Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Siberia.
AMERICAN—8:15—Me, Him and I.
BELASCO'S—8—Adrea.
BIJOU—8:15—The Music Master.
BROADWAY—8:20—Fatinitza.
CARNEGIE HALL—8:20—Concert.
CASINO—8:15—Lady Teazle.
CIRCLE—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:20—Cousin Billy.
DALY'S—8—The Duchess of Dantzig.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:20—The Little Minister.
GARDEN—8—The College Widow.
GARRICK—8:10—You Never Can Tell.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HARLEM—8:15—The Two Orphans.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—Woodland.
HUDSON—8:20—Sunday.
IRVING PLACE—8:20—Traumulus.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Winter's Tale.
LEW FIELD'S—8—It Happened in Nordland.
LIBERTY—8:20—The Money Makers.
LYCEUM—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
LYRIC—8:15—Fantana.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—10 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Automobile Show.
MAJESTIC—8:15—Babes in Toyland.
MANHATTAN—8:15—Leah Kleschna.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—2:30—8:30—Concerts.
NEW-AMSTERDAM—8:15—Humpty Dumpty.
NEW-YORK—8:15—Home Folks.
PRINCESS—8—Sweet Lavender.
SAVOY—8:30—Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots.
WALLACK'S—8:20—The Sho-Gun.
WEBER MUSIC HALL—2—8—Vaudeville.
WEST END—8:15—The Burgomaster.

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New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—In spite of the fact that Emperor William, through the Minister of Commerce, intervened in the German coal strike in the interests of peace, both sides refused to come to terms, and a general strike was declared. ==== The conditions in Port Arthur, as seen after the formal entry of the Japanese, indicated that the fortress had been practically given away. ==== Increased activity was reported along the Japanese front below Moukden. ==== The Russian report of the Cossack raid on New-Chwang declared that the Russian losses were slight, while the Japanese suffered severely. ==== The engagement of Signor Marconi to the Princess Giacinta Ruspoli, daughter of an hereditary Vatican dignitary, was reported in the "Patria," of Rome. ==== Snow fell in Rome for the first time in ten years.

DOMESTIC.—The President appointed Robert Watchorn to succeed William Williams as Commissioner of Immigration at this port. ==== Robert B. Armstrong, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will soon resign and become an officer of a life insurance company in this city. ==== The United States Supreme Court granted a new trial to Senator Burton, of Kansas, who was convicted at St. Louis of using his influence with the Postoffice Department in behalf of an alleged "get-rich-quick" concern. ==== The Niedringhaus investigation committee made a partial report, and asked for more time to investigate the question of federal patronage in Missouri. ==== Thomas H. Carter was elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Montana; George F. Nixon was selected for Senator by the Republican caucus of the Nevada Legislature. ==== President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers told of losses caused by coal strikes, but was hopeful regarding future contracts. ==== The Republican Senate caucus at Albany unanimously nominated Senator Depew to succeed himself. ==== An amendment to the Franchise Tax act was introduced by Assemblyman Hooker, designed to offset the decision of the Court of Appeals that invested capital is not liable to the tax. ==== Representatives of the child labor committee urged Governor Higgins not to reappoint State Commissioner of Labor McMackin, on the ground that he had failed to enforce the laws. ==== The Elsberg Rapid Transit bill, with the new feature of prohibition of advertising in subway stations, was reintroduced in the Legislature; it is expected that there will be serious opposition to the pipe gallery provision.

CITY.—Stocks generally higher. ==== Conferrees representing many organizations decided to fight for a bill that will wipe out the Raines law hotels. ==== The special water commission reported to the Mayor, recommending that immediate steps be taken to obtain additional water supply from Esopus Creek. ==== Senator Kean was unanimously nominated by a joint Republican caucus of the Jersey legislature to succeed himself. ==== Members of the William H. Baldwin, jr., memorial committee were named. ==== Police Commissioner McAdoo transferred Captain O'Connor for failure to close poolrooms in his precinct. ==== Protests were made against the continued robbing of passengers on the Thirty-fourth-st. crosstown line. ==== A young Englishman at Ellis Island was ordered deported because it was suspected that he was an anarchist. ==== James S. Metcalfe, dramatic critic of "Life," applied for admission to Daly's Theatre; it was refused him.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 27 degrees; lowest, 19.

RAILROADS AND STRICT CONSTRUCTION.

We dearly love to see a railroad president taking refuge in the views of "the fathers" against threats of legal restraint upon corporations, and President Tuttle of the Boston and Maine Railroad furnishes no exception to the rule. Anybody who thinks he has got free from the annoyance of law, only to find that laws grow and catch up with him, almost always discovers that the law, by a process of degeneration and usurpation, has been perverted to uses undreamed of by an earlier and better generation. So with President Tuttle. He opposes rate regulation by the federal government. Consequently in an address on Sunday he took high constitutional grounds against the prevailing conception of federal powers over interstate commerce. His remarks are thus reported in the dispatches:

> He did not think it had been or could be shown that the makers of the Constitution ever had any other thing in mind in connection with the delegation to Congress of the power to regulate interstate commercial relations than a well defined intent forever to prevent the erection by any State of any customs, tariffs or other barriers that should be an obstruction to the free currents of commerce.

