New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: The Legislative Appropriation and several private pension bills were passed. ═══ House: Discussion of the Swayne impeachment charges continued.

FOREIGN.—The Russian budget for 1905 calculates on an expenditure of $997,317,128 beyond war expenses, and the Finance Minister declares that the latter can be easily met. ═══ Cossack raiders who attacked New-Chwang and points along the railroad in Manchuria were repulsed with heavy loss. ═══ It is believed in Paris that the Russian note concerning the neutrality of China is to give a freer hand to Kuropatkin, and that it will have no general effect. ═══ The United States government has demanded of Hayti the annulment of sentence against an American on pain of energetic intervention. ═══ The final attack on the French Cabinet by the House of Deputies was postponed until to-day. ═══ The report that the King and Queen of England were to visit Canada next summer was officially denied. ═══ A new Danish Ministry was formed, containing a number of the members of the former Cabinet.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt appointed Representative Vespasian Warner, of Illinois, Commissioner of Pensions. ═══ Joseph L. Bristow resigned as Fourth Assistant Postmaster General and was appointed a special Panama Railroad Commissioner by the President. ═══ No action was taken by the board of inquiry in the Irvine-Talbot case, the illegality of its constitution being conceded. ═══ The deadlock in the Delaware Legislature was broken by the election of W. D. Denny (Addicks Rep.) as Speaker of the House. ═══ The Colorado Legislature agreed to meet next Tuesday and take action on the Governorship contest.

CITY.—Stocks moved higher. ═══ A gift of $1,000,000 from Henry Phipps to build model tenement houses was announced. ═══ A. G. Loomis resigned as director and vice-president of the National City Bank. ═══ C. H. Post announced that he would ask the United States Supreme Court to restrain Senator T. C. Platt from taking his seat in the United States Senate. ═══ The City Club invited many organizations to confer Monday over a plan to wipe out the Raines law hotels. ═══ A statement for Brodie L. Duke was given out by Champe Andrews, his lawyer. ═══ The formal plan for unifying the Seaboard Air Line was made public. ═══ Mayor McClellan said he expected a report from the Water Commission recommending a filtration plant for the city. ═══ Magistrate Barlow made a personal inspection of saloons before passing on the cases of several saloonkeepers. ═══ Police Commissioner McAdoo had another Dowling act raid made. ═══ Patrick J. Ryder, the Tammany district leader, protested to Police Commissioner McAdoo regarding the latter's use of his name in the police and gambling situation.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Snow; much colder at night. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 41 degrees; lowest, 24.

A FOOLISH PROCEEDING.

The presentment concerning actual or attempted corruption of members of the legislature a year ago by agents of the Liquor Dealers' Association—which was made by the December grand jury, and doubtless written, in accordance with custom, by the District Attorney—was not worth the solemn fuss that accompanied its transmission to Albany. As soon as it was laid before the Assembly on Thursday it was found to be ill supported by the vague testimony on which it was based. There is no reason to doubt that about $23,000 was raised through the efforts of the association and put in the hands of men who were expected to spend it in carrying on what is known as the lubricating process at the State capital. It is probably also a fact that some unnamed members of the legislature stooped so low as to permit bills for their "entertainment" in various disreputable ways to be paid by these men out of this fund. But it is evident that some of the statements and many of the implications contained in the testimony on which the presentment was founded are unworthy of credence. The whole story was somewhat discredited from the outset by reason of the fact that there was not much doing in the excise line at Albany last winter, and there is nothing to show that if bribery was attempted it was successful. The thing most clearly indicated is that a large part of the fund which was collected on the understanding that it should be indecently if not corruptly expended was retained by one or more of the agents to whom it was intrusted. It was a dirty enough transaction in all respects, and members of the legislature whom it involved are fortunate in escaping a disclosure of their names, but there was no sufficient warrant for publishing the conclusions which it led the grand jury to form under the District Attorney's guidance.

Governor Higgins wisely decided that there was no need of requiring the Attorney General to take action in the case, but, as he says, the incident suggests the propriety of making such practices as the Liquor Dealers' Association is happy to engage in more difficult and dangerous. The employment of a large sum of money in an organized effort to promote or hinder the passage of a bill may occasionally be legitimate, but it is usually open to suspicion, and more often than not it is abominable. We heartily approve of these declarations by the Governor:

> The practice should be suppressed of raising funds for the alleged purpose of corrupting or improperly influencing public officials or influencing legislation or administration through the agency of irresponsible individuals or committees. The expenditure of money from such a fund in the entertainment or accommodation of public officers should be strictly prohibited and punished, without evidence that any such officer has been influenced or has been sought to be influenced in his official action thereby. Committees on legislation and legislative agents of individuals or organizations should be required to account for funds received and disbursed by them. Expenditures from such funds, except for enumerated legitimate purposes, should be punished. The sale or attempted sale of pretended political or personal influence with or over public officials should also be severely punished, entirely independent of any proof that such influence has actually been sought to be exercised over any such official. I shall approve any proper bills that come to me on the subject.

