

Index to Advertisements.

Table with columns for page numbers and categories like 'Antique Curio-Silver', 'Art Exhibitions and Sales', 'Apartment Houses', etc.

But the scramble for assignments will undoubtedly be lessened and a practice which threatened to become a serious military impropriety will be discouraged and headed off.

A LIGHTHOUSE DECREE.

The world will regard with profound relief and gratification the reversal of the egregious misreport published in Paris two international tribunals on the North Sea affair. In commenting upon that misreport we held belief of it in abeyance and regarded it as a temporarily disappointing error. Those sentiments were shared, so far as we have been able to observe, by the world at large, being expressed by many with marked vehemence. It is a pleasure to record that that first statement of the findings was grossly incorrect and that the disapproval with which it was regarded may now be equalled by the approval with which the true report is greeted by the neutral and peaceful world.

For while pleasant things are said of the Russian commander and full allowance is made for the trying circumstances in which he was placed, the salient feature of the verdict, writ large and unmistakable, is that the firing of the Russians upon the fishing fleet was unjustifiable. Whatever the extenuating circumstances, Admiral Rojstevsky is condemned. It is Great Britain, not Russia, that has won the case. That is the gratifying thing. It is gratifying not because Great Britain has won, but because the neutral power has won, and thus a valuable precedent has been set for the maintenance and vindication of neutral rights at sea. Not caveat pacator, but caveat bellator; not let the neutral beware of being in the way of the belligerent, but let the belligerent take care not to injure the neutral in the way.

ENGLAND, FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Count Boni de Castellane, who takes some refreshingly straightforward and statesmanlike views of French affairs, especially of foreign relations, made the other day, in advance of the arbitral decision at Paris, a suggestive comment upon the Anglo-Russian North Sea incident and the amicable progress of negotiations for its settlement as affording an opportunity for an Anglo-Russian approach to be effected through the benevolent mediation of France, now practically the "next friend" of each of those powers, and at the same time for baffling what he regards as the sinister designs and menacing ambitious dreams of German hegemony. In his view Germany has long been playing the part of an international Mephistopheles, tempting to their loss, if not their hopeless ruin, power after power that seemed to stand in the way of German supremacy. Thus it was at Germany's promptings that France entered upon the Tonquin, Tunis and Madagascar campaigns, involving herself in colonial complications so large as to paralyze her strength at home, and it was through the same marauding ambition that a triple league was formed against Japan at the end of the Chinese war and that Russia was led into her Manchurian and Korean aggressions, making inevitable the conflict with Japan which has so seriously impaired the military prestige of the Northern Empire. Now, he thinks, Germany aims at completing that work by transforming the Franco-Russian alliance into an anti-English engine of war, and he argues that the two powers which have already suffered from Germany's malign machinations should not again be misled by her, but should adopt a course the reverse of that which she suggests, and, by establishing a triple approach of England, France and Russia, thwart the schemes of the would-be arbiter of Europe.

THE MILITIA DETAIL AGREEMENT.

The conferees on the Army Appropriation bill, after much wrestling with the problem of pay for retired army officers taking militia service, have accepted the radical but sensible solution suggested by the House of Representatives. Its purpose to end what it considered an abuse, and to end it by laying down a hard and fast rule applying to past as well as future militia appointments. The Senate had evinced a disposition to compromise, and, though approving the principle contended for by the House, had sought to limit its application. The misleading error was raised that the House was trying to discipline and demeritize a certain officer of high rank who was drawing the full pay and allowances of a lieutenant general while serving as inspector general on the staff of the Governor of Massachusetts. The Senate wished to exempt this appointee, and a few others holding similar posts elsewhere from the operations of the new law, while compelling future appointees of high rank to serve on three-quarters pay and without allowances. The House insisted that one rule should apply to all officers; and in the end the Senate yielded.