Now, there is doubtless something in that, but are we to understand Mr. Tuttle as wishing to limit the power of the national government with reference to commerce to those activities which were conceived of as necessary in 1787? Is he willing that his railroad shall have no standing in the United States courts to protest against any State oppression which does not take the form of a tariff or other barrier such as he describes? If we are going back to primitive times to free the railroads from federal control, we must go back there also to deprive them of federal protection. When the Constitution was formed the steam railroad had not been dreamed of. Interstate commerce was carried on in small sailing vessels and road wagons. Anybody who wanted to engage in it could do so freely. The road was there and the navigable water was there, and a cart or boat could be easily had. No carter or skipper could hold two States at his mercy, or fix offhand the conditions governing their commercial growth. The railroad has changed all this. It is a natural monopoly. With it the incidents of interstate commerce known to the founders of the nation disappeared. The dangers to the free current of commerce foreseen by them became of no importance, but new dangers arose of which they had no vision because the instruments of those particular evils had not then been invented. They did not know that by rebates, drawbacks and secret understandings the railroads having the monopoly of interstate commerce could more effectually interfere with its free currents than any State could do by tariff duties.

The Supreme Court in 1877, in the Pensacola Telegraph Company case, laid down this rule: "The powers of Congress are not confined to the "instrumentalities of commerce known or in "use when the Constitution was adopted, but "keep pace with the progress of the country." Accordingly at that time it held telegraph lines exempt from State control, though obviously the notion of a telegraph line never dawned on the Constitutional Convention. If now Mr. Tuttle is going back to eighteenth century conceptions, he must give over to local spoliation the telegraph companies, he must let the agrarians or Socialists who can gain control of a particular State work their will on the railroads without federal interference based on the interstate commerce provisions of the Constitution. If Congress is literally and exactly to restrict itself to the control of commerce considered necessary at the beginning, it will only prevent the imposition of tariffs at State boundaries and relegate the modern instrumentalities of interstate commerce to the tender mercies of the States. Responsibility implies power, and, if Mr. Tuttle denies power to the national government, he cannot, of course, invoke its protection.

As early as 1824 Chief Justice Marshall, in the case of Gibbons vs. Ogden, gave vitality to the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution when he reversed Chancellor Kent's decision holding that Gibbons could not navigate the Hudson River under a coasting trade license because of the monopoly of steamboat navigation in New-York waters given by the State to Robert Fulton and acquired by Ogden. From that time on federal authority has been construed as adequate to the control of interstate commerce in all its changing forms. Mr. Tuttle will have to make a long journey backward to reach his ideal of federal impotence, and as he traverses the way he will find the railroad corporations asking the liberal interpretation of federal power to protect them from local wrong as often as he will find private persons invoking it against railroad abuses. If his rule of law prevailed, the corporations would fall the victims of commercial anarchy.

THE PHILIPPINE REPORT.

The Philippine Commission's annual report, just submitted to the President, presents a highly encouraging picture of progress and good administration. General conditions in the Philippines have vastly improved, and American rule is commending itself by its fruits to the people of the archipelago. The northern islands seem now completely pacified and tranquillized, and ladronism is being everywhere stamped out by an efficient and zealous constabulary. We continue to hear of sporadic attacks on American outposts and scouting parties, but it should be remembered that these outbreaks occur only in the wilder southern islands, like Samar and Mindanao, and in the Sulu country. In the more populous and civilized districts the experiment of American rule shows eminently satisfactory results—results which scarcely seemed attainable two or three years ago. Excluding the non-Christian islands in the southern half of the archipelago, the Philippines are rapidly attaining that state of public order and security deemed a prerequisite to the convocation of a legislative assembly and the choice of two commissioners to sit in the United States Congress.

The report just issued fortifies this welcome assurance of increasing stability in the insular government by exhibiting in detail the progress made in various branches of administration. The finances of the islands have been put on a satisfactory working basis by the introduction of the new American peso. The old Spanish and Mexican silver coins, of fluctuating value, have been driven out, and a fixed monetary standard has been established. The demand for educational facilities is growing, and the pupils enrolled in the schools now number 263,000, against 183,000 a year ago. The burdensome occupation taxes of the Spanish regime have been abolished, and license taxes are now laid only on banks and corporations and on the manufacture of liquor and tobacco. Harbor improvements and road work have been pushed ahead, and the troublesome problems left by the friar lands controversy are on the way to settlement. Even in the Moro country substantial progress is being made toward conditions of quietude and order.