We are not sanguine enough to hope that we shall see the improper use of money to influence legislation completely stopped, but it can and ought to be made less safe than it is at present.

THE STATEHOOD BILL.

The bill now pending in the Senate for the creation of two new States out of Oklahoma, Indian Territory, New-Mexico and Arizona has, through the care of Senator Beveridge and his associates of the Committee on Territories, been put in good form to safeguard the interests of education and morality, and a measure seems to have been evolved which awakens controversy only on the fundamental question of two or four States. It appears to excite little or no opposition, so far as the union of Oklahoma and Indian Territory is concerned. Such a consolidation is obviously the natural thing. The present division is of recent date, and was made in view of temporary conditions which disappear with the admission of the civilized tribes to citizenship. The new State will be only about as large as Kansas, and ultimately of about the same population. Nobody but those who want to multiply offices would think of making two small States of these Territories. The proposed consolidation of New-Mexico and Arizona, on the other hand, arouses bitter antagonism, and in both Territories there are powerful influences which would prefer the continuance of existing conditions to Statehood on other than their own terms.

Objection to single Statehood for the two Southwestern Territories is chiefly based on the size of the new commonwealth. Fears are expressed that at some time it may so grow in population as to have undue weight in national counsels, and then it is said that the area is too large for convenient local government. Some stress is laid also upon the racial differences in the two Territories, but those who use this argument generally hasten to explain that there is no real antagonism between the Anglo-Saxons and citizens of Mexican descent. The advocates of single Statehood, in reply to the objections, point out that the new State would not be so large as Texas and that its physical character renders a denser population impossible. They say that even if the wildest dreams of irrigation in the arid regions come true there never can be more than a million or a million and a half people in the united Territories, which is by no means an excessive population for one State. The present boundaries are artificial, and there are no such natural differences between the two Territories as to warrant representation in the United States for areas rather than populations; and while territorial individuality is considerably developed, if there is to be in the future any such growth as to justify Statehood at all, it must mean the submersion of the present differentiated peoples by a new and homogeneous population. If New-Mexico is to have only its present communities, dominated by present traditions, its fitness for separate Statehood cannot be demonstrated, and the same may be said of Arizona, unless it is certain of a growth which would not leave it long under the New-Mexican domination which its people seem to fear.

So far as opposition to union in either Territory is based on the mere ambition of politicians to hold office and an unwillingness to share power with politicians in the other, it may well be disregarded. The existence of any desire on the part of the railroad interests in the Territories to double the number of Senators which they might be influential in choosing would be a positive reason for keeping down the region's representation in Congress. There is undoubtedly, however, in each Territory a community feeling and pride in local institutions which make consolidation unwelcome. These objections should be dealt with frankly and sympathetically. The aspiration of the people in Arizona and New-Mexico is natural and praiseworthy, but they should consider the matter from another than their own point of view. Business is booming, mines are developing, prospects are bright with them now. Is their ability permanently to support a large population so certain that the nation, however sympathetic to their desires, can afford to forget the lesson of Nevada? The admission of Nevada was an emergency measure to aid in the accomplishment of a great national purpose, but everybody now confesses that it is not fit for Statehood and thinks it a pity that it could not have been consolidated with Utah. Shall we invite the same misfortune without necessity? If the mines should give out or irrigation fall below its promise, the very people who now make Arizona what it is and appeal to our sympathy in their desire to be in the Union would go elsewhere and leave a rotten borough to help direct the destinies of their country. It is for the people of both territories to consider not merely whether the half loaf of single Statehood is not better than no bread, but also, supposing they might by waiting overcome opposition and secure separate admission, if their complete aim might not be achieved at the possible injury of the whole nation. That may seem like a hard saying, but, as they aspire to a voice in the national counsels, they should try to look at this problem from a national point of view, and remember that the country has already encountered serious dangers from reckless State making.

AN ISTHMIAN TRAGEDY.

A pitiful tragedy, fraught with warning lessons, is that which has just been reported from Panama. A few weeks ago Mr. Seager, secretary to the chief engineer of the Canal Commission, was entering upon his work with zest and high ambition, and his young wife was enjoying the novel phases of life in the tropics. A few days ago a steamer reached New-York from Colon. In the hold was the body of the wife, dead from yellow fever, while in a cabin lay the husband, stricken with the same dread plague. It was a mournful ending of an auspiciously begun career; and it was and is something more.