As we have already pointed out, the militia assignment clause of the Army Appropriation bill of 1904 was never intended to create sinecures for the higher general officers of the army. Its purpose was to promote the efficiency of State militia organizations by giving Governors the services of trained adjutants and inspectors. But it was assumed that such staff assignments would go to retired officers of the lower grades—to colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors, whose acceptance of State duty would not compromise the dignity of the army. It certainly was not contemplated that these posts would be run after by officers whose professional rank was quite out of keeping with the duties falling to a military aid. Yet within a year brigadier generals, major generals and lieutenant generals have taken up militia duties which would have been much more appropriately assumed by lieutenants and captains. There are now on file at the War Department applications for militia service from two major generals and twenty-seven brigadier generals. If Massachusetts can have a lieutenant general on her Governor's staff, why shouldn't Delaware or Nevada? If Delaware asked for a retired lieutenant general, he could draw full pay and allowances for playing adjutant to a force of 254 men. In Nevada he might be charged with inspecting drills or buying rations for 149 men. And as each State pays something to its chief staff officers, the appointee would find himself drawing larger pay and allowances for this almost opera bouffe service than he did when actually commanding the military forces of the United States.

Under the amendment agreed to in conference every retired officer above the rank of major and lieutenant major will draw his retired pay only, except that colonels and lieutenant colonels will draw the active pay and allowances of a major. But the States which ask for details are not prohibited from giving such extra compensation as they may see fit. No retired officer accepting militia duty is therefore likely to receive a smaller compensation than the importance of his services warrants.

The other obstacle is the aversion and antagonism which England feels against the reactionary and autocratic features of the Russian government. Our London correspondent luminously set this forth in a recent cable letter, when he said that English opinion was as sympathetic with the cause of political revolution in Russia as it was with that in Italy under Mazzini and Garibaldi. There could have been no such approach between England and Italy in Bomba's time as there was in Victor Emmanuel's; but the transformation of England's attitude toward Italy was as expeditious and as complete as that of the Italian government and constitutional system. The things that are necessary, then, for the fulfillment of Count Boni de Castellane's dream are that Russia shall make peace with Japan and shall establish liberty among her people; both of which she may do much sooner than we think.

THE STATE'S POLICE POWER.

The United States Supreme Court handed down a decision the other day which tends in a measure to confirm and enlarge the police powers of the States. The case ruled on involved the validity of the Massachusetts compulsory vaccination law. This law authorized the health authorities in the cities and towns of Massachusetts to frame and enforce compulsory vaccination regulations. An aggrieved citizen who held that the liberty guaranteed him under the federal Constitution was infringed by a summons to appear and have his arm scraped brought a suit to have the State law declared unconstitutional. In dismissing the appeal the Supreme Court, through Justice Harlan, declared that no rights of life, liberty or property were abridged through the exercise by Massachusetts of an undoubted police function. Compulsory vaccination was a measure resorted to to safeguard public health. In enforcing police and sanitary regulations the State was not invading the domain of local authority, unless, and unless some clear abuse of private rights was shown the federal government could not invade the domain of local authority. In the court's view compulsory vaccination was a legitimate police precaution, and the State of Massachusetts violated no constitutional restriction in passing a law intended to lessen the dangers of smallpox contagion.

This decision has a special interest for New York in that it bears more or less directly on litigation in progress here to nullify the State Tenement House Law. The interests which are seeking to upset that law are preparing, it is said, to take an appeal to the federal Supreme Court on the ground that the new tenement house regulations constitute an abuse of State police authority and infringe individual rights guaranteed by the Constitution. In delivering the compulsory vaccination opinion last Monday, Justice Harlan somewhat qualified its application by saying that it must not be construed as a decision to grant no relief in cases in which the police powers of a State were abused to the injury of an individual. But from the broad principle laid down that the State has a natural right to protect health and enforce reasonable sanitary regulations, it seems easy to deduce authority for the restrictions imposed on tenement house construction for the protection of the public health. If the State can compel the individual to submit to vaccination, it seems equally competent for it to forbid the building or maintenance of tenements which serve as a breeding ground for contamination and disease. If one menace to public sanitation can be checked, why cannot the other? It is reassuring to find the Supreme Court taking a view of the scope of the State's police power under which the community's right to protection against sanitary abuses cannot be jeopardized by individual obstinacy or individual greed.

