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A Popular Advertising Medium.
Eleven Months' Gain.
963,773 Lines;
or,
Nearly 3,050 Columns.
(316 lines to a column.)
In the eleven months ending November 30, 1905, The New-York Daily and Sunday Tribune printed
963,773 Lines of Advertising
(excluding Tribune advertisements)
more than during the same period of 1904.
Circulation Books Open.

New-York Daily Tribune

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: The Panama Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed without a division. ═══ House: A resolution was introduced by Mr. Pearse (Md.), blaming the officers for hazing and similar evils at Annapolis, and providing for an investigation; the debate on insurance continued.

FOREIGN.—Advices from Moscow say that a regiment of Grenadiers has mutinied and seized the arsenal; the Cossacks refused to obey orders to fire on the mutineers; the strike of the telegraphers continues. ═══ Riga is in control of revolutionary bands, though troops hold the water and electric light works; many buildings have been burned; two Russian warships have been sent to the port. ═══ The "invisible government" issued a manifesto calling on all citizens to withdraw their savings from the banks; the newspapers pay no heed to the censorship laws. ═══ The Unionists in Great Britain, according to Alfred Lyttelton, will base their campaign on the issue of Home Rule; the elections will be decided by February 1. ═══ Henry Labouchere, the well known Liberal, has decided not to be a candidate for re-election to Parliament owing to advancing age. ═══ President Castro withdrew the note to M. Taigny, which gave offence to the French government, and the incident is regarded as closed. ═══ The portrait of Sir Henry Irving as King Philip of Spain, painted by Whistler, was sold to an American for $25,200. ═══ Premier Rouvier made a moderate declaration of France's policy in Morocco, and the Chamber of Deputies sustained his policy by a large vote.

DOMESTIC.—The President told a delegation of Shakers that while he sympathized with their plea for universal disarmament he did not believe it was yet possible. ═══ The crew of a tug, washed ashore on Block Island, told a tale of hardship and of having their signals of distress ignored repeatedly. ═══ Governor Higgins confirmed that part of Mr. Harriman's testimony relating to a conversation held over the telephone between them. ═══ A special committee of the miners' convention at Shamokin sent letters to leading coal presidents asking a meeting to discuss a new agreement. ═══ President Eliot, in an address in Boston, defended the admittance of contract labor.

CITY.—Stocks generally were lower. ═══ Mayor McClellan and Charles Francis Murphy were reported at odds over the appointment of Thomas Hasset to be secretary of the Board of Water Supply. ═══ A Pennsylvania tunnel foreman was arrested on a complaint filed by an agent of the Independence League, charged with illegal voting. ═══ Republican aldermen organized to obtain control of the board, without consideration for President-elect McGowan. ═══ Negroes obtained control of two blocks on West 135th-st. between Lenox and Fifth aves., after a fierce real estate fight. ═══ The infant son of a detective sergeant drank carbolic acid, causing death. ═══ Detectives in Newark captured a man breaking into a garage; they think he is a real Raffles. ═══ The insurance investigating committee, it was announced, will confine its attention to small local companies until the end of the year. ═══ Judson Harmon arrived to look into the affairs of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. ═══ A letter from Mrs. John Hay, thanking the Jews for the memorial to her husband, was made public. ═══ The charge of the Corean consulate was taken over by the Japanese Consul General.

THE WEATHER.—Indication for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 36 degrees; lowest, 27.

DOMINICAN TREATY AMENDMENT.

The interesting disclosure is made that the chief amendment proposed to the pending Dominican treaty is offered at the initiative and earnest desire of the Dominican government, and it is to the effect that a request for American aid for the suppression of disorder and fulfilment of treaty obligations, shall be made by the Congress and not merely by the President of Santo Domingo. The idea seems to be—and, recalling some passages in West Indian and Central and South American history, it may not be altogether unfounded—that if such requests might be made by the President alone his power might be grossly abused, so as to keep himself in office for life and to secure the succession to his designated heir. It is, therefore, thought best to require the assent of the Congress to any appeal for intervention, so as to guard against Presidential autocracy.

There is sound sense in that, and the proposed amendment should more strongly commend the treaty to American favor. It entirely disposes of the pretence, for which there was never good ground, that the whole treaty was a part of a conspiracy to perpetuate the power of President Morales. It greatly lessens the prospect of America's being called upon to intervene in Dominican affairs, and it gives the best possible assurance that any such call will be made only in good faith and upon actual necessity. We may regard the proposed amendment as an indication of material improvement in Dominican principles and practice of domestic administration, and of a more sane and safe distribution of powers. It certainly accords with American constitutional principles that a call for foreign intervention, like a declaration of war, should be made only by the representatives of the people.