It is a warning to all who are going to the isthmus. We do not mean that it foreshadows the fate that necessarily or even probably awaits them. It does indicate the fate that may be theirs unless they observe scrupulous precautions; yes, and that may possibly be theirs in spite of all precautions. We are not alarmists upon this subject. There is no occasion for a panic; but we must bear in mind that Panama is not yet free from yellow fever, and that not until it is free and has been without a case of it for some months can it be pronounced altogether free from danger of infection. We say it is not now free. A month ago there were a couple of cases in hospital. The number has been increasing, until to-day there are eight or ten cases. There is probably no fear of an epidemic such as the isthmus suffered a few years ago; but every additional case increases the menace of further extension of the disease. A fortnight ago there were heavy rains on the isthmus, and the number of mosquitoes increased enormously. We shall see what the result will be.

The warning is not to those alone who may go to the isthmus. It must come with great force to the Canal Commission, which has authority over the zone and therefore bears the responsibility for happenings there. The commission must realize that among its first and most urgent duties is to promote sanitary conditions upon the isthmus to the utmost possible degree. A few weeks ago one of its best engineers, a robust and hardy young Scandinavian, was prostrated with malarial fever. Now the secretary to the chief engineer is a victim of yellow fever. There can be little satisfaction in efforts to build a canal if such things are to keep on occurring and increasing. Infectious diseases must be banished from the isthmus, as they were from Havana. The same methods are ostensibly being employed at Panama that were so successful at Havana under the same competent direction. They ought to produce the same results. We believe they will if they have a fair chance; but to insure that end Dr. Gorgas and his colleagues must have unstinted means at their disposal and unstinted authority and freedom in the use of them.

There is no use in trying to say that Mrs. Seager was imprudent. She was not, or was no more so than almost every visitor to Panama is and will be. She was supposed to have been bitten by a fever mosquito while she was shopping at some of the Chinese shops which are so attractive to all visitors to Panama. That, some say, is an infected part of the city, and should be avoided. But it is only a few blocks from the Government House and the canal offices and the American Legation and the best part of the city. From the Plaza Santa Anna to the Plaza de la Cathedral is a walk of two or three minutes. If the former is infested, as they tell us, with fever mosquitoes, who will guarantee the immunity of the latter? If there are dangerous insects in the Chinese bazaar, who can assure us that the French or the American bazaar is free from them? Windows and doors are open, and it is an easy flight from the one to the other.

No, Mrs. Seager was stricken and slain, not because she was imprudent, but because Panama is not yet freed from fever. It is well, of course, to warn people to avoid certain parts of the city; but it would be madness to trust entirely to such precautions. What is needed is that every part of the city—it is, after all, a small city—shall be made free from the plague. The spade, the oil can and the mosquito netting should be worked overtime, with all the zeal and energy of which active Americans are capable, until yellow fever and the scarcely less deadly malarial fever are wholly banished. Only in that way can the construction of the canal be made easy and a source of satisfaction to the nation that builds it.

GOOD—FOR THE WASTE BASKET.

The bill to prevent the use of public parks in this city for railroad purposes is an excellent example of a good intention gone wrong. No doubt Assemblyman Ellis, fearing that Bronx Park might be irreparably injured if he did not go to its rescue, was sure that his bill was just the right thing, but, as a matter of fact, its passage would be a misfortune. It purports to limit the power of the Rapid Transit Commission in respect to the parks and to protect them from railroad encroachments by requiring the Mayor and aldermen to be their guardians. In reality it misses the mark by a wide margin.

So long as the Rapid Transit act is left as it is it cannot possibly avail for the construction of a railroad in or over any park. On the contrary, it explicitly forbids such occupation. A tunnel is possible, but that is all. As we said a few days ago, nobody can otherwise interpret the act except by doing violence to the English language, and we now have the highest authority for saying that our understanding of it is correct. It follows, therefore, that if Mr. Ellis's bill should pass it would create a risk where now there is absolute safety. For such a measure the legislative waste basket is obviously the proper place.

ANOTHER "GREATER CITY."

Pittsburg, we are told, is preparing to take a place in the front rank of American cities. Plans have been matured for the creation of a great municipality out of the towns and cities which find a natural centre at the junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, and now an agitation for consolidation is to begin in earnest. Including Pittsburg proper, Allegheny City and a number of busy manufacturing suburbs, the new municipality will have to start with an area of sixty square miles and a population of about 600,000. According to the census of 1900, only three cities in the United States—New-York, Chicago and Philadelphia—had populations exceeding 600,000. So the greater Pittsburg would probably win fourth place in the next census list.