THE LIMIT OF USEFULNESS.

Dr. William Osler, formerly of Johns Hopkins University, signaled his departure from that institution this week for a new field of usefulness. The week for the expression of some striking and eratic opinions. His farewell address was devoted mainly to a discussion of the facilities afforded in this country and Europe for physiological research, but he improved the occasion to utter two "fixed ideas" with which he has long been haunted. One is that a professional man's usefulness practically ends at the age of forty; the other is that at sixty he should abandon work entirely, if, indeed, he is not gently removed from the sphere of his activity by the administration of chloroform.

Whether these convictions were inspired by observation of other people exclusively or by morbid self-examination the speaker did not explain. He professed to find justification for his doctrine in the history of Virchow, Lister and Koch, but as Dr. Osler now lacks only four years of the age of sixty one cannot but wonder whether he has detected in himself any grave diminution in mental force or sound judgment. If so, was it altogether wise to assume the new responsibilities to which he has been called in England? His speech suggests still another inquiry. Suppose the brakes were taken off the wheels of progress by the summary removal of every one at the age of threescore: would not things whiz at such a fearful rate that there would be danger of a hot box? This matter needs careful consideration before any such consequences are made possible.

"KID FRATS."

We beg our readers' pardon for the phrase. But really what else are we to call them? The boys call one another "kids," and they likewise call their Greek letter organizations "frats." Therefore, "kid frats." Q. E. D. And if anybody objects to the phrase, as we expect all people of taste and discretion will, why, then, all we have to say is that it is no worse than the things it stands for, to which things it is to be hoped all people of taste and discretion, and especially of influence, will also strenuously and effectively object.

school in which, perhaps, not a word of Greek is taught, is sufficiently absurd to be condemned as an evil on that ground alone. A school ought to keep its children from making themselves ridiculous. But that is not the chief objection to these things. When one becomes a man he should put away childish things. Conversely, the child should not prematurely ape manly things.

Debating clubs, literary societies and the like, under the supervision of parents or teachers, are probably profitable adjuncts to school life, not only in the high school, but in the grammar school and even schools of lower grade. But the secret, outboard fraternity is emphatically something for older years and maturer minds. If little boys form such a thing, the result is likely to be mischievous. When a youth is trusted to go away from home, live independent of parents or teachers' control and manage his own affairs he is presumably competent to select lasting companionships and to fulfill the obligations of fraternity. Until he reaches that estate he should be content with the conditions that are appropriate to childhood.

There may be those who think otherwise, and whose exaggerated estimates of "individuality" would lead them to give to scholars in the primary schools the same sweeping privileges of election in studies that are given to those in university post-graduate schools. From their view we must dissent. There really is a distinction between childhood and adolescence, a distinction with a difference. So long as that natural difference exists, the child should not be permitted to assume the privileges or the responsibilities of the man, even of the young man. The boy who calls himself and each of his playmates a Kappa Iota Delta should pursue the mystic way no further, lest he presently find himself initiated an Alpha Sigma Sigma.

Cuba honored one of her foremost patriots and most unselfish leaders when the statue of José Martí was unveiled last Friday in Havana.

Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$500,000 to the University of Virginia, on the condition that the authorities raise a like sum from other sources, ought to stimulate wealthy philanthropists to come to the aid of this historic seat of learning, founded by Thomas Jefferson. Perhaps in no more delicate and effective way could the South be brought to see the sincerity and depth of Northern regard for it and interest in its welfare than by aid timely rendered to this worthy and famous institution, in which the South justly takes pride.

The life of the 58th Congress is swiftly drawing to a close. But much beneficial legislation can still be crowded into the few days left before adjournment.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A school teacher was trying to impress upon his pupil's mind that Columbus discovered America in 1492, so he said, "Now, John, to make you remember the date when Columbus discovered America, I will make it in a rhyme so you won't forget it. 'Columbus sailed the ocean blue in 1492.' Now, can you remember that, John?"

Yes, sir, replied John.

The next morning when he came to school his teacher said, "John, when did Columbus discover America?"

"Columbus sailed the dark blue sea in 1493."

SONG OF THE PLAINS.

No harp have I for the singing, nor fingers fash-gleaming steel, No ever shall words express it, the song that is in my heart.

A shadowy gleam from the distance, horizons beyond the hill, Singing of life and endurance and bidding me bear up to the end.

To dwell upon in my spirit, to gladden and help and heal. And this is life, as I read it, and life in its fairest form.

To praise the God of my fathers, to labor beneath His sky. To dwell upon in His greatness, to strike and to follow straight. Silent and strong and contented—the limitless plus and I.

"I have not tasted a fellow creature for nearly a quarter of a century. This message was not, according to 'The London Globe,' as might be supposed, penned by a cannibal chief in melancholy yearning, but by G. B. Shaw in the state of emotion peculiar to ardent vegetarians. It recalls the lively surprise and satisfaction displayed by the Pijian chief on seeing tinned sheep's tongues on the missionary's dinner table. From their size, he took them for a bonne bouche of other days.

Dean Pigou tells in his new book of anecdotes the story of a girl who was much upset by a maiden aunt and pointed it a hole in the garden in these terms: "Dear Mr. Satan—Will you kindly come and take away Aunt Jane? She is a very russy person, and does worry me so. Yours affectionately, Alice."

The snake has one great protection against assassins. He appears to be always awake and on his guard. This is explained by the fact that the eyes of snakes never close. Night and day, sleeping or waking, alive or dead, they are always wide open. A snake's eyes are not protected with lids, but with a strong scale. This is as clear as glass, and, of course, affords not the least impediment to sight.

REWARDS OF AGE.

Age has its compensations. Though youth's no longer mine, Though cares are thrust upon me, 'Til not in gloom observed, One day a soldier My hair will soon be frosty, Life's not all bitter, though I lie in bed while Willis Now clears the air of snow. (Chicago Record-Herald.)

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 25.—President Roosevelt has received invitations to visit Las Cruces, N. M., and New Braunfels, Tex., presented by Major W. H. H. Lewellyn and Representative Slayden, respectively. Major Lewellyn was a member of the Rough Riders, and will be in the immediate escort of horsemen selected from the ranks of the President's former comrades. At New Braunfels, if the President remains long enough, one thousand German-American school children will sing a chorus composed for the occasion.

Senator Quarles, of Wisconsin, who was nominated to-day for a district judgeship in his State, called on the President this afternoon to thank the President for the honor conferred on him. "I am greatly pleased over the appointment," said Senator Quarles, "not only because the work will be congenial, but because I will be able to spend most of my time at Milwaukee, my home."

The President received calls to-day from Colonel "Jack" O'Connell, of Kentucky, and General John S. Mosby, the former Confederate commander. Mosby is a frequent caller at the White House, but this was the Kentucky colonel's first visit in the present administration. "Roosevelt is my kind of man," said Colonel O'Connell; "so much so that I now call myself a Roosevelt-Bryan Democrat."

Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, escorted a delegation of New-Yorkers to the White House to-day. They presented a petition for the retention in office of Judge Hosca Townsend, of the Federal Court of the Indian Territory, should the Statehood bill pass and the judge stand in danger of losing his place. The President promised to give Judge Townsend's case due consideration when the need arises.