There should be no question of the propriety of this country's consenting to be thus asked for aid. There is no obligation involved. This country will not have to intervene whenever Santo Domingo asks it to, but will act entirely according to its own discretion. Moreover, it will be doing nothing more than applying to Santo Domingo the principle which it applied to the Isthmus of Panama in the treaty with New-Grenada of nearly sixty years ago. Under that treaty American intervention in Colombia, in certain circumstances and for certain purposes, was provided for, and such action, always performed at the discretion of this country, was not frequent, was never burdensome, and was invariably beneficent. It would, indeed, be a strange thing to refuse to a neighboring republic the privilege of asking us for aid when her people think it is necessary, and when it will always lie within our own discretion whether to grant it or not.

TALKS WITH THE GOVERNOR.

Governor Higgins, in a characteristic statement of transparent honesty, completely cuts the ground from under the feet of the sensation mongers who were trying to make much of the mention of his name in Mr. Harriman's testimony. It is well that he has done this, but he hardly needed to do it. Not one person in this state for one moment honestly believed that Governor Higgins's communications with Mr. Harriman, whatever they were, involved anything in the slightest degree discreditable to him. Moreover, Mr. Harriman's own statement in its baldest form put upon the Governor and the late Speaker Nixon not even the appearance of evil. Nothing but the most reckless perversion of Mr. Harriman's remarks and the most malignant imaginings of what might have taken place under the cover of a harmless request for information could in the least measure put a bad face on the business. But even perversions and imaginings fall harmless in the light of the Governor's simple account of what took place.

Mr. Harriman, a trustee of the Equitable, made known to the Governor and the Speaker his interest in any legislation which might affect the institution, and his desire for information about anything which they might contemplate in that direction. That was a perfectly proper request on his part, and the Governor might, with perfect propriety, have acted upon it. As a matter of fact, no such legislation was planned, and the Governor never gave any information to Mr. Harriman, or had any discussion of the subject with him. What Mr. Harriman asked any citizen might ask. Probably there is not in this city a business man of importance, an editor, or anybody else accustomed to dealing with large affairs, who has not in person or by letter communicated with governors and speakers, proposed legislation, objected to pending measures, or asked for early information about policies in which he was interested.

Such applications are part of the procedure of free government. When we get to the point that a governor can have no communication with a citizen, no matter whether he is a millionaire or a pauper, a financial magnate or an elected official, we shall be in a sad state. The tendency to magnify and misrepresent such instances as this in Mr. Harriman's testimony is, so far as it is honest, merely a sign of hysteria. The mere mention of a prominent man's name before the Armstrong committee, even in the most complimentary fashion, seems enough, in the present temper of the public, to arouse suspicion. Such a disposition is neither creditable nor helpful. Enough real abuses have been revealed and enough serious evils are to be corrected to call for the earnest efforts of all thoughtful citizens. Nothing will be gained for the community by the attempts of scandalmongers to turn the investigation into a daily show of horrors for the delectation of lovers of sensation.

HENDRIK OR HENRY?

Why should an Englishman who received by baptism the name Henry be dubbed Hendrik? We can think of no good reason. Yet for more than half a century Americans have been writing and saying "Hendrik" Hudson. This habit without a legitimate foundation has been emphasized afresh recently in "Hendrik Hudson Memorial Bridge" and "The Hendrik Hudson Tercentenary Committee." The only excuse that can be offered for using the Dutch equivalent is that Henry Hudson sailed under Dutch auspices on one of his four voyages of discovery. The Netherlanders themselves knew him only as "Henry" Hudson.

In 1859 Henry C. Murphy, while at The Hague examining the old Dutch records for data referring to Hudson, found in the royal archives a Dutch copy of Hudson's contract with the directors of the East India Company. The document was appended to a manuscript history of the company, prepared at its request by P. van Dam, the counsel of the company from 1652 until his death, in 1706. This copy opens thus: "On the eighth day of January in "the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred "and nine, the Directors of the East India Com-"pany of the Chamber of Amsterdam, of the ten "years reckoning, on the one part, and Mr. Henry "Hudson, Englishman, . . . of the other part." Two of the signers were Netherlanders; the third, "Henry" Hudson. In both cases the name was spelled in plain English, "Henry." Hudson knew so little of the Dutch language that his conferences with the Hollanders were conducted through the medium of an interpreter.

No better time for correcting this absurd usage could be found than on the eve of the celebration of the anniversary of Hudson's voyage to this part of North America. Let the bridge to be named after the English explorer be the "Henry Hudson," or the "Hudson," but not the "Hendrik" Hudson Memorial Bridge. The committee has already dropped the "Hendrik" from its title and styled itself simply "The Hudson Tercentenary Joint Committee."