The movement for consolidation, now begun, seems eminently sensible and logical. Virtually the same conditions exist in and about Pittsburg as forced the merging of New-York and Brooklyn and the creation of our own greater city. Pittsburg proper and Allegheny City are separated by even less of a barrier than the East River, and the other towns to be absorbed are as distinctly tributary to the one centre as were Long Island City, Jamaica, Staten Island and the other outlying areas taken over by our consolidation act. In addition, no county lines have to be crossed in effecting a union for municipal purposes. All the new Pittsburg will lie within a single county—Allegheny. Every argument urged here for unification applies, therefore, with equal or greater force to Pittsburg's consolidation project. Local jealousies and frictions worked delay in one case, and they may do so in the other. But the logic of the situation and the unyielding American demand for progress will in the end make union inevitable.

By the census of 1900 Pittsburg stood eleventh on the list of our great cities. It had a population of 321,616. Its growth in the decade was 82,999—or 34.7 per cent. This gain enabled it to pass New-Orleans, which stood one rung above it in 1890. The population of Allegheny City in 1900 was 129,896—a gain of 24,609, or 23.3 per cent. Together the two cities had four years and a half ago a population of 451,512. The natural increase since and the new population absorbed from the surrounding towns are expected to bring the total for the greater municipality to about 600,000.

St. Louis, now the fourth city in the United States, had a population in 1900 of 575,238. Its growth for the decade was 27.3 per cent—somewhat below that for Pittsburg. Boston had a population of 560,892. But its growth was only 25 per cent. Baltimore, next in rank, had a population of 508,957. Its rate of increase, however, was only 17.1—half that of Pittsburg. Other cities outranking Pittsburg in 1900 were Cleveland, with 381,768 inhabitants; Buffalo, with 352,387; San Francisco, with 342,782, and Cincinnati, with 325,902. Of these towns only Boston and St. Louis can challenge the municipality to be created in Western Pennsylvania. A greater Boston would muster a population much greater than 600,000. But the obstacles to consolidation in Boston will not be easily overcome. St. Louis has no outlying territory available for consolidation. Pittsburg, moreover, seems assured of a rapid and solid growth. It will under its new charter have to be reckoned with as one of our notable centres of industry and population.

THE WAR ON THE GAMBLERS.

District Attorney Jerome is now busy with the faro bank keepers, and has followed up his recent success in restraining Canfield with bold operations concerning two of the best known professional proprietors of gambling houses in this city. It is true that he let off Canfield and his manager with fines, but he had obtained from them their promises that they would not carry on a gambling place in the city limits so long as the present District Attorney held office.

Mr. Jerome has interfered sadly with the activity of the local gamblers. The other day he summoned Kelly and Ludlum to his office, stopped their operations and obtained possession of their gambling tools. It is hardly likely that either of them will venture to open again his gambling rooms while Mr. Jerome's authority is strong. The head of the police force seems to have been wofully deceived, or at least misled. Could there be anything more ridiculous than keeping two policemen on duty for months warning people against going into Kelly's former resort, where there was no gambling, and uttering no word of caution as to resorting to the faro den and poolroom close at hand to which Kelly's business had been removed?

Until the faro resorts on the West Side had been looked after thoroughly, what were the police doing? There were many faro banks in full swing west of Fifth-ave. until Kelly and Ludlum were sent for by the District Attorney. Why have not other equally notorious gamblers been also retired?

Boston is to acquire and maintain gas and electric plants for city lighting. The information ought to be of interest to the gas and electric lighting companies of this city.

General Stoessel is reported as saying that the real cause of the war was the ignorance of the Russian people of the fighting qualities of the Japanese. There is an "embarrassment of riches" in the knowledge Russia has since gained on this point.

Japan would welcome peace, but she is not proffering it. Such overtures must always come, in order to be effective, from the party against whom the chances of war are going.

Edmund Burke confessed he did not know how to draw up an indictment against a whole people. State Senator Henry S. Ambler seems to have overcome this difficulty in the matter of the big majority for the canal improvement. "In New-York City," the Senator is reported as saying, "and other sections thousands voted "for the improvement because they were di-"rected to." It would be of great public interest to know how many of those who are now actively setting themselves to oppose the will of the people of the State as expressed at the polls are doing so because they "were directed to."

What would a legislative session at Dover be like without its chronic contributions to political vaudeville?

It has been a hard job to keep Russia shut in from the always open seas. It will be a harder job to keep this American metropolis shut away from the available water supplies which it needs, and which it is able, willing and ready to pay for.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Jamestown (N. D.) Alert" deserves its name. "This paragraph," it says in a recent issue, "refers to a certain young man in this town (he knows we mean him) who has a reputation that is not the best reputation which a young man could have. This is not libel, it is only facts, when we state that he has been seen with as many as three different young ladies in one week, making love first to one and then another, as if love was a light thing to be laughed at. The best citizens of the community do not like such proceedings, and we hope this article will be noticed and heeded by the young man before he loses the friendship of all good people."

A STUDY IN EMOTIONAL COSTUMES.

We met at tea time's witching hour,
 When buttered crumpets breathed of peace;
Upon her breast a purple flower
 Set off a robe of pale cerise;
"The garb," I mused, "denotes a clinging mood:
Propose to her, my boy, she's dying to be wooed!"

But when I gazed at her and sighed
 She never looked the least put out,
But anxiously observed that I'd
 "Been growing positively stout."
The accusation gave my hopes the lie;
Perhaps her costume erred, perhaps my 'prentice eye.

I met her in the ballroom's glare;
 She wore an orange crepe de chine,
With rose kroumeskis here and there,
 And ruched with bows of apple green.
The whole effect was just a trifle warm;
"Now is your time," I said, "to take the girl by storm!"

I sought a well-secluded seat,
 And heard her whisper in my ear,
"I haven't had a thing to eat!
 Take me to supper, there's a dear!"
I mentioned Love; she said (and ah! it hurt):
"Don't be a goose; I'm here to feed and not to flirt!"

I called (her sire was out of town)
 And found her reading Henry James;
She wore a crimson Empire gown,
 Trimmed round the edge with what's his names,
An amorous languor that enhanced the whole
Revealed, I thought, the yearning passion of the soul.

But when I bent above her chair
 She seemed to feel no answering thrill;
I heaved a groan of mute despair:
 She laughed and asked if I was ill;
Her callous mood my inspiration damped,
I said "Goodby" (like that) and hastily decamped.

And then one day I met her in
 The railway train; we were alone;
She wore a coat of sable skin
 Over a skirt of sombre tone.
I pined to speak the word, but her attire
Seemed to betray a mood illtimed to my desire.

But when I urged some trivial jest
 She smiled with such pathetic eyes
That something took me in the chest,
 And, to my own intense surprise,
I seized her hand, and with a chaste caress
Cried "Lovely one, be mine!"—and she said, "Albert! Yes!"
—(Punch.

One of the most important processes now used for waterproofing dress materials is on the lines of the old alumina process. In this case the factor used is resin, dissolved in a large bulk of petroleum spirit. The fabrics to be proofed are passed through a bath of this solution and dried to drive off the solvent. Following this, the goods are treated by pressing with hot polished metal rollers. This last process melts the small quantity of resin which is deposited on the cloth and leaves each single fibre with an exceedingly thin film of resin on it.

"Which do you think counts for the most in life, money or brains?"
"Well," answered Miss Cayenne, "I see so many people who manage to get on with so little of either that I am beginning to lose my respect for both."—(Washington Star.

Bishop Ellison Capers, of South Carolina, addressing a recent gathering of Confederate veterans, spoke of the excuses husbands give for not getting home to dinner, pretending to be detained at their offices by business, when really spending the evening at the club. "These men," he said, "are fewer than the comic writers of the press would have us believe, but, nevertheless, here and there they do exist. I wish they could all be caught as nicely as one of them, a resident of Columbia, was caught the other day. He said to his wife, as he was leaving home in the morning: 'Oh, by the way, my dear, if I find I cannot get away from the works in time for dinner to-night, I'll send you a note by a messenger.' The wife, in a tart tone, replied: 'You needn't bother. I have already found the note in your coat pocket.'"

"Why are you so sad, Alice?" her mother asked.
"I've decided not to keep company with Mr. Jonesby any more."
"Dear me! Have you heard anything about him?"
"No. But last night, when I said I wished that I was a man, he merely asked me why, instead of getting excited and saying that life would be hateful to him if I had not been born a girl."—(Chicago Record-Herald.

William J. Tyndall, Congressman from the 14th Missouri District, is reported to have taken his first ride in an elevator after reaching Washington to look over the city, where he is to work for the next few years.

A maid neither rich nor romantic,
Wed a man neither proud nor pedantic.
 And so retired is their life
 And empty of strife,
That the neighbors are thoroughly frantic.
—(Puck.

Of European nations the Norwegian and Swedish are the longest lived and the Spaniards the shortest. According to a foreign statistical return recently issued, the average duration of life is as follows: Sweden and Norway, fifty years; England, forty-five years and three months; Belgium, forty-four years and eleven months; Switzerland, forty-four years and four months; France, forty-three years and six months; Austria, thirty-nine years and eight months; Prussia and Italy, thirty-nine years; Bavaria, thirty-six years, and Spain, thirty-two years and four months.