According to the commission, the chief commercial and political need of the islands is a freer entry for their products in the American market. The present duties on sugar and tobacco are prohibitive, and a reduction of rates from 75 per cent of the Dingley law figures to 25 per cent is urged by the insular government. It is also strongly recommended that the application of our coastwise navigation laws to Philippine trade be postponed until July 1, 1909, or that these laws be made applicable conjointly with a reduction of duties on all Philippine imports to 25 per cent of the Dingley rates.

It is apparent that if our present policy in the Philippines is to be pursued in an intelligent and broad minded spirit, we must be prepared to admit the products of the archipelago on more favorable terms. It is illogical to extend the coastwise shipping laws to trade with the Philippines and at the same time levy 75 per cent of the Dingley duties on Philippine imports. In withholding the relief we owe the archipelago Congress has been too much influenced by groundless fears of damage to special American interests. We hope that the wiser and broader views of the commission, of the Secretary of War and of the President will prevail, and that the two houses will promptly lower the tariff barrier we have too long maintained against Philippine products.

MORE LIGHT ON PORT ARTHUR.

Strange tales come from Port Arthur. Correspondents have entered the place with the victorious Japanese army for the first time since the siege began. They give a very different story from all that we have heard hitherto. They say that the surrender evidently was not necessary. The new town had been little damaged. The supply of ammunition was not exhausted. Food was scarce, but not so scarce that private supplies had been requisitioned. A part of the fortress was capable of defence for months longer. Above all, there were still 31,000 effective troops, whose officers, or some of them, were desirous of still holding out. The intimation, indeed the direct statement, is that General Stoessel caused a needless surrender against the opposition of his officers. That is a strange story to be told of a man whom the world has been applauding as a hero who yielded only to sternest necessity.

Whichever view of General Stoessel and his surrender may be correct, the earlier or this later one, enough is certainly known to demonstrate the awful cost of Port Arthur to Russia. We are told that of the Russian garrison no fewer than 48,000 men remain as prisoners, while from 10,000 to 12,000 were killed—making a total more than twice as great as the highest estimates hitherto made of the garrison. The Japanese have captured there 546 guns and vast stores of ammunition—despite the reported depletion of the Russian stores. Moreover, the whole Russian fleet, excepting a few cruisers and torpedo boats, is lost. Those items form an appalling total to be paid for the defence and capture of Port Arthur.

Nevertheless, it may be that it was worth while for Russia to suffer that loss for the sake of what she gained or avoided losing elsewhere. If we consider that General Stoessel's duty and object were to detain General Nogi's army in the south, and thus deprive Marshal Oyama of its aid, we must see how great a service he rendered by his stubborn defence. Had Nogi's 100,000 men been free to join Oyama at Liao-Yang Kuropatkin would probably have been completely crushed or captured, instead of being able to retire in good order to Moukden. If Stoessel thus saved Kuropatkin from destruction he did a great deed for Russia, which was amply worth doing. From that point of view Russia may regard the cost of Port Arthur as well expended, and the explanation of what we are now told was a "needless" surrender may be that as Kuropatkin had been saved and had got into a secure position, where not even Nogi's reinforcements could menace him, there was no need of any further sacrifice at Port Arthur. The purpose of the defence had been accomplished, and it was thought well to avoid further loss by anticipating the inevitable.

There has, nevertheless, been undoubted loss to Russia in prestige. At the beginning of the war her attitude toward Japan was one of mingled irritation, amusement and contempt at the presumption of so insignificant a foe in venturing to oppose the will of the Northern Colossus. That attitude is now altogether changed. Russians now speak of their formidable and terrible foe, and are inclined to ask credit for not having fared worse than they have in a conflict in which the odds were so heavily against them. Beaten on the sea, beaten in an open campaign upon the land, Russia is now beaten in the defence of her own chosen stronghold. It is an astounding change of situation for those who so confidently looked for Russia's speedy success. We shall scarcely make an exception of France in 1870-'71 in saying that not in our time has any great power suffered a greater loss in war in a shorter time than has Russia in her self-provoked conflict with Japan. We shall see if she is able to regain her prestige through further prosecution of the war.

COMMISSIONER WILLIAMS.

The retirement of Mr. William Williams, Commissioner of Immigration at this port, is a cause for sincere regret. He has discharged the duties of an extremely exacting office with unwearied industry and excellent judgment. The President's letter accepting the resignation which Mr. Williams could not be persuaded longer to withhold is far from being a merely perfunctory expression of official courtesy, as all who know Mr. Williams and what he has accomplished are aware. Undoubtedly the work has interested him deeply, for otherwise he could not have done it so well; but, nevertheless, it is a fact that he has made large sacrifices in serving the country for nearly three years, seven days in the week, with only now and then a few hours of relaxation, at a salary which, in his case, is an unimportant consideration.

The President truly says that Mr. Williams has set a standard which it will be hard to equal; but he is leaving to another an easier task than he undertook, and the public may reasonably expect that Mr. Watchorn, his successor, will make a similar record of devotion and efficiency.

A HOPEFUL VOICE IN SPAIN.

The Tribune published in its Magazine of last Sunday an article which we trust received even more careful attention than is generally given to the contents of that publication. It was from the pen of Señor Montero Rios, the distinguished leader of the Liberal party in Spanish politics, whose name and whose high public services have long been familiar to the American public. Few men in public life in Spain have played a more important part in the last third of a century than he, and no one is better fitted than he to speak with authority for that progressive element of the Spanish nation which seeks to lead that country from the ashes of the past into a newness of life.

It will be perceived that Señor Montero Rios takes a distinctly hopeful view of the future of Spain. He is not seeking any violent revolution. His party is called Liberal Democratic, yet he is loyal to the monarchy, believing that for the present, at least, it is best for Spain to retain that form of government, and that it is quite possible for her to have, as England has so long had, a practical republic under a theoretical monarchy. An avowed advocate of social reforms, he is no believer in the Dead Sea policy of doctrinaire Socialism, nor does he wish to lead a campaign against religion or even against ecclesiastical establishments, after the manner of some more radical spirits in Spain and elsewhere. His counsel is for progress, and for the extension of popular rights and the cultivation of popular interests, but it is for doing so with a thoughtful conservatism that will assure the substantial and enduring character of the work that is done.

Above all, he demands what the world has long thought Spain supremely needs—to wit, legislative and administrative reforms of a thorough and radical nature. The government, in his view, needs such transformation as will place it in line with the most progressive States upon the European Continent. That done, he sees no reason why Spain should not rank with those States in prosperity and influence. In that he will find many thoughtful minds to agree with him. The unrivalled position of Spain upon the map, her vast and varied domestic resources, which for centuries have been neglected for the sake of foreign conquests or foreign dreams, and the unexhausted vitality of a nation which has produced so many masterful men and which still boasts many, all justify the hope which Señor Montero Rios cherishes for the future of that historic land.

THE DANGER OF FIRE.

That was a most deplorable disaster in a private house in Harlem on Sunday morning. The lives of a successful lawyer, his wife, two young children and a servant girl fell a prey to the flames. Their fate was such as to make people who live in an average residence of no special size and with no unusual precautions against destruction by fire naturally nervous. The combustion within gave no warning on the outside until the chance of escape was destroyed for every occupant of the house. There was a policeman on the beat, the house was not in a remote part of the city, it was certain that the flames would be discovered before the building was wiped out, but yet the smoke and fire were left to work their destruction.

The fire recalls the disaster to the Windsor Hotel. Then the flames started while the St. Patrick's Day parade was going on in the immediate neighborhood, and did not cease until the property was practically ruined. The hotel was a wreck when the engines ceased their work; and yet the conflagration started in broad daylight, at a time when it should have been overcome at the earliest alarm. And the number of fire engines that could be summoned speedily was by no means small. Most American cities are in constant peril.

SUBWAY IMPROVEMENTS.

An extension of the subway service this week to Fulton-st. should afford perceptible relief to the recent dangerous pressure at the bridge station. All of the Lenox-ave. expresses will run below the Postoffice hereafter, whereas between 7 and 10 o'clock in the morning the Broadway expresses will adhere to the usage already established. Southbound passengers will thus be discharged at two different terminals, instead of at one. A similar separation of embarking patrons will occur between 4 and 7 in the afternoon. The change will promote the convenience and safety of those who are in the habit of using the subway regularly during rush hours.

Another needed improvement was effected yesterday. Two cars were added to the Broadway expresses, which have hitherto been much too short. No doubt it will still be necessary for many of the passengers to stand at the time when the traffic is heaviest, but they will at least be able to raise their hands so as to grasp a friendly strap and to emerge from a train at the station of their choice. When the doors are widened enough to make access to the cars easier than it is now, when the delays at stations have been abbreviated, and when it is decided to keep the expresses running Sunday evenings at least until 10 o'clock, the public will have less reason than ever to complain.

Under Mr. Jerome's persuasions the most hardened gambler seems to develop a spirit of the sweetest reasonableness.

Many Southern statesmen seem to favor discriminating duties as a means of building up the American merchant marine. Yet of all the remedies offered to resuscitate our shipping this happens to be about the most doubtful and the most difficult to apply.

The death of Robert Swain Gifford removes from the ranks of American painters one of the most engaging figures of our older school. Trained in the conservative tradition of the 60's, he broadened in his art as time went on, but without subjecting himself to the influence of either the Barbizon school or the Impressionists. His paintings of sand dunes and marshes would have been improved if he had paid more attention to the problems of lighting, which have interested so many of the artists of this generation, but they had always the merits of truth, of refined color and of absolute sincerity. Mr. Gifford was a gentle and lovable personality. His character as a man enhanced the value of the artistic judgment which he brought to his work in the councils of the National Academy of Design and in the management of Cooper Union, where for years he did sterling work as a teacher, culminating in 1903 in his appointment as director of all its artistic activities. His loss is deeply regretted.

Brazil is the eighth country to establish ambassadorial relations with the United States, and the second great American republic so to do. The list comprises three republics and five monarchies, one of the latter, however, being in spirit about the most republican of them all.

There is a slight sour grape taste about the Russian declaration that Port Arthur is of no importance and will not affect the result of the war.

The Czar's rescript does honor to the Russian heroes of Port Arthur, living and dead. The world has done them like honor, and has added thereto equal praise for the gallant men of the brown race whose flag now waves in triumph over the fortress that has twice succumbed to Japanese skill and irresistible valor.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It was supposed that only in the western parts of this country did the old amenities of journalism survive, but we quote this from "The London Globe": "The value of 500 copies of 'The Daily News' was discussed yesterday at the North London Court. We must apologize for any aspersions we may have made on the merits of our contemporary. 'It is as good as any other paper,' said Mr. Fordham, 'for wrapping up fish.' "

THE REVISED VERSION.

The queen of hearts,
She made some tarts
All on a winter day.
She had a mood
For breakfast food,
So stuffed them full of hay.

The king of hearts,
He called for tarts,
And took a bite, of course,
Then to his queen
He cried in spleen,
"Am I, your king, a horse?"

The king of hearts,
He threw the tarts
Upon the palace floor.
The queen just rules.
She never fools
With cooking any more.
—(Chicago Chronicle.

"The Orange Judd Farmer," in discussing the latest horticultural freak, the seedless apple, cautions intending growers against paying fancy prices for seedless apple stock, claiming that they are not commercially warranted. While the apples may be seedless, they contain the usual core, or carpels. The blossom end of the apple, instead of being closed, is more or less open, and extends a considerable distance toward the centre of the fruit. The seedless apple seems to be a freak of no especial merit. The coreless apple is what is needed.

Soubrette—Yes, the understudy says he used to have a very strong part on the stage.
Comedian—So he did. He used to be a scene shifter and lift the mountains and castles.—(Chicago News.

Among the greetings to Senator Depew came the following lines from a well known Yale classmate. The Senator's noted class, of whom forty-two now survive of the original ninety-seven, are already preparing to celebrate, with characteristic fervor and festivity, their fiftieth anniversary, in 1906.

YALE, '56.
CHAUNCÆUM SALUTAMUS!

Sing, hey, for the jolly old "Fifty-six" Boy,
As gayly he levels his lance!
While he rides to the front let us all wish him joy
And fill the old flagon for Chaunce.

Let others his gifts and his graces proclaim,
Let the world his high honors enhance—
In the "Fifty-six" heart he'll be ever the same
"Old Festive" felicitous Chaunce.

An Optimist sound and a Genius profound
In handy, post-prandy Romance,
With wit most beguiling he'll keep the world smiling,
Our Prince Irrepressible—Chaunce.

And ah, by and by, at the "Fifty-year" Feast
When we trip the Yale Jubilee Dance,
In a chorus of "Welcome" not last and not least,
As we hug him up close, will be Chaunce.
—(Charles T. Catlin.

In the schools of a Connecticut town measures were recently taken to test the children's eyesight. As the doctor finished each school he gave the principal a list of the pupils whose eyes needed attention, and requested him to notify the children's parents to that effect. One boy brought home to his father this note from the principal: "Mr. ——. Dear Sir: It becomes my duty to inform you that your son shows decided indications of astigmatism, and his case is one that should be attended to without delay." The next day the father sent the following answer: "Dear Sir: Whip it out of him. Yours truly."

TO WIT, TO WOO.

A Law Pill once a-wooing went,
With his said and aforesaid and much ado;
A Law Pill once a-wooing went,
Through a thick black wood of large extent
Where the owls their full voiced chorus lent,
"To wit, to woo."

The Law Pill smiled with a vague unrest,
With his said and aforesaid and much ado;
The Law Pill smiled with a vague unrest,
But boldly he spoke, "Aye, hoot your best,
For I am on a merry quest,
To wit, to woo."
—(Harvard Lampoon.

In Chief Justice Marshall's time the Supreme Court of the United States lived apart from the rest of the world, and lined together at a sort of mess, only once a year dining in public at the White House. Justice Story was once rallied on this aloofness, and explained it drolly;

"The fact is we justices take no part in the society of the place. We dine once a year with the President, and that is all. On other days we dine together and discuss at table the questions that are argued before us. We are great ascetics, and even deny ourselves wine except in wet weather."

Here the justice paused, as if thinking this last statement placed too great a tax on human credulity, and then he added, slyly:

"What I say about wine, sir, gives you our rule, but it does sometimes happen that the Chief Justice will say to me when the cloth is removed: 'Brother Story, step to the window and see if it does not look like rain.' And if I tell him that the sun is shining, Chief Justice Marshall will sometimes reply: 'All the better; for our jurisdiction extends over so large a territory that the doctrine of chances makes it certain that it must be raining somewhere.' "

Miss Lighted—I was very much admired at the wedding ceremony last night. I noticed one gentleman who never took his eyes off me the whole evening.
Miss Sharpe—Did the gentleman have a black moustache, waxed on ends?
"Yes; do you know him?"
"I know of him. He is a detective. He was there to watch the presents."—(London Tit-Bits.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Jan. 16.—President Roosevelt received a call to-day from a committee representing the Chamber of Commerce of Boston, which recently passed resolutions indorsing his stand on the arbitration treaties. The committeemen, N. E. Cobb, William A. Lincoln and A. H. Hardy, left a handsomely engrossed set of resolutions on the President's desk.

The President announced to-day to Representative Underwood, of Alabama, that he had decided to appoint J. Rivers Carter as postmaster at Birmingham. Mr. Carter was a Democrat until 1896, is a civil engineer by profession and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

Among the callers at the White House were George E. Wise, of Wheeling, W. Va., and J. R. Richardson, of Alma, Kan., who brought to Washington the electoral votes of their States; Representative Vespasian Warner, who is to become Pension Commissioner on March 4, who came to thank the President for his appointment, and Representative Daniels, of California, who introduced A. H. Heber, of the California Development Company. Mr. Heber's concern owns a large irrigation plant, which he desires to sell to the government.

THE CABINET.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Jan. 16.—The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Morton gave a dinner this evening, when the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Ward Thoron, Mr. and Mrs. McClintock, Miss Merriam, Miss Townsend, Miss Elkins, Miss Randolph, Miss Huff, Miss Colton, Major McCawley, Captain Gilmore, Colonel Edwards, Lieutenant Grant, Ensign Andrews, Viscount de Chambrun, of the French Embassy, and William Godfrey, of Philadelphia.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw were entertained at dinner to-night by Mr. and Mrs. Milton E. Ailes.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft were the guests of honor this evening at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh.

Secretary Hay has been confined to his home for several days by a severe cold, but is much better to-day, and it is expected that he will be at his desk in the State Department to-morrow.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Jan. 16.—Countess Cassini had a company of girl friends with her at luncheon today. Among them were Miss Pauline Morton, Miss Isabel May, Miss Marion Oliver, Miss Ethel De Koven, Miss Zaidee Cobb, Miss Diane Morgan Hill, Miss Zaidee Gaff, Miss Ames, of Boston; Miss Coudert, Miss Mabel Merriam, Señorita Walker-Martinez, Mlle. des Portes de la Fosse, Miss Alexander, Miss Robeson and Miss La Borgeoise.

The Italian Ambassador and Baroness Mayor des Planches gave a luncheon to-day in compliment to M. Funck-Brentano, of France, who is making a short visit to Washington and who gave a lecture at the White House Saturday night. The company included the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, the Minister from Spain; Mr. and Mrs. George Cabot Lodge, John Lodge, the Counsellor of the French Embassy and Mme. des Portes de la Fosse, the Misses de Loebel, of Paris; Miss Gwynne, Leroy White and the members of the embassy staff. This evening a reception was held at the Italian Embassy in honor of M. Funck-Brentano. The Ambassador and Baroness des Planches were assisted in receiving by the Misses De Loebel, who are spending the winter at the embassy.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand were hosts at a dinner to-night given in compliment to M. Funck-Brentano. The additional guests were the Italian Ambassador and Baroness Mayor des Planches, the Attorney General, Associate Justice and Mrs. White, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Loomis, Mrs. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, of New-York; Assistant Attorney General Russell, Henry James, F. E. Baldwin and Captain Fournier and Prince de Bearn, of the embassy staff.

At the dinner given last night by Stanislas Gutowski, of the Russian Embassy, in honor of the Netherlands Minister and Mme. van Swinderen, the other guests were the Russian Ambassador and Countess Marguerite Cassini, the Italian Ambassador and Baroness Mayor des Planches, the Danish Minister, Mrs. Henry May, the Counsellor of the French Embassy and Mme. des Portes de la Fosse and Miss Edith Wetmore.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Jan. 16.—Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks entertained Postmaster General and Mrs. Wynne, Representative and Mrs. Hull, Representative and Mrs. Overstreet, Representative and Mrs. Dayton, Representative C. B. Landis, Representative Foss, Mr. and Mrs. Michener, Mr. and Mrs. Scott C. Bone, Colonel and Mrs. M. M. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard R. Green, Miss Elizabeth Kean and Mrs. Timmons at dinner this evening.

Major and Mrs. Burr gave a dinner this evening at the Washington Barracks for Lieutenant General and Mrs. Chaffee. The other guests were General and Mrs. John A. Johnson, Colonel and Mrs. Sharpe, Captain and Mrs. Walker, Miss Hitchcock and Colonel John Biddle.

The wives of the members of the Supreme Court received this afternoon, and Mrs. Dewey, wife of the admiral of the navy, was also at home to a large number of callers.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Warner entertained a dinner company of twenty-four this evening in honor of the Speaker of the House and Miss Cannon.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Miss Katherine Dix's marriage to William H. Wheelock will be the principal feature of society's programme for to-day. It will take place at old Trinity, at the head of Wall-st., which has not been the scene of any brilliant wedding of this kind for a number of years. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, will not only perform the ceremony, but will likewise give away his daughter, who will be escorted to the altar by her brother and by a bevy of bridal attendants, including her sister, Miss Emily Dix, Miss Therese Iselin, Miss Frederica Webb, Miss Pauline Robinson, Miss Nataline Chauncey, Miss Marion Whittaker, Miss Mary Sargeant and Miss Olive Thorndyke. Newton Perkins will officiate as best man, and the ushers will be Dr. Austen Riggs, George Ward, Edward Thurston, Guy McLean, Beverley Robinson, Frederick Jordan and R. B. Flershem. After the service, which will be choral, Dr. and Mrs. Morgan Dix will give a reception at their house, in West Twenty-fifth-st., for relatives and intimate friends.

Miss Constance Knower, whose marriage to Henry Coleman Drayton takes place on Saturday, will entertain her bridesmaids to-day at the home of her mother, Mrs. Benjamin Knower, in East Seventy-seventh-st. The party will comprise Miss Caroline Drayton, Miss Sidney Henop, Miss Constance Pratt, Miss Antoinette Hewitt, Miss Augusta Munn, Miss Helen and Miss Elizabeth Cutting and Miss Julia Morgan. Miss Knower will be given away on Saturday next by her uncle, Judge William Hamersley, of the Supreme Court of Connecticut.

Another luncheon set for to-day is that to be given by Mrs. Frederick R. Halsey at her house, in West Fifty-third-st.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor gave a dance last night at her house in Fifth-ave. Her own house, as well as the adjoining one, belonging to her mother-in-law, Mrs. Astor, were used for the occasion. There was informal dancing in the early part of the evening, and at midnight supper was served by Sherry, after which the cotillon took place. It was led by Elisha Dyer, jr., dancing with his hostess from one end of the ballroom, and by Albert Stopford from the opposite end. The favors included gilt baskets filled with lilies and roses, automobile hat pins in the form of enamelled peacock feathers, brocaded sachets embroidered with gold, and old French colored engravings for the women; and ash trays and penwipers of crystal and gilt and picture frames for the men.

St. Thomas's Church was the scene yesterday of the wedding of Miss Florence Lounsbury, daughter of Henry I. Lounsbury, to Frederick B. Alexander. Miss Edith Lounsbury, daughter of Mrs. Richard Lounsbury, was her cousin's only bridal attendant. The bridegroom had his brother as best man, and Raymond Little, H. I. Lounsbury, jr., James Ward Alexander, Ruloff Kip, Lathrop Randolph and Howard Willets as ushers. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, the wedding party adjourned to the house of the bridegroom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Alexander, in East Sixty-fourth-st., but there was no formal reception. Among those invited to the church were Mr. and Mrs. James W. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Alexander, Mrs. Henry B. Hyde, James Hazen Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Colonel and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. William Perry and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lounsbury. The newly married couple sail for Europe on Saturday, and on their return in the spring will occupy an apartment at No. 205 West Fifty-seventh-st.

In the morning the St. Nicholas Skating Rink divided the attention of society with Albert Morris Bagby's musical at the Waldorf-Astoria, in which Mme. Jomelli and Miss Elsa Breide figured. Among those present at the latter were Mrs. James A. Burden, Mme. Waddington, Mrs. Edmund J. Baylies, Miss Amy Townsend and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin.

In the afternoon receptions were given by Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, at her new house, in East Fiftieth-st., for Miss Sylvia Parsons; by Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee, at her house, in Madison-ave.; by Mrs. Thomas Blake Kent, at her house, in East Sixty-fifth-st., and by Mrs. John J. White, at her house, in East Fifty-seventh-st.

At James Hazen Hyde's Louis XV fête, on January 31, at Sherry's, the ballroom will be transformed by Whitney Warren to represent a seventeenth century Versailles scene, and Mr. Hyde's guests will appear in costumes of that period. Mme. Réjane and her company will open the entertainment with some French plays, after which there will be dancing, including a country dance, in which a number of young girls will dance a quadrille. They will include Mr. Hyde's niece, Miss Annah Ripley, Miss Anita Stewart and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt. Several dinners will be given in connection with the affair.

Among those sailing to-day for Europe are Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and Miss Mary Morton, also William Earle Dodge.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, jr., have returned to town from the South.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fuller have left town for California, and will be absent for several months.

Lady Cunard is in deep mourning for her mother, Mrs. Tichenor, who died last week. Lady Cunard will soon return to England.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, who have been for a few days at Newport and Boston, have returned to town.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster leave here this week for the South. They have been for some time at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mrs. Adair has sailed for England on the Lucania.

"La Tosca" was given last night at the Opera. Among those present were Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. French, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Van Nest, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, James Henry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, jr., Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Miss Frederica Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rathbone Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Miss Gwendolyn Burden, Creighton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, James H. Hyde and Moncure Robinson.

EX-JUSTICE HERRICK'S NEW OFFICES.

D. Cady Herrick, former justice of the Supreme Court and Democratic candidate for Governor in November, has opened law offices in the Hanover Bank Building, Pine and Nassau sts. His firm will be Herrick, Farren, Chase & Pennie. Ex-Justice Herreck will retain his law offices in Albany, and will continue to live in that city.

PICTURES AT AUCTION.

The Field and Henry Collections at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries.

In order to close up several estates, chiefly those of the late Dr. Morris H. Henry and the Hon. David Dudley Field, there will be sold at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, next Thursday and Friday evenings, nearly a hundred and sixty pictures by modern artists. These pictures form an extremely miscellaneous array. They include "painted anecdotes" of the most old fashioned character, and works significant of recent movements. Some of the old fashioned things are interesting only as souvenirs of an epoch in American taste. We may cite especially in this category the "Houses of Cards," by Toulmouche, and "The Pet Dove," by Florent Willems. But there are a few other pictures here, belonging to the same period and expressive of much the same sentiment, which, nevertheless, have some artistic qualities. The late James Tissot's "Faust and Marguerite" is, in its careful, polished way, a beguiling piece of painting, and there is a very charming note of color in "Love's Whisper," by Hamon.

The assembling of this body of paintings from such obviously different sources has brought about some odd companionships. At one end of the gallery hangs Gérôme's severely academic picture of a Roman slave market, a remarkably accomplished but cold nude study, and very near it there is a characteristic specimen of Monticelli's romantic art, a terrace scene with figures, called "Monte Cristo." Several pieces by the Barbizon painters are here, among them a particularly engaging "Landscape" (No. 144), by Corot, and looming up among them is the "Dawn" of Lefebvre, one of those large contributions to the Salon in which a graceful nude figure is painted with some learning, but with not a trace of imagination. The "Funeral in Venice," by Gustave Brion, is worthy of note, not taken as a whole, but simply for the sake of some clever passages of technique in the group of red-robed figures in the centre of the composition. Mr. Chase is represented by two capital paintings dating from his earlier period, and there are some excellent examples of Mr. H. W. Ranger, the late R. C. Minor, and a few other Americans. There is a vivacious figure study, "Winter," by the late F. H. Kaemmerer, in the show; a picturesque little water color of a scene in Saragossa, by Pradilla, illustrates the art of a modern Spaniard who ought to be better known in this country, and, finally, there are pictures by Cazin, Thaulow and Detaille which call for mention. The show is the queerest conglomeration of good and bad pictures, but the good ones are numerous enough to repay the observer who takes the trouble to look for them.

MRS. STORER TO EXHIBIT ART WORKS.

Vienna, Jan. 16.—Mrs. Bellamy Storer, wife of the American Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, is among the amateurs whose work will be seen in the exhibition of art works which will open on January 17 at the rooms of the Vienna Hagenbund. The exhibitors include several archduchesses and archdukes and other members of the Austrian aristocracy. Mrs. Storer will exhibit a number of fine bronze jardinières, with a plaster incrustation set with semi-precious stones and made from models. Some of these will afterward be sold for the benefit of Vienna charities.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.

AN INDISPENSABLE BOOK.

From The Middletown (N. Y.) Daily Press.

The Tribune Almanac, just out, is a book every one interested in political and governmental facts and figures cannot well dispense with. The book for 1905 contains 384 pages. Every officer in the United States government, in the State governments, is given and his salary. Not only political but also educational and religious statistics are to be found therein. The election returns are valuable. They show that forty-one Congress districts now represented by Democrats returned Republican successors, and many political leaders in the House went down in the Roosevelt tidal wave. Your bookstore can furnish it for 25 cents, or you can send this amount direct to The Tribune, New-York, and receive a copy.

BRIMMING OVER WITH FACTS.

From The Carbondale Leader.

Always a very welcome New Year's visitor is The New-York Tribune Almanac and Political Register. The issue for 1905, which has just come to hand, is brimming over with valuable and interesting facts, political, athletic, religious and educational. It is a volume that should be in every household for quick reference or recent history.