SWISS ELECTRIC ROADS.

Upon those railways in Switzerland which are under government control—and most of them are—electricity will replace steam. The decision was reached by the Federal Council several months ago, and important preliminary steps have been taken to promote the change. A commission has been busy for some time studying the systems of traction in vogue elsewhere. In Northern Italy, for instance, there is one road, sixty-six miles in length, on which the Ganz method of utilizing an alternating current has been in service for three or four years. It extends along the eastern side of Lake Como, and then turns off to the eastward, terminating at Sondrio, near the Swiss frontier. This road is an old one, and was originally operated by steam. Another road which has been scrutinized carefully is entirely new. In fact, it is not entirely finished. Only forty-six miles are in service. It begins at Milan and reaches in a generally northwesterly direction. Eventually it will touch Lake Maggiore. The second road is probably the more instructive of the two, because its steep grades and sharp curves are typical of much of the future construction in the Swiss Alps.

Another line of investigation has just been ordered by the Federal Council. A special survey of the available hydraulic power of the country is about to be made. This indicates that waterfalls, not steam, will be employed to generate the current needed for the operation of the railways. The first cost of the necessary engineering works may prove considerable, but in the end the cost of power will prove lower than if steam were used. You cannot have steam without fuel, and Switzerland not only has no coal mines of her own, but is obliged to pay handsomely for the transportation of coal from other European countries. On the other hand, she is blessed with countless mountain streams, and nowhere in the world have better means been devised for utilizing them. Swiss turbines long enjoyed a peculiar pre-eminence. Much of the hydraulic power afforded by the Alps has been turned to account in one way or another, but a systematic search will doubtless show that a good deal still remains unapplied.

Switzerland has been inspired to adopt electric traction, no doubt, by the fact that her area is small and that the reserve of power at her disposal is still large. She has also been stimulated by the example set in Northern Italy and by the expediency of assimilating her methods to those of her nearest neighbors. This last consideration, no doubt, led to the agreement to run the railway in the Simplon tunnel with electricity. Although several years must elapse before the tunnel road connects with the existing electric roads of Italy, that junction will evidently be reached in time. It is what Mr. Seward would have called "manifest destiny." Switzerland's own procedure will, in turn, exert an influence on other European countries, and it will be the greater because of her central position. In spite of the difficulties which beset access to her, she will not only be visited by tourists who wish to enjoy her own rare charms, but transcontinental routes which cross her territory will develop increasing traffic. France, Germany and Austria, as well as Italy, therefore, must be affected by the precedent which Switzerland is now establishing.

PHILIPPINE RAILROADS.

Secretary Taft's well conceived plans for a system of railroads in the Philippines appear to be on the way to fulfilment. They involve the construction of something more than 1,200 miles of railroad in the chief islands of the archipelago, and the various lines are so arranged as to open up the islands to commerce and travel in the most effective way. In accordance with previous announcements, bids were opened last week simultaneously in Washington and Manila for the construction of about two-thirds of the proposed lines. It is presumable that the bids will be found satisfactory and that work on the enterprise will be started in the near future; and it may reasonably be hoped that, such a start having been made, builders will soon be found for the remaining lines, for which no proposals have yet been submitted.

The results of such railroad building in the islands cannot but be beneficial to all concerned. It will open up the islands to trade and travel, increase their commerce and also their revenues and promote the general prosperity of the people. It will also serve to bring the various tribes and peoples of the islands into closer relations, to develop a community of interest among them and to unify them into something like a single nation. It will greatly facilitate the exploitation of the mineral and other resources of the islands and the extension of profitable agriculture. Naturally, too, it will strengthen the bonds of friendship and confidence between the Filipinos and the American government and extend the legitimate and beneficent influence of this country throughout the islands, where now it is largely confined to the ports and coast regions.

There is reason to believe, too, that it will—or it would, if it were then necessary—give effective force to the demand for freer trade relations between the islands and America. With the opening up of new markets for American goods and the increase of products for shipment to America, there would arise in both countries an irresistible demand for the removal of all tariff obstructions. The latter consummation will, however, there is reason to expect, be effected long before the first of these railroads is built, but the fact that the roads are to be built should expedite and assure it. What effect will be produced upon the political status and sentiment of the islands—whether the ambition for independence will be stimulated or discouraged—remains to be seen, but it seems not improbable that the sentiment of attachment to America will be increased and confirmed, as certainly the task of administering the general government of the islands by this country will be much facilitated.

MR. JEROME'S DUTY.