"I wish they'd invent a new expression occasionally," said Top, as he perused the account of a recent wedding. "It's always 'the blushing bride.'"
"Well," replied Mrs. Top, "when you consider what sort of husbands most girls have to marry you can't wonder at their blushing."—(London Tit-Bits.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Jan. 13.—Mrs. Roosevelt held her first reception of the season this afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock. Several hundred guests were received in the East Room, where the hostess, in a toilet of pale yellow, was assisted by the wives of the Cabinet members, with the exception of Mrs. Hay. In the dining room Miss Hitchcock, daughter of the Secretary of the Interior, and Miss Isabel Hagner, poured tea. The decorations of the table were ferns and roses, and the candles burned under red shades. The Marine Band, stationed in the corridor near the main entrance, furnished music.

President Roosevelt, accompanied by Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Theodore Roosevelt, jr., and Miss Ethel Roosevelt, occupied a box at the New National Theatre to-night, witnessing John Drew's performance of "The Duke of Killicrankie." On entering the theatre the President was greeted with applause.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Jan. 13.—Senator and Mrs. Burrows entertained the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, the Japanese Minister, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Senator and Miss Warren, Senator and Mrs. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Henderson and Mrs. Stanley Matthews at dinner this evening. Senator and Mrs. Dryden gave a dinner to-night, when their guests were Associate Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Senator and Mrs. Spooner, Senator and Mrs. Scott, Senator Beveridge, Senator Dillingham, Senator and Mrs. Hopkins, Representative and Mrs. Dalzell, Mr. and Mrs. George Lothrop Bradley, Miss Elizabeth Kean, Miss Gwynne and Colonel and Mrs. Kuser.

The Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Oliver entertained a dinner company to-night. Their guests were the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, the British Ambassador and Lady Durand, General and Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague, Mrs. Archibald Murray, of New-York, sister of the hostess; Miss Oliver, General Crozier and Gist Blair.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

A number of people will go over to Hoboken today to attend the marriage of Miss Eleanor Lewis to Thomas Bloodgood Peck, jr., at Trinity Church, where the ceremony will be performed at 3:30 by the rector, the Rev. Dr. J. Clayton Mitchell, the benediction being given by the Right Rev. Chauncey Brewster, of Connecticut. Mrs. James Millar Cumming will be her sister's matron of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Mary Stevens, Miss Mary Delafield, Miss Gertrude Houghton, Miss Alice Agnew, Miss Loi Low and Miss Bertha Stockwell. Little Emily Stevens, daughter of Colonel Edwin A. Stevens, of Castle Point, Hoboken, and Elsie Stevens, daughter of Richard Stevens, will act as flower girls. Archibald S. Alexander, Francis Palmer, Albert Putnam, Stanley D. McGraw, Harold Durant and Theodosius F. Stevens will be the ushers, and Staunton Peck his brother's best man. After the ceremony there will be a reception at the bride's home, in River-st.

Mrs. George Edward Adair, who was Miss Cornelia Wadsworth, and was formerly Mrs. Ritchie, has arrived in town and is at the Cambridge for a few days before sailing for England. Mrs. Adair is a daughter of the late General James Wadsworth, of Geneseo, N. Y.

The Austrian Ambassador and Mme. von Hengelmüller, who have been in town since last Saturday, sail to-day for Europe.

James V. Parker leaves town next week for the South.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, jr., who have been living abroad since their marriage, will spend the summer at Newport with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, sr.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gilbert Thebaud celebrate tomorrow the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding by a large house party at their country place near White Plains. The dinner in the evening will be followed immediately after midnight by a vaudeville performance, for which the performers will be brought to town by special train.

Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge T. Gerry are in Boston, staying at the Hotel Somerset for a few days.

Mrs. Ogden Mills gave a dance last night at her house, in East Sixty-ninth-st. Worthington Whitehouse led the cotillion, dancing with Mrs. Mills.

Henry Coleman Drayton, who is to marry Miss Constance Knower on January 21, gives his farewell bachelor dinner to-night at the Union Club. The party will include J. Laurens Van Alen, John Peabody, Norman Delano, Ogden R. Mills, jr., William Sands, William Post, Orme Wilson, jr., Richard H. Derby, jr. and Charles Oelrichs jr.

Mrs. William R. Willcox is among those who receive this afternoon at her house, in East Fifty-seventh-st.

Mrs. Frederic Neilson has sold her house, No. 100 Fifth-ave., and the property adjoining on the northwest corner of Fifteenth-st., and has gone to the Stratford, in East Thirty-second-st., where she will remain the rest of the season.

"Cavalleria Rusticana" was given last night at the opera, followed by "Pagliacci." Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Caroline Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Miss Natica Rives, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mrs. Adair, of London; Mrs. J. P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Henry Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burden, jr., Mr. and Mrs. William G. Rockefeller and Mr. and Mrs C. Oliver Iselin

NORTHERN PEOPLE AT PALM BEACH.

Palm Beach, Fla., Jan. 13 (Special).—Considerable interest is centring in the automobile races to be held at Ormond Beach the latter part of this month, and the motor boat races to be held here on the three first days of February. Many will come down from Ormond, among them Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, sr.; Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, jr.; the Duke and Duchess of Manchester (who will remain all winter), Sir Thomas Dewar and many others.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Flagler opened their winter home, Whitehall, on December 20, and recently gave a large dinner party to celebrate Mr. Flagler's seventy-fifth birthday. They entertained a house party during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jefferson and their youngest son, Mr. Frank Jefferson, have been in their cottage here for the last six weeks. Mr. Jefferson is slowly recovering from his recent illness and rides out in his wheel chair every day. An electric launch is being fitted up for him.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field and Mrs. William H. Field reached here from New-York several days ago and will remain all winter, it is said.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Van Antwerp and the Rev. William H. Van Antwerp, of New-York, arrived Monday.

Mr. John B. Cauldwell and his mother, Mrs. Thomas G. Cauldwell, of New-York, are here for the winter. Mr. Cauldwell has caught—or, rather killed—the largest amberjack ever pulled out of the water here. It weighed ninety-two pounds. The largest of these game fish landed heretofore weighed eighty-two pounds.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles I. Cragin have opened their winter home on Lake Worth, as have also Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Robert, of New-York, and Mrs. Charles J. Clark, of Bryn Mawr, Penn.

THE DRAMA.

STAGE AFFAIRS.

The complexion of the local stage has been considerably changed within the week now closing. Mr. Belasco has produced, on a style of extraordinary splendor, the remarkable tragedy of "Adrea," and Mrs. Carter has gained in it the crowning success of her professional life. Charles Wyndham has set before this public, at the Lyceum, his gracious, sympathetic, tender, and finely artistic performance of Sir Richard Cato, in "The Case of Rebellious Susan." Mr. Thomas's farcical play of "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots" has been produced, at the Savoy,—diffusing merriment, and winning deserved admiration for its inventive skill and its abundant frolic: and Mr. Lawford has made a special hit in it. Mr. G. B. Shaw's nonsense, "You Never Can Tell," has provided a mild entertainment for the lovers of paradox, flippancy, and smart verbal quips: in this farce some good acting has been done by Mr. W. H. Thompson, Mr. George Farren, and Miss Jeffreys-Lewis,—to which Mr. Arnold Daly's shrill note, Miss Drina De Wolfe's lethargic dulness, and Miss Mabel Taliaferro's pert demeanor and saw-filing vocalism have afforded a contrast; and Miss Agathe Barsescu has edified the German community with another interpretation of the sainted Magda—that noble Advanced Female, who thinks that it is a fine thing for a woman to become a mother without having become a wife, even through she consort with a male blackguard for that purpose.

Mr. Edward Terry has continued,—to the delight of all persons who can understand and appreciate the best order of comedy acting,—his impersonation of Dick Phenyl, in "Sweet Lavender"; a performance as much better than any portrayal of this character ever heretofore given in America as the sunlight is better than the flicker of a tallow candle. The playgoer who misses this beautiful work of art will lose a great enjoyment and a precious memory. Mr. Edward Terry's Phenyl is, in another way, as fine as Mr. John Hare's Goldfinch: and a more significent tribute to its excellence could not be paid. Mrs. Fiske and her superb dramatic company have attracted and charmed crowds of people, by their brilliant acting of Mr. McClellan's powerful play of "Leah Kleschna,"—a drama that bids fair to hold the Manhattan stage till the end of the present season. Mr. David Warfield, shifting the scene from the Belasco Theatre to the Bijou, has continued to give his delicate, touching, humorous, and rarely effective performance of Barwig, the Music Master—a conspicuous dramatic achievement, worthy to be recorded among the memorable triumphs of the year.

Miss Maude Adams, Miss Viola Allen, Miss Lillian Russell, Miss Ethel Barrymore, Miss Fritzi Scheff, and Mr. Francis Wilson have severally contributed to the public pleasure, and musical farce, hayseed domestic drama, spectacle, and variety have been supplied in copious abundance. These are busy days and nights for the players: and there is more industry and more entertainment close at hand. To-night the Lyric Theatre will be reopened, and Mr. Jefferson De Angelis will warble there, in "Fantana." On Monday Daly's Theatre will again become a centre of attention, because of the arrival there of the Edwardes company, from London, in "The Duchess of Dantzic." Miss Ida Conquest will, on the same night, appear at the Liberty Theatre, in a new play, called "The Money Makers"; while Albert Chevalier will appear at the Circle (a clever actor, who needs no introduction to this public), and the ancient and venerable melodrama of "The Two Orphans," with several ancient and venerable "stars" in the cast of it, will descend in blessings on the playgoers of Harlem. An important incident, set down for the 23d, at the Knickerbocker Theatre, is the return of Edward S. Willard. "On with the dance: let joy be unconfined!" W. W.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

A dispatch to The Tribune from Indianapolis says that Liebler & Co., owners of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," threaten to sue the State of Indiana because the children of a deaf mute institution gave the play on their fingers.

The Liederkranz Society of the City of New-York is to give a reception and dinner to Ysaye on Sunday evening, February 12.

REPORT OF THE KING'S VISIT BASELESS.

London, Jan. 13.—Lord Knollys, private secretary of King Edward, authorizes the statement that the story that his majesty and Queen Alexandra will visit Canada is quite baseless.

MUSIC.

People's Symphony Concert.

The second in the series of People's Symphony Concerts for the winter was given last night in Carnegie Hall, and a large audience came early and stayed late, for the programme was long. Wesley Weyman, pianist, assisted Mr. Arens and the orchestra, playing the Piano Concerto in E flat of Mozart. Mr. Weyman was not visible when Mr. Arens explained the meaning of the concerto and told of the difficulty he had in persuading the pianist to play it owing to its "simplicity," or his face might have been an interesting study. He betrayed in his playing only love and reverence for the "simplicity" of the work, however, and brought out the song of it in a way that contrasted almost painfully with the hardness and roughness and lack of plasticity in the orchestral accompaniment. Mr. Weyman was loudly applauded by the audience. The orchestral numbers included Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave" overture, Beethoven's Third Symphony, and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2. It cannot be truly said that these works were finely played, but half a loaf is better than no vacation, and the audiences at the People's Concerts receive much that pleases and instructs them that they could not otherwise secure and for which they are grateful.

THE OPERA.

An unusually large audience gathered at the Opera House last night for the popular combination of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" and Caruso. Mme. Maria di Macchi sang Santuzza last night, as on the previous occasions this season, and Mr. Dippel, for the second time, sang Turiddu, but a new Alfio was disclosed in Mr. Giraldoni, whose acting, if not his singing, gave constant satisfaction. In "Pagliacci" Miss Alten again sang Nedda, prettily, if not too largely, and Mr. Scotti and Mr. Reiss were in their familiar and capitally filled parts. Mr. Caruso, of course, was forced by an enthusiastic and shouting house to bring together the curtain twice in the first act.

NO SUCCESSOR TO DI CESNOLA AS YET.

Charles Stewart Smith, a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and a member of the executive committee, informed a Tribune reporter last evening that the trustees had not yet decided on a successor to the late General Louis P. di Cesnola as director of the museum. He said there had been various applications for the place, and numerous letters had been received suggesting candidates.

Mr. Smith added that, as he had said, in a recent letter to The Tribune, it was very difficult to find a man who had the executive ability to conduct the business part of the museum, added to a general knowledge of art and archæology sufficient to direct and oversee the curators of the various departments.

GENERAL CRONJE TO LECTURE.

General Piet A. Cronjé will appear on the stage of the Academy of Music to-morrow, both in the afternoon and evening, and describe his fights in the Boer war and his experiences at St. Helena. He will appear in conjunction with the Irish Band, which gives two concerts at the Academy on the same day. General Cronjé is now sixty years old and an exile.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.

AN INDISPENSABLE ANNUAL.

From The Milwaukee Free Press.

The New-York Tribune Almanac is indispensable as an annual work of reference. It is always complete, comprehensive and accurate, and the almanac for 1905 fully sustains its reputation as a useful reference and guide book, containing everything that such a compilation should have. Its election statistics are especially valuable, and the vote of every State by counties for President is given. While politics is its main feature, the almanac contains a vast variety of information on the federal government, a summary of legislation and of financial, commercial, industrial, educational, religious and sporting statistics, with a review of the Russo-Japanese War.

COMPLETE IN ALL RESPECTS.

From The New-York Evening Post.

The Tribune Almanac and Political Register for 1905, which has just been issued, bears, very naturally, a close resemblance to its predecessors, but is a much more complete volume, and its 403 pages are literally filled with information. Whatever the busy man desires to learn and to learn quickly, without having to rummage through books and newspaper files, he will find in this almanac. There is information in the volume for men of every calling. The farmer will find the crop statistics he seeks and the capitalist, the industrial and monetary statistics. For New-Yorkers there are many pages devoted to matters concerning the city and the State.