Representative Lever, of South Carolina, introduced C. T. Graham, of Lexington, who is a candidate for the proposed new judgeship in that State. Mr. Graham is a Democrat, and will probably not get the plum unless the President decides that there are no eligible Republicans in the district. Delegate Kalamianole, of Hawaii, talked with the President about a proposed bill for the establishment of a home in the islands for the aged. Senator Foster, of Washington, took up the subject of the proposed railway between Valdez and Eagle City, in Alaska, and Senator Clapp, of Minnesota, called to introduce Colonel S. Kistoe, United States Consul General at Rotterdam.

Mrs. Roosevelt has selected electric blue, cloth trimmed with pearls, for her dress to wear for her toilet next Saturday morning. Her ball gown, which is also to be of blue, is of brocade, showing a flight of small doves. At the last inaugural ball, Mrs. Roosevelt, then wife of the Vice-President, wore white satin, embroidered with silver and trimmed with lace. An ostrich tip was fastened to her hair by a diamond pin. Mrs. Roosevelt has taken the Rev. Dr. D. J. Stafford's lecture on "Hamlet" next Tuesday afternoon.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Morton had as dinner guests to-night Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator and Miss Keen, Senator and Mrs. Newlands, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, the Minister from The Netherlands and Mme. Van Swinderen, the Solicitor General and Mrs. Hoyt, Mrs. De Haven, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Hunt and Representative Cockran, of New-York.

The Chinese Minister gave a dinner at the Legation to-night. The guests were the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw, M. Jusseland, the French Ambassador; Mrs. Richard Butler, of New-York; Mrs. Foraker, the Japanese Minister, the Ministers from Spain, the Third Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Peires, Mr. and Mrs. Garfield, Professor and Mrs. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Eno, Miss Shaw, Miss Hitchcock, Miss Foraker and Mr. Adee.

Colonel and Mrs. Brownell gave a dinner to-night, their guests being the naval attaché of the French Embassy and Viscountess de Faramond, Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. George McLannahan, Baron Moncheur, the Belgian Minister; Miss Colton, Signor Centaro, of the Italian Embassy; Miss Lovell, Lieutenant Martin, of the German Embassy; Captain Lassiter, and Mrs. Hugh De Lacy Vincent, of New-Orleans, house guest of the hostess, in whose honor the dinner was given.

Colonel and Mrs. Brownell will give a dinner on March 1 in honor of Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft, and another on the following evening for Mr. and Mrs. Wellcome, of London, who are visiting Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster.

Miss Nellie Martin, of Willowbrook, N. Y., who rented a house here for the winter, is expecting Mrs. Mary Parker, of Troy, and Miss Amy Tremaine, of New-York, for the inauguration.

Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier, of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., are house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer. They will remain in Washington for the inauguration.

Admiral Dewey, who is still confined to his home with a severe cold, has invited all the naval attachés of foreign embassies and the windows of his office, which overlook Pennsylvania-ave. and afford a view of the city.

Mrs. Eugene Schuyler will have with her for the inauguration her sister, Mme. Waddington, of New-York.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, of New-York, will be the guests of Senator and Mrs. Dewey for the inauguration.

Mrs. John R. McLean gave a dance to-night for the friends of her young son, Edward McLean. Mrs. Chaffee, wife of Lieutenant General Chaffee, received news this morning of the death of her brother-in-law, W. B. Clarke, in California. She left here this afternoon for Kansas City, the home of Mr. Clarke, where the funeral will be held. Mrs. Chaffee cancelled all social engagements up to March 1, as soon as she learned of the critical illness of her brother-in-law. Captain and Mrs. G. F. Hamilton, son-in-law and daughter of General and Mrs. Chaffee, will arrive in Washington on Tuesday.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

New-York society, with which the Roosevelt family has long been so conspicuously identified, is keenly interested in the President's inauguration and will send a large representation to Washington this week. All those members of the fashionable set who have houses or apartments in the national capital this winter, such as Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, Senator and Mrs. Dewey, will entertain large parties of friends. Among the guests of Mrs. E. H. Harriman will be her sister, Mme. Waddington. Some have rented houses for the week, while others will take up their quarters at the various hotels, which, as usual, will be filled to overflowing.