District Attorney Jerome will do well to take to heart the severe but not unkindly admonitions made to him by Mr. Adrian H. Joline, in his speech at the trust company presidents' dinner. Mr. Joline voices a feeling shared by the great body of Mr. Jerome's friends and admirers, who are as critical as he can be of the shortcomings of the courts and as ready as he could wish to join with him in promoting measures of reform.

We do not go so far as Mr. Joline, who says that "when a public officer of the law pro-"claims in words which are flashed by the elec-"tric wire all over this country that with a "few exceptions he has no confidence in our "Supreme Court and no respect for its judges, "he deserves the censure and the disapproba-"tion of all sound thinking and conservative "men." We should qualify his statement and say that the officer who did these things deserved censure and disapprobation if he did them recklessly. On the other hand, if he has definite facts on which to base his criticism and is prepared to drive the unworthy judges from the bench he is entitled to great credit for his courage in undertaking a fight against evil intrenched in power. It is of the greatest importance that the bench should command public respect, especially that it should command the respect of those, themselves little accustomed to affairs, who in such numbers are attracted to Mr. Jerome and led by him to form their opinions of our government and institutions. He takes upon himself a grave responsibility who disturbs that confidence in the administration of justice. He can have no excuse for doing it lightly or recklessly, but by so much as the bench should command respect when worthy it should when unworthy all the more certainly be exposed.

Therefore, if Mr. Jerome will come forward and specify who are the judges whom he considers unworthy of respect and why he so considers them he will do a public service; but if he is going to indulge in general attacks upon the courts, undermine the influence of the judges, without offering the slightest justification of his charges, and involve the innocent as well as the guilty in a cloud of suspicion, he fully merits the rebuke which Mr. Joline administers.

THE NEW JEWISH TIDE.

Jewish persecutions in Russia have devolved upon the Hebrews of this city a twofold burden. Their heroic efforts in raising relief funds constitute only a small part of the sacrifices they are prepared to make. At the present time they are doing all in their power to feed the starving and house the shelterless. In the near future, as told elsewhere in The Tribune this morning, they will be called on to care for the multitude of refugees who are already in flight for this city—to find employment for them, to minister to their sick and, if need be, to bury their dead.

The history of the Jews of New-York City shows that almost every great political upheaval elsewhere in the world has been followed by a wave of Jewish immigration hither. The first Jews in this city came because of persecutions in Brazil, resulting from the overthrow of the friendly Dutch in that country by the Portuguese. The German Jews first began flocking to this city in great numbers in consequence of the political revolutions of Europe in the middle of the last century. And the tide of Jewish immigration from Russia began to set in as a result of the restrictive May Laws of 1882. There are now 750,000 Jews in this city. Yet all these causes for immigration appear feeble when compared with the "plagues of the sword and torch" which have smitten the race of Israel in the last few weeks.

As a result of the May Laws of Russia in 1882 the Jewish immigration from that country to the United States was doubled in the following twelve months. Should the present outrages have no greater proportionate consequence we may expect in the next year nearly 200,000 Russian Jews to land on these shores, of whom about 130,000 will settle in New-York City. Among the 129,910 Jewish immigrants last year from Europe and elsewhere, 92,388 came from Russia, of whom about 60,000 made their homes in this city.

But will such an inpouring of immigrants from the ghettos of the Old World benefit our civilization? Will it not lower wage standards? Will it not increase pauperism and disease?

Representative Jews of this community who are urging their afflicted brethren to come hither say "No." Though it may be true, they say, that the Russian Jew is physically weaker than most of the races immigrating to America, and that he is more prone than any other class of newcomers to endanger his health still further by crowding into congested centres of population, nevertheless these handicaps can be overcome. Russian Jews, they say, have the perseverance, the industry and the brains to make citizens of the highest type. There is less unskilled labor among Russian Jews than among almost any other class of immigrants. Wage standards are raised in those trades which they enter. Their children crowd the schools and libraries in quest of knowledge. Great Jewish hospitals and asylums have been built to care for them when sick, that they may not burden the general community, and powerful organizations have been established to find employment for the idle or transplant them from New-York to other parts of the United States where they may be healthier and more prosperous. The Jews of New-York say they can care for their afflicted kinsmen from abroad, and they have assumed the responsibility with such ardor and self-sacrifice that we believe they will succeed.

The astronomical autumn does not end until the 22d inst., but in deference to the demands for the great festival of the winter season this year autumn did not insist upon her full rights.

A wise conservatism always responds to public needs and demands once they are fully understood, hence the Astor Library breaks immemorial usage, and on the first of the new year its gates of knowledge will be open by night as well as by day.

The vast stores of Christmas mail, consisting in large part of packages of merchandise sent as presents, which were dispatched to Europe last week, should constitute an argument in favor of establishing parcels post arrangements with all important countries. It is something of a hardship, in sending a Christmas present abroad, to have to pay more in postage than the present itself cost!

We don't know that there is any legal authority for a policeman's confiscating the cents and nickels in an interrupted game of craps and tossing them into a Salvation Army alms kettle; but we must regard that as an uncommonly good way to dispose of them.

Representative Cockran in his speech in Congress arraigning life insurance methods and management made this striking remark: "I "can assert that it would be absolutely impos-"sible to put the possessor of $10,000,000 in any "jail in this country." Somewhat similar assertions have often been made and are, of course, in effect an indictment of our courts and the able lawyers who are at the command of the possessor of millions. Whether even the brilliant and virtuous Hon. Bourke Cockran could not be induced to employ all his known skill and ability as a corporation lawyer and all the resources of his famed eloquence in preventing the possessor of $10,000,000 from being put in any jail is a question not without interest, and one which goes to the heart of the injustice he so ably depicts on the floor of Congress.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Many stories are told of Sir Henry Keppel, the late British admiral.

Not long after the present style of uniform had been introduced into the navy he met Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort in the Isle of Wight. The Queen asked him how he liked the change of uniform. He replied: "I like it very much, your majesty, but this morning I was taken for a railway official."

There is something "Irish, quite Irish, you know," in another story of him as a frank lover of horse racing.

At one unlucky meeting, when he had been completely cleaned out, he borrowed a fiver from a friend, saying: "I always make a point of taking back to my wife part of my winnings."

When he accidentally fell from a ship's side on to the quay below and was badly stunned, somebody cried for water. He thought it time to pull himself together, and muttered: "Put some whiskey in it."

TELEPHONE TRIOLETS.

Hullo! Are you there?
  Chelsea—three-sixty-five!
These girls make one swear!
Hullo! Are you there?
I've no time to spare,
  So please look alive!
Hullo! Are you there?
  Chelsea—three-sixty-five!

I rang up to see
  If you'll come to the play,
As I've stalls for "H. B."
I rang up to see
If you're game for a spree—
  Can't hear me? I say,
I rang up to see
  If you'll come to the play.

When we dine? At the Cri—
  At a quarter to seven.
The champaign will be dry
When we dine? At the Cri.
Oh, adorable Di,
  It will simply be heaven
When we dine at the Cri.
  At a quarter to seven.

What's that? Your Aunt Jane—
  Great Scott! What a row
In the 'phone! I'll complain.
What's that? Your Aunt Jane—
Is she ramping again,
  The old cat? Let her miaow!
What's that? You're Aunt Jane?
  Great Scott! What a row!

—(Punch.

Probably the new King of Norway would not get up such an entertainment for a visiting crowned head as did the King of Norway in 1733, when the King of Denmark was his guest. As a part of the festivities, according to "The Buffalo Commercial," four old men and as many old women, all centenarians, danced nimbly before the kings, and an English traveller of that time remarked: "From their temperance and exercise, joined to the purity of their air, they often attain to a surprising degree of longevity. Nothing is more common than to see hearty Norwegians turned of one hundred."

Public Spirit.—"What objection have you," asked the railway magnate, "to our abolishing the deadheads? You never travel on passes, do you?"

"No, sir," answered the Philadelphian, "but how many people do you suppose will visit our town if they have to pay railroad fare to get there?"—(Chicago Tribune.

An English paper is collecting name coincidences. At Cambridge University are two Japanese students, M. Soda and M. Wisugi (pronounced whiskey). Their names are side by side on the residence list. J. Hunter reports that he was once asked to fill a vacant village pulpit. The regular preacher bore the name of Fox. In Leeds Miss Orange married a Mr. Peel. There is fear that an offspring of this happy union will hyphenate the two surnames. Another matrimonial case is quoted by a correspondent from the published "Diary of John Epps, M. D." On page 605 the doctor notes: "February 17.—This morning a patient consulted me, named Ann Devil. Finding she was a single woman, I suggested that some day she might become Ann Angel, which made her smile, though she was in great pain." A note made later states: "The curious thing is that she did marry a Mr. Angel."

BEREFT.

The baby's hands are soiled with dirt,
  There's no dear breast his tear stained cheek
May rest against when he gets hurt;
  He hears no fond one kindly speak.
Through all the long and dismal day
  He sadly strays about the halls
And wonders in his childish way
  Why she ne'er answers when he calls.

Where all was cheerful once and bright
  There is a settled air of gloom;
The clothes the baby wears at night
  Are loosely strewn about the room,
For she is gone whose sympathy
  And loving care he once possessed;
She's tramping through the stores, but we
  Are bravely hoping for the best.

—(Chicago Record-Herald.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 16.—President Roosevelt was busy shaking hands to-day with Congressmen and Senators who called to take up personal business or to introduce friends and with a large throng of unofficial visitors, who seemed to think that a rainy day would be a good time to find the President "at home." Among those who came to pay their respects were Vice-President Fairbanks, Senators Spooner, Foraker, Proctor, Gamble, Beveridge, Hemenway, Hopkins, Warner, Piles and Hale, Representatives Hepburn, Bartholdt, Jones, Cushman, Curtis, Watkins, Mills Cooper and Hamilton and Captain Seth Bullock and a delegation of Shakers from Mount Lebanon, New-York, who asked the President to recommend the disarmament of nations.

Robert Metzger, chairman of the Republican City Committee of Indianapolis, and Adolph Asche, of the same city, were introduced by the Indiana Senators. The recently elected Republican municipal administration in Indianapolis has selected Mr. Metzger for Chief of Police and Mr. Asche for chief of detectives, and the prospective thief catchers are now making a tour of the East to study the latest methods and appliances for the preservation of order.

Late in the afternoon President Roosevelt set the minds of the Chicago politicians at rest over the postmastership by sending to the Senate the nomination of Frederick Busse. The friends of Postmaster Coyne made a hard fight for his renomination, and for a time he had the support of the greater number of Congressmen from the northern part of Illinois. The selection of Busse was finally decided on at a conference between the President and Senator Hopkins shortly before noon to-day.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 16.—The British Ambassador and Lady Durand entertained at dinner to-night the counsellor of the German Embassy and Baroness von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, the Governor of Porto Rico and Mrs. Winthrop, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Bowdrich, Mr. and Mrs. Pinchot, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Cummings, Captain and Mrs. F. E. C. Ryan, of the embassy; Mrs. Postlewait, the Misses Durand, Ivan von Rubido-Zichy, of the Austrian Embassy; Ronald Lindsay and William Seeds, of the embassy staff.

The Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Nabuco were the guests to-night at a dinner given by Miss Sloan, of Baltimore, at her home in that city. Others present included Cardinal Gibbons, Governor and Mrs. Warfield, M. and Mme. Chermon, of the Brazilian Embassy. Miss Sloan is Mme. Chermont's sister. Cardinal Gibbons officiated at the marriage five years ago of M. and Mme. Chermont.

Lady Susan Townley, who was hurt in an automobile accident yesterday, was able to be moved from the physician's office to her home this afternoon.

Mme. Hauge, wife of the Minister from Norway, will leave Washington to-morrow for Louisville, Ky., where she will pass the Christmas holidays with her mother, Mrs. Todd. Mme. Hauge will take with her her small son, who is at school in Newport.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 16.—Senator and Mrs. Hopkins, who are now at the New Willard, will leave Washington early next week for their home in Chicago, where they will remain during the Christmas holidays.

A dinner was given to-night by Senator and Mrs. Scott in honor of Governor General Luke E. Wright of the Philippines. Commissioner Forbes and Speaker and Miss Cannon were among the guests.

Mrs. Barney was hostess at dinner to-night in honor of Secretary and Mrs. Taft. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Le Gare, Mrs. Townsend, Miss Boardman, Miss Totten, the Minister from Sweden, the Minister from Denmark, General Woodhall, Representative Robert Adams and Major McCafly.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walcott entertained at dinner to-night Justice and Mrs. Brown, Senator and Mrs. Spooner, Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague, Dr. and Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Stanley Matthews and Representative James Sherman.

Mrs. Robert Patterson will arrive in Washington to-morrow morning from Chicago, where she has been since her arrival from Europe a month or so ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard W. Parsons, of New-York, who have taken the Winslow house, in 19th-st., are now visiting in New-York for a few days.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

The Christmastide is being ushered in with all sorts of gayeties, to which the young people returning from college and school this week for the holidays are contributing in no small measure. The programme of the week is filled with entertainments of many kinds. This, taken in conjunction with all the Christmas shopping, will serve to keep society extremely busy between now and Sunday next.

Mrs. Astor is making rapid recovery from the effects of her slight accident on Wednesday last and will be restored to her normal state of health in a few days. There is no probability in the circumstances of any postponement of her ball on Monday, January 8, becoming necessary.

It is in St. Bartholomew's Church after all that the marriage of Miss Jessie Sloane to William Earl Dodge will take place to-morrow, at 12:30 o'clock. It will be a quiet wedding, owing to the recent death of the bride's uncle, John Sloane, and the guests will be limited to a few near relatives and intimate friends. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix will perform the ceremony. The bridesmaids will consist of Miss Violet Cruger, Miss Martha McCook, Miss Sybil Douglas, Miss Christine Biddle and Miss Margaret Dix, while Miss Emily Sloane will be her sister's maid of honor. Richard H. Williams, jr., will be the best man, and Ralph Sanger, John H. McCullough, Bertram Cruger, Kenneth Budd, Albert Zabriskie Gray, James McVickar and Samuel and James S. Sands will be the ushers.

On Wednesday the wedding of Miss Marie Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Cornelius Hall, to Charles S. Dewey, of Chicago, will take place at the Church of the Ascension. The bride is a great-granddaughter of the late Mrs. John Randolph Grimes, of Grimes Hill, Staten Island, and a grandniece of Mrs. Samuel Ward. She will have Miss Edith Lippincott, Miss Helen Ballard, Miss Elizabeth Hudson, Miss Agnes Hall, Miss Gladys Templeton, Miss Lily Wilson and Miss Edith Chappell as her bridesmaids and Mrs. C. B. Ely as her matron of honor. Edward Putnam, Harold Miller, Henry Ferguson, Gerry Spaulding, of Buffalo; Lawrence Dunham and Herbert Watson, of Boston; Sherman Dewey, of Detroit; Chauncey Dewey, of Chicago; Beech Day, of Hartford, and Mandeville and William Hall will be the ushers and Edwin Hall the best man. After the ceremony a reception will follow at Mr. and Mrs. Hall's house, in West 9th-st. Charles Dewey gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at the University Club. To-morrow night Chauncey Dewey will give a dance at the Waldorf-Astoria for the wedding party, which Mrs. Gilbert Colgate will entertain at a dance on Tuesday at her house, in West 76th-st.

Mrs. Foxhall P. Keene will give a theatre party, followed by a dance at Sherry's, on Thursday for her debutante niece, Miss Nathalie Howland. On the same evening Mrs. Gerald Hoyt will give a dinner dance for the Misses Hoyt at her house, in East 36th-st., and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin a dinner dance at her house, in 5th-ave., for her debutante granddaughter, Miss Gladys Pell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell, while Miss Charlotte Pell will have a dinner and theatre party that evening for her debutante niece, Miss Emily Coster.

On Friday John Turner Atterbury will give a dance at Sherry's for his daughter, Miss Katherine Atterbury, one of the debutantes of the season. On the same night the first of the so-called Friday junior dances will take place, also at Sherry's. The patronesses consist of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Robert Olyphant, Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mrs. Edward C. Potter and Mrs. C. Francis Winthrop.

To-morrow Mme. Nordica will sing and Joseph Hollman, the 'cellist, will play at Albert Morris Bagby's musical morning at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Among the debutante entertainments set for the week are a reception given by Mrs. John Beverley Duer for Miss Frances Hadden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Smith-Hadden, at her house in East 64th-st., and a luncheon given by Mrs. Newberry Lawton at Sherry's for her daughter, Miss Anne Lawton, on the same day, while Mrs. Frank Morgan Freeman will have a reception at her house in West 50th-st. on Friday for Miss Julia Freeman.

Mme. Sembrich, assisted by M. Gilibert and M. Pugno, will take part at the concert to be given in behalf of the Music School Settlement on Thursday, January 4, in the studio of A. A. Anderson.

James Hazen Hyde, who is giving to-night a dinner at his house, in West 40th-st., for Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, is booked to sail for France on the Touraine on December 28. But it is not true that he has placed his East 49th-st. house on sale, nor is it being dismantled. On the contrary, he purposes to maintain his home there, dividing his time henceforth between it and his house in the Avenue Henri Martin, in Paris.

Not only Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, sr., but likewise Cornelius Vanderbilt is included in the house party which Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt are entertaining at present at Biltmore. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt and their nephew will return North on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have a house party for the week end at their country place at Westbury, Long Island.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor is spending the week end at Roslyn as the guest of Miss Clare Bryce.

There will be a number of arrivals from Europe this week, and among those due here on Wednesday will be Ralph Pulitzer and his bride, who was Miss Frederica Webb. The latter has been such a universal favorite in society that numerous entertainments are being arranged to welcome the young couple home from Europe, where they have been spending their honeymoon. They begin their married life under pleasant auspices with a fine country place on Long Island, near Roslyn, and a house in town fully furnished, presented to the young couple by Joseph Pulitzer.

Among the receptions given yesterday for debutantes was that of Mrs. Robert Olyphant at her house, in East 52d-st., for the presentation of her daughter, Miss Sophie Vernon Olyphant, to society. The latter's married sister, Mrs. William de la Roche Anderson, as well as Miss Eleanor Lindley, Miss Ruth Olyphant, Miss Agnes Landon, Miss Sallie Dixon and Miss Margery Clinton, assisted in receiving.

Another reception was that of Mrs. George W. Vanderhoef at her house, in West 48th-st., for her daughter, Miss Mary Vanderhoef. Mrs. Vanderhoef entertained the receiving party and a number of additional guests at dinner, taking them afterward to the Belasco Theatre and thence back to her house for supper. Among them were Miss May Weatherbee, Miss Bertha Carpenter, Miss Eleanor Hoyt, Miss Elizabeth Caldwell, Miss Lillian Barr, Hayward McAlpine, Whitney Carpenter and Howard Bolton.

Mrs. James M. Farr also gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her house, in Lexington-ave., for her granddaughter, Miss Georgianna Farr, whose mother is in mourning. The debutante was assisted in receiving by Miss Ethel Cowdin, Miss Emily Pell Coster, Miss Gladys Pell and Miss Lorraine Roosevelt.

January 20 has been set as the date of the marriage of Lloyd Aspinwall to Miss Bessie Moulton in the Church of the Incarnation. Miss May Moulton will be her sister's maid of honor, and Miss Constance Pratt, Miss Adelaide Baylis, Miss Louise Vanderhoef, Miss Annie Leffingwell and Miss Jane Lewis bridesmaids. Stanton Whitney, George M. Kobbé, Carlton Bunce, Emerson Armstrong and Howard Marshall will be the ushers, and Reginald Johnson, of California, the best man. The ceremony will be followed by a reception given by Mrs. Arthur Moulton at her house, in 5th-ave.

NOTES FROM TUXEDO PARK.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Dec. 16.—The weather was cold to-day, but ideal for the week end gayeties. A large number of well known persons came out early in the day to pass Sunday and enjoy the winter sports. Fine skating, the first of the season, proved popular, and the trout pond was the scene of a large gathering of gay young people. The winter sport at Tuxedo this year will probably surpass other years, as every effort has been made by the committee to make things interesting. A large toboggan slide is in course of construction near the clubhouse. There will also be an ice carnival and each week throughout the winter there will be matches on the ice for prizes.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, who are in the Mason Jones cottage for the winter, gave a large musical, followed by a tea, this afternoon. Among the guests were Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. F. De P. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. W. McKim, Miss Coster and many other Tuxedo colonists.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting opened their Tuxedo villa to-day for the holidays, and J. Henry Smith entertained a large dinner party at King Craig.

Mrs. Charles H. Coster will also open her Tuxedo villa for the holidays and the Tuxedo Club New Year's ball, which will be held on December 30.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Tams and Miss Cruger have leased the Ballard Smith cottage, in West Lake Road, for the winter. They arrived on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, who will go to town next week for the winter, to open their Fifth-ave. house, entertained a large party at dinner to-night. Others who entertained at dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, in the Price cottage; Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, in the small Barbey cottage; Mr. and Mrs. Amost T. French, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard and Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Rogers, jr.

E. N. Dickerson arrived at the clubhouse to-day in his automobile, taking luncheon and returning to town. Among his party were Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Ward, Miss Belknap and Miss Wakeman.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson are entertaining at dinner both Saturday and Sunday evenings. Among their guests are Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lord, Count and Countess Wachtmeister, of Vienna, and Mme. Perez Varilla, wife of the Minister of Colombia to Spain; H. C. Oakley, George Griswold and others.

Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt has opened her villa for the holidays, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Casimir de Rham are in their Tuxedo villa for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Witze passed last Sunday as guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, at their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker arrived at the club to-day for Sunday. Other arrivals include Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding, Miss Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. B. Kittridge, Mrs. D. O. Vail, Paul Tuckerman, Davis Vail, G. F. Baker, jr., and Charles H. Cooke.

A feature of the annual New Year's ball given by the Tuxedo Club on December 30 will be the attendance of many of the season's debutantes, including Miss Pauline French, Miss Coster, Miss Tilford, Miss Pell, Miss Kissel, Miss Snow, Miss Kane, Miss Cutting, Miss Hancy, Miss Sedgwick and others.

A. LAWSON TO WED MRS. MITCHELL.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. McIntyre, of No. 38 East 40th-st., celebrated the third anniversary of their wedding by giving a dinner to thirty-five guests last evening. The feature of the entertainment was the announcement of the engagement of Mrs. Lucie Mitchell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre, to Arnold Lawson, son of Thomas W. Lawson, of Boston, who was absent from the dinner because of a severe cold. The guests were Dr. and Mrs. James D. Iglehart, Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Poe and Mrs. