Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Sweet Kitty Bellairs.
AMERICAN—8:15—Cohen's Luck.
BELASCO—8—Adrea.
BIJOU—8:15—The Music Master.
BROADWAY—8:20—Girofle-Girofla.
CIRCLE—2—8—Vaudeville.
COLONIAL MUSIC HALL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:20—Cousin Billy.
DALY'S—8—The Duchess of Dantzic.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:10—The Little Minister and 'Op o' Me Thumb.
GARDEN—8:20—The College Widow.
GARRICK—8:10—You Never Can Tell.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HARLEM—8:15—The Usurper.
HERALD SQUARE—8:10—The Woman in the Case.
HUDSON—8:30—Strongheart.
IRVING PLACE—8:20—Die Liebesschule.
KNICKERBOCKER—8—The Middleman.
LEW FIELDS'S—8—It Happened in Nordland.
LIBERTY—8:15—The School for Scandal.
LYCEUM—8:20—Beatrice Herford; 8:30—Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots.
LYRIC—8:15—Fantana.
MADISON SQUARE—8:30—Mrs. Temple's Telegram.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—9 to 11—Dog Show.
MAJESTIC—8:15—Buster Brown.
MANHATTAN—8:15—Leah Kleschna.
NEW-AMSTERDAM—8:15—Humpty Dumpty.
NEW-YORK—8—A Pair of Pinks.
PRINCESS—8:30—The Passport.
SAVOY—8:25—Friquet.
WALLACK'S—8:20—The Yankee Consul.
WEBER MUSIC HALL—2—8—Vaudeville.
WEST END—8—Siberia.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: The Swayne impeachment trial continued, ten witnesses being heard; the Agricultural Appropriation bill was considered, the Senate refusing to strike out the provision for free seeds. ═══ House: There was a bitter personal controversy between Mr. Sullivan, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Hearst, of New-York.

FOREIGN.—Reports from all over Russia foretell the failure of the labor movement and the speedy resumption of work; the Committee of Ministers continues to discuss schemes of reform. ═══ General Kuropatkin sent word that the Japanese on Sunday resumed the bombardment of Lone Tree Hill, and that the railway between Harbin and Moukden had been cut; General Baron Kaulbars has taken command of the second Manchurian army. ═══ A prominent Russian Liberal predicted that the autocratic system would be swept away by a revolution within two years. ═══ Two colliers which reached Sumatra were taken, in conformity with neutrality regulations, to Batavia, where their cargoes will be sold. ═══ The failure of the arbitration treaties caused mild surprise, but no alarm, in Great Britain. ═══ The missing steamer Silvia reached St. John's after a rough voyage. ═══ The North Sea case was closed before the international commission at Paris, Great Britain and Russia maintaining their former contentions. ═══ A dispatch from Essen said that the German coal strike had been ended.

DOMESTIC.—It was announced by Secretary Hay that the arbitration treaties amended by the Senate will not be presented to the governments with which they were negotiated. ═══ New indictments against Senator Mitchell and Congressmen Hermann and Williamson were returned by the federal grand jury at Portland, Ore. ═══ A loss of $400,000 was caused by the burning of the Battle House and other buildings at Mobile. ═══ A bolt of eight men from Addicks again seemed imminent in Delaware. ═══ The prolonged cold is causing great suffering in the West and Northwest, where smaller towns are facing a coal famine owing to the general tying up of trains. ═══ It was reported at South Norwalk that hundreds of wild fowl were starving because of the feeding grounds being frozen over. ═══ William F. Miller of Franklin Syndicate fame was released from Clinton Prison, Dannemora, and started for New-York. ═══ In the absence of Senator Elsberg, Senator Cooper, of Brooklyn, slipped in a bill at Albany reducing the number of coroners, but materially improving their positions, and succeeded in having it advanced to a third reading.

CITY.—President Roosevelt arrived in the city about 3 o'clock; he received at the Republican Club and at night attended the Lincoln dinner of the club at the Waldorf and a dinner of the Press Club at the Hotel Astor. ═══ It was learned that locomotive engineers all over the country threatened a strike if a demand for a modification of the physical examination rule was not granted. ═══ Winners of the prizes offered by Miss Helen Miller Gould for the best essays on versions of the Bible were announced.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 41 degrees; lowest, 13.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION REFORMS.

The House of Representatives utilized some of the wisdom purchased through the General Slocum disaster when it passed, last Saturday, five bills extending and strengthening the steamboat inspection service. This service until a year or two ago, when a new head was chosen for it, had been allowed to lapse into a condition of rusty inefficiency. It had been conducted on the happy-go-lucky theory that the owners of steam vessels would live up to the law out of a conscientious sense of obligation to the passengers whose lives they cheerfully took into safekeeping; but the owners of steam vessels seemed in many cases to accept the equally happy-go-lucky theory that so long as accidents were few and far between it was permissible—and certainly economical—to take chances with fraudulent and defective safety appliances. When some tardy efforts were made, after the appointment of the present Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels, to improve and invigorate the service it was found that the law blocked reform by requiring all amendments to the regulations to be made at a single stated annual meeting of the full board of supervising inspectors. Then the Slocum horror came, and the flimsiness of the system, which had stood unchanged for years, was exposed in all its nakedness.

The five bills passed by the House are intended to modernize and vitalize the inspection service. The defects and laxities of the old system are to be cured by sweeping changes. An executive committee of the board of supervising inspectors is created, with power to amend rules during the intervals between the annual board meetings. Inspections of vessels are not to wait till requests are made for them, but must be undertaken annually. Inspectors are clothed with power to condemn defective equipment outright, and to stop a vessel's operation by revoking its certificate. A heavy penalty is provided for manufacturing or selling defective life saving appliances, and on conviction captains, engineers, pilots or others through whose misconduct or neglect lives are lost, and owners, charterers, inspectors, through whose fraud, connivance, misconduct or violation of law lives are lost, may be sentenced to pay fines of $10,000 or to imprisonment for ten years, or both. Other minor changes in the law are intended to increase the efficiency of the inspection force, and greater administrative latitude is to be given to the Supervising Inspector General, acting under the general direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The five bills passed encountered no opposition, and a sixth, reported by the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, went over temporarily on objection from a single member. Considering their non-political character and their immediate bearing on the safety of thousands of American citizens who daily take passage on steam craft of all sorts, it is not too much to expect that all six bills will become law before the end of the present session. The conditions in the inspection service disclosed by the recent report of the federal investigation commission are a reproach and a scandal. Official neglect and private greed played equally responsible roles in bringing on the General Slocum holocaust. It is the duty of Congress to forestall a repetition of that tragedy here or in any other harbor. We cannot believe that this duty will be neglected, even in the hurry and confusion of the closing days of a short session.

THE COURTHOUSE SITE.

The reports from Albany prior to the passage by the Senate of the County Courthouse bill, that it strongly encouraged, if it did not virtually compel, the selection of a site in or near Union Square, seem to have been pretty thoroughly discredited. Of course, there may be persons who for one reason or another are anxious to have that locality chosen by the commission, and are hoping to make the bill serve their purpose, but the members of the Bar Association committee, who should be well informed, are sure that selfish interests will not prevail. In its present form the bill unquestionably gives the commission a free field, subject only to the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

A fear has been expressed that the bill as amended, by permitting a site to be chosen in the City Hall Park, makes that choice probable, but an examination of its provisions goes far to sustain the assertion that they practically exclude the City Hall Park. Under the act of 1903 it would have been possible to build a courthouse there occupying as much space as the present courthouse, the brownstone building and the fire engine house occupy, but the amendments which have passed the Senate expressly provide that a larger part of the park shall not be taken than is now covered by the old courthouse, which must either be removed or made a portion of the new building. The presumption is that this strict limitation of superficial area will compel the commission to look elsewhere for a site. If that is its effect, so much at least of the bill will be approved by the public. If we are not mistaken, it is generally hoped that before very long all the buildings in the City Hall Park, except the City Hall itself, will disappear, never to be replaced by any new structure whatsoever.

Unless our understanding of intelligent public opinion is at fault, there is a strong desire, furthermore, that the city should acquire without needless delay, at whatever price it might have to pay, the Chambers-st. property extending from Broadway to the Hall of Records, and perhaps an additional tract running through from Reade-st. to Duane. On that site—which we fully believe the city must sooner or later secure and occupy for municipal purposes—the minority of the commission that reported a year ago desired to put up the courthouse, giving reasons for their choice which have always seemed to us conclusive. The objection is offered that a building covering that area would not be large enough to meet the requirements of the courts unless it were made much higher than the new Hall of Records, in which case it would not harmonize with that admired and costly edifice. In our opinion that objection has been effectively answered by the Municipal Art Society, whose tentative plan, if not in all respects entirely acceptable, does at least confirm the view that architectural skill is not incapable of solving such a problem.

THE MUSEUM.

The thirty-fifth annual report of the trustees of the Metropolitan Museum, which was presented at yesterday afternoon's meeting, contains statements of great importance. It represents its authors as standing at the parting of the ways—summing up the brief period in which the Museum has made progress unrivalled in the history of similar institutions, and outlining the new regime which new conditions make possible. The facts which relate to the past have not been unknown to those whose interest has caused them to follow the actions of the trustees with care and sympathy; but, for the benefit of those who have been beguiled into thinking of the Museum as mismanaged, it was, perhaps, worth while to point out the circumstances under which the trustees have exercised their functions. They say:

> The collections of the Museum have not been systematically developed under any comprehensive plan. In some departments they are lamentably deficient; in others perhaps abnormally extended; in many inadequately represented. This condition is quite as apparent to the trustees as to the artistic public. Nor does it result from any volition on their part. It is the inevitable consequence of having had to rely in the past for our expansion upon gifts, and of having had no means of our own with which to enlarge our collections in those directions which gifts did not supply. Nor could the Museum in the earlier years of its growth have wisely declined gifts which may have sometimes included objects hardly worthy of permanent display. To have done so might have alienated public interest and cut off its only immediate means of growth.

Our only wonder in reading this passage is that it should ever have been necessary, that any censors, even the least amiable, should have persistently ignored elements in the situation which have been for years lying on the surface, to be seen of all men. Fortunately, however, the truth about this great source of artistic inspiration in our city has steadily made its way, and nowhere more effectively than among the collectors and other patrons of art whose support, since it could not but take practical forms, is most to be desired. The trustees note that they "have been at liberty in "recent years to exercise more careful dis-"crimination in accepting gifts," and that they may now "rigorously exclude all which do not attain to acknowledged standards." This is strong testimony to the fact that donors of works of art have more and more come to realize the true inwardness of the Museum's character and work. The case of the late Jacob S. Rogers offers convincing justification of the policy adopted. That shrewd business man did not make his splendid bequest of $5,000,000 without looking into the methods of the institution he wished to benefit. He saw that where it was handicapped it was by lack of means, not by lack of ideas, and he willingly left a fortune at the disposal of the trustees. The confidence of the taxpayers is equally well expressed in the legislative enactment providing for the new wing, on which the architects are already at work. Obviously the trustees are to-day in a better position than ever before to administer their charge in accordance with the aims which they have fostered from the start.

They have begun by appointing in Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke a director who brings many excellent qualifications to his task. They speak of reorganizing the Museum into a greater number of departments, and of "finding for the head "of each new department a curator thoroughly "equipped by knowledge and experience for his "specialty, and capable of leadership, not only "in arranging and cataloguing his department, "but in enlarging it and utilizing its educa-"tional possibilities." The filling of these posts is naturally deferred, in order that the new director may bear his share in the selection of candidates, but it will not be unnecessarily delayed, and the policy illustrated by the appointment of Sir Purdon Clarke may be expected to bear the right fruit where the curators are concerned. Finally, there is the question of American art, which is to be taken up with new vigor. The trustees propose to do everything in their power to bring more examples of native painting and sculpture into the Museum, and they are likely to be assisted in this matter by many gifts. The financial resources already at their command are large, but still not adequate for all that has to be done. It is to be hoped, therefore, that both among the city officials and among our private citizens the allusions made in the report to the question of funds may be read with special care.

CASINO RECONSTRUCTION.

The owners of the Casino hold that they cannot be compelled to remodel the theatre in repairing the damage done by Saturday's fire. It is admitted that in rebuilding old walls and floors fireproof material would have to be used instead of the wood and plaster destroyed, but the right is asserted to restore the old upstairs auditorium, notwithstanding the fact that its construction anew would not be permitted under existing laws. It is not yet settled that this restoration will be attempted. The wisdom of tearing out the inside of the old building and putting a safe auditorium on the ground floor is being considered. The expense of such an undertaking would be about $50,000, and its completion would occupy three months, while hasty repairs could be made in three weeks.

If there is any law which can prevent these hasty repairs and secure a thorough reconstruction in harmony with modern demands for safety, it should be enforced in case the attempt is made to perpetuate the old upstairs auditorium with winding exits. Whatever may be the law, public opinion should forbid the reopening of the building subject to its old dangers, and the owners of the property, we are convinced, will in the long run find that expenditures for safety pay. The Casino has for years been notorious for its difficult exits, and many persons have refrained from going there through fear of panics. There was a general sigh of relief when the news was published that the Casino had caught fire when no audience was present, so that the apprehended slaughter did not take place. The mere use of fireproofing here and there will not restore confidence. The defective insulation may not again make trouble at the same place, but some other vulnerable point may be attacked. The great danger, moreover, is not from fire itself, but from panic. The Casino, with its winding staircases, is a veritable trap, in which hundreds would inevitably be caught and trampled in case of any sudden rush to escape. Whatever the technicalities of the case, it would be nothing less than wicked deliberately to restore such conditions. The prospect is enough to suggest the wish that the Fire Department had not been quite so efficient and that the flames had made necessary entire reconstruction.

Saturday's fire completely demonstrated the ease with which this building might have been destroyed with great loss of life, and we do not believe that even the careless New-York public is ready to trust its safety there hereafter without a thorough reconstruction. The auditorium must come down to the street level if the visitor is not to be confronted at the foot of a winding staircase by a vision of panic and death. The good fortune of last week does not often occur twice in the same place. The people have come to think of the Casino as a danger spot, and if its owners and lessees are wise they will strive for their own sake to remove that impression by patent alterations to conform with new laws and popular sentiment.

THE DEADLY GAS STOVE.

It is somewhat surprising to read a physician's statement that a gas stove so exhausted the oxygen in a room as to cause death while there was still enough oxygen left to keep the gas flame burning. However that may be, the fate of the young Brooklyn postal clerk should serve as a warning of the danger of these contrivances.

Doubtless they do deplete the oxygen in all cases to an injurious degree. Having no chimney for the most part, they turn the product of combustion into the air of the room. At best this is carbon dioxide, a neutral gas, which, taking the place of the oxygen, deprives the atmosphere of its life giving power. Perhaps through imperfect combustion carbon monoxide is produced, which is a powerful active poison. The lack of any chimney also means the lack of any circulation in a closed room. An open fireplace, or even a coal stove, causes a circulation of air. Even with doors and windows shut, a large amount of heated air is drawn up the flue and fresh air is pulled in through cracks and crevices. A heater which requires combustion in a room with no vent for the vitiated air is an enemy to health, should be avoided wherever possible, and should no more be left lighted at night in a sleeping room than should the charcoal brazier which is a favorite French instrument of suicide.

The ordinary gas heater menaces life by another danger. It is commonly connected to the gas pipe by a more or less leaky tube. The gas companies, furnishing as they do gas of an unreasonably low illuminating power, put on heavy pressure to make up, and not infrequently, either by the strain upon the connections or by actually blowing out flames, fill houses with poisonous unburned gas. Citizens need to be greatly on their guard against the dangers in the trail of the gas pipe.

OUR BATTLESHIPS.

Rear Admiral Coghlan, of the navy, delivered on Saturday last a patriotic and effective address at the annual dinner of the Silk Association. There was an earnestness about his talk which won for his words the closest attention. He was thoroughly in accord with the well known position of President Roosevelt in regard to the proper development of the naval power of the United States, and his words had so much strength and fire in them that they were greeted with hearty enthusiasm. Still, he did not gloss over the existing defects in the navy.

For instance, he declared that the serious weakness in our naval organization was the lack of a sufficient force of trained subordinates. A considerable number of vessels are now building in various portions of the country, but it is to be feared that Congress may fail to appropriate sufficient funds for their proper equipment. The admiral says it is an important truth that it takes time to get crews fit to fight the ships, and adds that it is a lamentable fact that if we were engaged in a great conflict to-day we should not have trained men enough in the navy to equip all our vessels. Still, he was confident that the Republic was making steady progress in its naval development, as compared with the naval forces of other countries.

Taking all things into account, the rear admiral's address was full of impressive facts and suggestions and of hope and encouragement for the future.

A TRIUMPH OF INTEGRITY.

There can be only admiration for the town that has lately handed back to Mr. Carnegie the change that was left from his gift to it of $50,000 for a public library. One feels that it ought to have been in New-England instead of on the edge of the city of New-York; but its name—Mount Vernon—is wholly satisfactory. The event is in line with the best traditions of the country. The generous donor of public libraries has never previously, he says, in his wide experience had a balance offered to him, and his letter to the committee plainly reveals that half amused embarrassment which an ordinary man might feel if the waiter to whom he had given a liberal tip should return a cent or two. He says, much as such a man would say, "Keep the change, my friend; keep the change!" So Mount Vernon may expend the balance in whatsoever way she pleases, with that light heart that comes from a clear conscience.

It will be said by the several hundred other towns and cities that have put up libraries with a Carnegie fund that they never had any balance left over, and doubtless would have offered to return it if they had. We may believe that they would have done so, but that brings one only to the especially wonderful fact that Mount Vernon had a balance. It was not large. A few dollars compassed it, and the strict honesty that devised no way to use this up is even more to be marvelled at than the offer to return it. One may fancy that building a library is like building a house—you never get to the end of the possible expenditures. As long as the money holds there is some service to which it can be put. The names of the trustees might have been chiselled on the building; some luxury of furnishing might have been provided; the arms of the town, a bust of George Washington, a hitching post or a stained glass window—surely no very elastic conscience was needed to find a way to use the change without having to return it to that benefactor whose horror is that he may not die sufficiently poor. But the Mount Vernon conscience is not elastic. This will be remembered, and, should the town soon have occasion to ask of philanthropy another gift, there is little likelihood of a refusal—a fact that could be cited to prove a well known proverb's truth.

The Democrats in the House seem to think the only way to secure party unity is to fight for it.

A limited marriage bill has been introduced in the Colorado Legislature. Haven't the Colorado politicians trouble enough on their hands unravelling the mysteries of voting as it is practised in Denver?

The treasuries of college athletic associations are by no means so depleted as to require the assistance of free advertising, but we don't mind saying that hockey is an exceedingly interesting game to watch and that persons who have remained ignorant of that fact might do well to enlarge their experience before the season closes.

Hearts are trumps to-day.

Another million-dollar gift has come to Chicago University. It begins to look as if President Harper may yet live to see the realization of his dream—a $50,000,000 university on the Midway.

Theatrical managers opposed to the Wagner bill to curb speculators in theatre tickets call attention to the fact that the city authorities are to blame, as they give men permits to sell the tickets on the sidewalks. The Tribune has before called attention to this practice. Instead of giving these speculators a legal standing and encouraging them to prey upon the theatre-going public, there should be a stringent ordinance against ticket speculation, and would be if the City Fathers were as careful of the interests of the citizens as they are of the "grafters."

These are busy days for the President, but, after all, so are the rest of the three hundred and sixty-five.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

As a recent instance of the "Americanization" of Germany, a Berlin journal mentions the fact that a local department store has opened rooms in which free advice on legal and other matters is dispensed daily from 4 to 8 o'clock. That is a departure that out-Americas America.

THE LUXURIES OF THE SIMPLE.

Listen to my sorrows
Owing to my wife—
She's a monomaniac
On "The Simple Life."

Says she wants a homestead
Somewhere in the hills,
Far from wear and shove and tear
And the pace that kills.

Just a simple cottage,
Free from pomp and show,
(Real estate's expensive
Where she wants to go).

Wants some woolly lambkins
On the hills to browse,
Wants some chickens, horses, ducks,
Ditto pigs and cows.

Wants some simple furniture
Built for art and use,
(These rough hewn interiors
Cost to beat the deuce).

Wants a trickling river
Near our sylvan haunt—
Fact, there's nothing out of doors
That she doesn't want.

Spare me, wife, O spare me
This simplicity—
Do not scorn our uptown flat,
With its luxury!

Not for us the humble
Country pleasures, dear,
While our income's limited,
Seven thou' a year.

With our vulgar glitter
Be content, my wife—
We're not nearly rich enough
To lead the Simple Life!

—(Life.

A Waterville (Me.) barber has a unique contrivance in his shop. It is a large enunciator, about two and one-half feet in diameter, and works on the same principle as the date indicator on the face of a clock. The numbers run from one to forty. The idea is that when a man goes in he takes a card from a spindle on a stand by the door, and every time a chair is empty the barber presses the electric button and the indicator moves up a number. When a man's number rings up he takes his turn.

Teacher—What great difficulty was Demosthenes compelled to surmount before he became an orator?
Soffmore—He had to learn how to talk Greek.—(Philadelphia Press.

"I lately heard," says a writer in "T. P.'s Weekly," "of a country inn which boasted for its sign, 'The Jackass.' Word corruption like this has given many quaint signs to our hostleries. Among the better known inns are 'The Goat and the Compasses,' corrupted from the words, 'God encompasseth us'; 'The Bull and Mouth,' from 'The Boulogne Mouth,' after the naval combat before Boulogne Harbor; and 'The Pig and Whistle,' from 'The Peg and Wassail,' alluding to the pegs driven into the old wassail bowl to mark the point to which the toper might drink as his turn comes round. The sign, common in Lancashire, of the Stanley Arms, an eagle carrying a child, is popularly referred to as 'The Bird of Bantlin'.' "

"BY ANY OTHER NAME."

[Pears's Cyclopædia gives a list of slang terms for money.]

No longer fruitlessly we hunt
Through dictionaries that supply no
Exact equivalent of "blunt,"
Or "brass" or "rhino."

And when a friend is short of "dibs,"
Though we may think he's been unsteady,
Or even catch him telling fibs
We lend "the ready."

Ah! how that friend, hard up for "brown,"
Will flatter, coax, cajole, soft soap us
To get a little "oof" put down,
If we've the "mopus."

Some men esteem their pockets full
With a mere "tanner" or a "joey,"
Others aspire to "half a bull,"
And some, more showy.

Can generously plank a "quid,"
Or even find, to help a crony,
A heap of "dust," and still have hid
Somewhere a "pony."

Beware the man who flies his "kite,"
For he, forgetting what he owed, 'll
Take off your "plum," and leave you quite
Without a "oodle."

—(London Chronicle.

The classic query, "What's in a name?" has at length come for a definite answer before a French court of law. A young lady of the "halls," alive to the programme value of a striking name, selected as her stage style and title "Mlle. de Trevise"—the family name of a ducal family of France. The Duc de Trevise, as head of the house, has undertaken to purge it of music hall excrescence, and has cited the young lady before the Paris courts for an injunction interdicting her from, as he thinks, debasing his patronymic.

Anxious Moments.—Brother—You can't think how nervous I was when I proposed.
Sister—You can't think how nervous she was until you did.—(Town and Country.

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, touches a warm spot in American hearts, or at least in an adjoining organ, in his plea for unadulterated maple sugar. Skeptics may assert that there is no such article, but Senator Platt, with boyhood's memories still sweetened by recollections of buckwheat cakes and Vermont syrup straight from the sugar camp, knows better.

"I think the Czar of Russia is a very inconsistent man." "Nonsense. He wanted universal peace a year ago, and it is safe to gamble that he wants it now worse than he did then."—(Life.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Feb. 13.—President Roosevelt and party left Washington at 10:30 o'clock this morning by special train for a two days' visit to New-York. Accompanying the President were Mrs. Roosevelt, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft, Mrs. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, who have been guests at the White House, and Secretary Loeb.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Feb. 13.—Miss Durand, daughter of the British Ambassador and Lady Durand, gave an informal ball at the embassy to-night, which brought together the young people of official and diplomatic society. Miss Barnes, of New-York, who is a house guest at the embassy, assisted the hostess in welcoming the guests.

Miss Gale entertained the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Oliver, General and Miss Woodhull, Admiral and Mrs. McGowan, General and Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. John Poor, Commander and Mrs. Miller and Admiral Capps at dinner to-night.

Mrs. William H. H. Southerland gave a dinner for young people to-night, the company afterward going to the ball at the British Embassy. Gathered about the blossom decked table were Miss De Koven and her house visitor, Miss Louise Cruice, of Philadelphia; Miss Sackett, the Misses Southerland, Commander Gibbons, Lieutenant Bristow, the military attaché of the German Embassy and his brother, Mr. Von Etzel, who arrived in this country recently and is now Major von Etzel's guest; Alfredo Calderon, of the Peruvian Legation, and Walter Tuckerman.

The social programme of the week will include a subscription dance, to be given to-morrow, with Mrs. Cowles, Mrs. Boardman, Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Townsend as the committee in charge, and a ball at the Mexican Embassy on Friday night for Señorita Azpiroz, who made her debut in December.

Justice and Mrs. McKenna have as guests Mr. and Mrs. Pitts Duffield, of New-York.

Mrs. Chaffee will be assisted at her tea to-morrow by her sister, Mrs. Rockwell, who has just arrived, and will remain for the inauguration ceremonies and ball.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

St. Valentine's Day will be celebrated to-night by a considerable number of entertainments, among the most notable of which are Mrs. M. Orme Wilson's "diner à tête," followed by music, at her house, in East 64th-st.; Mrs. William E. Iselin's dance at Sherry's, and a large theatre party given for Miss Blanche Shoemaker by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker, who will afterward take their guests on to the St. Regis for supper and a dance.

Among other dinners set for to-night is one given by Mrs. Edward C. Hoyt, at her house, in East 67th-st., while among those giving receptions are Mrs. Charles Elliot Warren and Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor will spend the spring cruising about the Mediterranean with a party of friends, on board their yacht, the Wanderer, which sails to-day for Marseilles, to meet them.

Grace Church will be the scene this afternoon of the wedding of Miss Laura Livingston Satterlee and Tracy Ayre Johnson. The ceremony will be performed by the rector, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, and the bride will be given away by her father, Dr. F. Le Roy Satterlee. Miss Grace Biddle will be her only attendant, while William V. Higgins and Albert Hale, of Boston, and Guy Van Amringe, Wilmerding Biddle, Robert Swan and Hugh Milliken will be the ushers. Reginald Johnson will be his brother's best man. After the ceremony there will be a reception at Dr. Satterlee's house, in West 18th-st.

Lady Algernon Gordon Lennox and her daughter, Miss Ivy Gordon Lennox, will sail this week from England for New-York, and on their arrival will proceed to Aiken, S. C., as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney, who leave for the South next week.

Mrs. Henry Draper will entertain the Thursday Evening Club on February 23 at her house, in Madison-ave.

Mrs. Charles De Rham, jr., will give a reception on Friday afternoon for her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Henry C. De Rham.

Mrs. Joseph Harriman, who has been staying with Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, has left town for Aiken, S. C. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly return to town from Washington this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly and Miss Ruth Twombly leave for Palm Beach to-morrow. Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb also take their departure to-morrow for the same destination.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr., is recovering from a severe attack of grip.

Society was extensively represented yesterday at Madison Square Garden, where the Westminster Kennel Club opened its twenty-ninth annual bench show, not only among the visitors, but also among the exhibitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dunbar Pruyn are expected to-day from the Adirondacks. They were members of Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb's house party at the Webb lodge over Lincoln's Birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven have gone to Thomasville, Ga. They will remain there for three or four weeks, occupying their shooting box.

Mrs. John E. Parsons gave a large dinner last night at her home, No. 30 East 36th-st.

"Les Huguenots" was given last night at the opera, with Mmes. Nordica, Sembrich and Walker, as well as Signor Caruso, in the cast. Among those present were Mrs. Astor, John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Miss Grace Chapin, Mrs. Gambrill, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. George Cabot Ward, Mrs. Alfred C. Chapin, Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rathbone Bacon, Miss Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews.

FESTIVITIES AT TUXEDO PARK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Feb. 13.—In addition to those who came out Saturday to spend the holiday here, a large number arrived to-day on a special train. Although the weather was disagreeable, it did not interfere with the entertainments. Many of the cottagers gave house parties, and several parties were chaperoned at the clubhouse. The principal attraction was the finals in the squash championship, which was witnessed by a fashionable gathering.

Miss Lydia Mason Jones, who came out Saturday, entertained a large party at the club at luncheon and dinner. Among the guests were Mrs. William B. Parsons, Miss Parsons, Miss Lily Lee Page, Arthur Blagden, Chambers Wood, jr., Joseph Pulitzer and W. S. Moore, Dr. and Mrs. Henry P. Loomis also entertained a large party.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brown, who arrived by special train Saturday, entertained a party of friends over Sunday. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Brown and the Misses Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson entertained a large party at dinner to-night to meet Count von Limburg-Stirum, of Berlin.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Amos T. French at their cottage.

Mrs. Charles H. Coster opened her cottage on Tower Hill for the holiday and entertained numerous guests.

Among to-day's arrivals were Frederic A. Juilliard, Clarence H. Mackay, T. S. Tailer, Mrs. James Brown Lord, J. C. Lord, Richard Derby, Alfred Wagstaff, D. A. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mrs. Webster Edgar, Dr. Barclay, Nathan W. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Edward Valpy, Richard Welling, Adrian H. Larkin, Louis J. Pooler, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. De Rham, jr., Howard Peck and others.

MUSEUM WANTS MONEY.

Larger Endowment Funds Asked for by Metropolitan Trustees.

J. Pierpont Morgan presided at the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the corporation of the Metropolitan Museum of Art yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the trustees of that institution. No action was taken toward electing two new members of the board of trustees to fill vacancies. It was announced by the secretary, Robert W. De Forest, that this would be taken up at the meeting of the board of trustees next Monday.

Several amendments to the constitution of the corporation were proposed and adopted. The report of the treasurer was also read, and the thirty-fifth annual report of the trustees was presented and adopted.

In the report of the trustees mention is made of the death in the year of Samuel Putnam Avery, Frederick W. Rhinelander and General Louis P. di Cesnola, and the comment is made that with their deaths the generation which watched over the museum at its birth and directed its early development has almost passed away. Only two of the original trustees remain in active service. They are Joseph H. Choate and Rutherfurd Stuyvesant.

The report calls attention to the establishment of the museum in a private house, with only a few objects on temporary exhibition—mostly lent. It had no assured income. Now three-fourths of the income needed for maintenance is provided by the city, and it has an assured income of $200,000 for the purchase of objects of art.

The trustees speak of the great care they had to exercise in finding a successor to General di Cesnola, the director. They believe they have found a worthy one in Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, the former art director of the South Kensington Museum, and they congratulate the American people in having found him willing to give up the assured high position in his own country to come here.

"He is essentially a man of the people," the report reads, "and having won his way to distinction by his own efforts, as so many of our own countrymen have done, we feel that he will find a hearty welcome and congenial home in our American Republic."

The trustees say they are not yet prepared to announce the choice of the new curators, as they want to have a conference with the new director before making final selections.

"Those who are disposed to cavil," say the trustees, "should put themselves in the position of the founders, and test their wisdom in accepting gifts by the situation which then confronted them. Nor did those founders have any alternative in what they did accept. It was take everything offered or nothing."

The museum, says the report, has already taken a place among the great storehouses of art in the civilized world. Any works of art are honored by a place in its halls. The trustees have resources to enlarge their collections, and they have been at liberty in recent years to exercise more careful discrimination in accepting gifts. They may now rigorously exclude all which do not attain to acknowledged standards, and they can now, for the first time, build up their collections according to a comprehensive scientific plan.

In doing so, they say, it will be the aim of the trustees not merely to assemble beautiful objects and display them harmoniously, still less to amass a collection of unrelated curios, but to group the masterpieces of different countries and times in such relation and sequence as to illustrate the history of art in the broadest sense, to make plain its teaching and to inspire its national development.

The trustees report that the expenses for the current year exceed by $50,000 the city's appropriation for that purpose, and this has to be made up from the private resources of the Museum. But for this deficiency, they report, the private resources could be used to extend the collections. From now on they have the income from the Jacob S. Rogers fund, but it is limited to the "purchase of rare and desirable art objects and books for the library."

The trustees say there should be an endowment fund for such expense of maintenance as the city does not meet, and there should be a still larger endowment fund for new purchases without restrictions of character and scope. They report that they have obtained the necessary legislation for the building of a new wing for $1,250,000, for which McKim, Mead & White have been made architects. "During the year," the report says in ending, "the Museum has substantially realized the full amount of the Jacob S. Rogers generous bequest. It amounts, as carried on the books of the Museum, to $4,904,811 38, assuring an annual income of over $200,000."

MR. CONGER GOING TO JAPAN.

Manila, Feb. 13.—Edwin H. Conger, American Minister to China, will sail on February 15 for Japan, where he will complete his vacation.

ARE NOT REALLY FEWER.

Reported Decrease in "Theologs" Not Borne Out, Says Dr. Buttz.

Representatives of a number of well known theological institutions of this country dined at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon as the guests of the Drew Theological Seminary. The Rev. W. C. O'Donnell was the chairman of the dinner and of the meeting which preceded it, at which the following officers of the New-York Alumni Club of Drew Theological Seminary were elected: President, the Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen; vice-president, the Rev. Dr. T. S. Henderson; secretary, the Rev. R. B. Urmy, of Orange, N. J.; treasurer, the Rev. F. N. Turrentine, of Highland, N. Y. The speakers at the dinner were President Patton of Princeton Theological Seminary, ex-President of Princeton University; the Rev. H. M. Denslow (Episcopal), professor of theology, in the General Theological Seminary, and the Rev. Dr. H. A. Buttz, president of the Drew Theological Seminary (Methodist). A telegram was read from the Rev. Charles J. Little, president of the Garrett Biblical Institute, at Evanston, Ill., regretting his inability to be present.

The address of Dr. Patton was full of good humor, frequently bringing forth prolonged laughter from the two hundred or more present.

He said in part:

> In the question of making good preachers, it is like making a good yacht. It is a question of sail area and ballast. Some men have so much sail area and so little ballast that they keel over. That is probably the fault of the architect. The question of this day is, what are we going to do with this thing they call Christianity? What is the danger that we face? Is it an issue between high and low church? Christianity has to be more than ethical to be even ethical, and the sooner our ministers understand it the better. Unless I misread the signs of the times, a slump is imminent. What is needed is a downright revival of intellectual conviction.

Dr. Buttz illustrated by figures to those present that the reported decrease in the number of theological students was not borne out by the facts. He said that there were 1,200 persons engaged in Christian association work, and that many laymen were now doing the work formerly done by ministers. The ability, he said, of the young graduates of the theological seminaries was fully equal to that of those who came from the schools of medicine or of law. "I congratulate the theological seminaries on their great opportunities," said he. "Each is doing its work in harmony, regardless of creed. It is a united church, going forward."

A LUNCHEON AT AMERICAN EMBASSY.

London, Feb. 13.—Ambassador Choate and Mrs. Choate gave a luncheon to-day at their residence, on Carlton House Terrace, in honor of the Spanish Ambassador, the Duke de Mandas, who will soon retire from his post. The guests were the Duke and Duchess de Mandas, the German and Austrian Ambassadors, the Turkish Ambassador and his wife, the Danish Minister and his wife and daughter, John R. Carter, second secretary of the American Embassy, and Mrs. Carter; Colonel Dawson and Mrs. Dawson, Miss Pauncefote, Miss White, C. W. Wadsworth, third secretary of the American Embassy, and William Phillips, Ambassador Choate's secretary. Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador, was unable to be present in consequence of a previous engagement with the Prince of Wales.

ADOLF VON MENZEL'S FUNERAL.

Berlin, Feb. 13.—An impressive funeral service in memory of Adolf von Menzel, the artist, who died on February 9, was held at noon to-day in the rotunda of the Old Museum here. By command of Emperor William the guard of honor was furnished by the Emperor's company of the 1st Regiment of Guards. Wreaths were sent by the Emperor and Empress, who sat in front of the catafalque, while around the coffin were relatives, all the princes now in Berlin, Senators, members of the diplomatic corps, Chancellor von Bülow, the Cabinet Ministers, naval and military officers, and others. The Court Chaplain, Dr. Dryander, delivered an address.

The coffin was carried by nine guardsmen to a royal hearse drawn by six horses, and the procession started for the cemetery, the Emperor and Empress following as far as the castle. The path from the cemetery gates to the vault was strewn with evergreens, and inclosed by obelisks draped with crape, and having torchlights on their tops. At the grave Professor Otzen made an address.

OLDEST CHURCH IN NORTHWEST BURNS.

Marietta, Ohio, Feb. 13.—The First Congregational Church, of this city, the first church in the Northwest Territory, was completely destroyed by fire to-day. The church was built in 1788, and has been several times remodelled, the last time three years ago, although the general structure was always maintained. Loss, $30,000.