Aside from the exodus to Washington for the inauguration, there will be plenty to occupy the attention of society in town during the week. A

KING OF SAXONY REBUKES KOERNER.

Displeased at Severity Used Toward His Wife, the Former Princess Louise.

Leipzig, Saxony, Feb. 25.—King Frederick of Saxony received Dr. Koerner, on the latter's return from Florence, which contained a report, the "Neueste Nachrichten" says, and repeated to him with the severity of the measures taken toward the Countess Montignone (the divorced wife of King Frederick). "After all," said the king, "she is the mother of the King of Saxony's children."

SPRING CONCERT AT N. Y. U.

The New-York University Musical Club gave its annual evening concert for the benefit of next year's football team, in the auditorium at University Heights last night. A large audience enjoyed the programme and then adjourned to the gymnasium, where a dance was held. Among the patronesses were Mrs. Henry M. MacCracken, Mrs. John P. Munn, Mrs. Collins P. Bliss, Mrs. Lawrence A. Clark, Mrs. Cyrus Chase Miller, Mrs. Marshall S. Brown, Mrs. Cyrus Chase Miller, Mrs. Helen Miller Gould, Mrs. Charles Chase Miller, Mrs. John J. Stevenson and Mrs. Frances Howe Stoddard.

WANTS BISHOPS TO GUARD RIGHTS.

Rome, Feb. 25.—The Pope this evening or to-morrow will issue an encyclical to the Catholic bishops of the whole world urging them to safeguard their rights, which, the Pontiff says, have been encroached on by grants of lower rank.

large number of weddings figure on the calendar. Mrs. Charles T. Barney gives a dance on Friday, and there are several other entertainments, notable among which will be the amateur theatrical performance on Thursday at the Carnegie Lyceum, in behalf of the College Settlement. A number of young girls, debutantes of the season, will take part. Among them are Miss Corinne Douglas Robinson, Miss Beatrice Morgan and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt. The plays to be presented are "The Enchanted Fountain" and "The Three Miss Biddies." After the performance there will be a dance.

On Tuesday Grace Church will be the scene of the marriage of Miss Marion Whitaker, daughter of James K. Vailtaker, and James Earle Stevens. Miss Whitaker will dispense with the attendance of bridesmaids, and Schuyler Schieffelin, John Clinton Gray, Jr., William Stoenes, C. F. Peck, Robert Emerson, Francis Frederick Jaffard, Arthur Woods and Scott McLanahan will be the ushers. After the ceremony, which will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, a reception will be given by the bride's father at his house in West 36th-st. The bridegroom, who has been acting as war correspondent in the Orient, published a volume of 500 experiences last week. It was brought out by the Harpers.

Another wedding on Tuesday is that of Mrs. Coleman Gandy Williams to John Van Schaik Oddie, at the West 50th-st. house of Mrs. T. H. Husted Myers, a sister of Mrs. Williams. The bridegroom's father was for many years the secretary of the New-York Yacht Club. The bride is a daughter of the late Henry E. Hawley, of West 23rd-st., and has a country place on Long Island, at which the newly married couple will make their home.

On Wednesday the Hon. Hugo Baring, the New-York representative of the London Banking House, who is a member of the Board of Directors of other clubs here, will marry in London Lady Magheranora, sister of Lord Shaftesbury and widow of the late Lord Magheranora. After their honeymoon on the Continent Hugo Baring and his bride, who will be known as Lady Hugo Baring, as well as her daughter by her first husband, the Hon. Norah McGovern, will sail for New-York, where they will in future make their home.

On Saturday Miss Elsie Porter, daughter of General Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador to France, will be married to Dr. Robert Lanning, a physician, at Trinity, in Paris. Dr. Lanning is the son of a celebrated Swiss physician, and after the honeymoon will bring his bride to New-York and take up the practice of his profession here.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Pruyn's little boy has received the Christian name of Robert Lanning, after the christening took place a few days ago at Mr. and Mrs. Pruyn's house, in East 38th-st., and Miss Frederica Webb, who was one of the bridesmaids of Mrs. Pruyn at her marriage, was godmother, the godfathers being Mrs. Pruyn's stepfather, George Bird, and her brother.

J. Pierpont Morgan calls on Wednesday for Europe on the Baltic. Sir Caspar Pardon (Clark) being a passenger on the same vessel. On reaching Europe Mr. Morgan will join his yacht, the Corsair, at Marseilles, for a cruise in the Mediterranean.

At Sherry's second meeting of the dancing class formed by Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. Charles A. Carter and Mrs. Benjamin Williams for young girls who have not yet formed their formal debut took place last month. The cotillon was led by Marshall Kermoehan.

Mrs. Astor gave a luncheon yesterday at her house in 5th-ave. for Lady Herbert. Those invited to meet her were Mme. Waddington, Mrs. William Post, Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylis, Mrs. Don Cameron, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson.

Miss Helen Cutting's marriage to Lucius K. Willmerding, Jr., which was to take place on March 4, has been postponed until the latter part of the month—probably March 27.

Major Harrison Kerr Bird, whose wedding to Miss Grace Gillette, daughter of Dr. Walter R. Gillette, takes place on March 7, gave his farewell bachelor dinner at Delmonico's last night. His guests included Franklyn Plummer, M. M. Flower, E. Cox Kerr and Abram and Curtisen Gillette.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rutgers Whitney are spending the winter on their houseboat on the coast of Florida.

Oliver Harriman was among those who sailed yesterday for the West Indies. He will be away about three weeks.

Smoking concerts are about to be started at the Calumet Club. The first of the series, in which Andrew Wheeler and also several of the artists of the Metropolitan Opera will take part, is set for Saturday, March 11, at 9 o'clock.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor sailed yesterday on the Campana, accompanied by her son, Vincent. She will be joined in the South of France a few weeks hence by Colonel Astor. They will remain abroad until June, when they will return for the Newport season.

Mrs. Cary T. Hutchinson and her cousin, Miss Anne Griggs, sail for Bermuda on March 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Halsey are going abroad soon, and will remain in Europe until the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney will give a dance at their house, in Park-ave., on Friday next for Miss Ivy Gordon Lennox, who, with her mother, Lady Alington Gordon Lennox, is staying with Mrs. Barney for some days before leaving her for Aiken.

MR. BOUTWELL CRITICALLY ILL.

Former Governor of Massachusetts Suffering From Pneumonia.

Groton, Mass., Feb. 25.—George S. Boutwell, formerly Governor of Massachusetts, is critically ill with pneumonia, and there is fear for the outcome, as he is eighty-six years old. Mr. Boutwell was taken ill suddenly while sitting in his library last evening, and to-day he lies in the sick room at Groton. That the attending physician decided to call a specialist from Boston. Members of the Boutwell family usually winter in Groton, and the sick man's condition was most serious. Mr. Boutwell has been a member of both branches of Congress, and was Secretary of the Treasury in Grant's first administration.

At 3:30 o'clock to-night it was reported that the former Governor's condition was very grave, and that little hope of recovery was entertained. His temperature this morning was 102, while to-night it had risen to 105, and the entire right lung was affected.

"BOZ" CLUB HONORS DICKENS.

At the dinner of the "Boz" Club, held at the Savoy Hotel, London, in memory of Charles Dickens, the former Governor of Massachusetts, Ambassador Choate declared that the popularity of the novelist was as great in this country as it ever was. He said that he had met the novelist, and that he had met Henry F. Dickens, son of the novelist, was among the "Boz" club.

AMBASSADOR TOWER GIVES A BALL.

Berlin, Feb. 25.—Ambassador and Mrs. Tower gave a fancy dress ball this evening. Ambassador prominent was Mrs. Mayne, the American ambassador to Italy, who is taking a week's holiday. Mrs. Robert Goekel dined with Count and Countess von Billew yesterday.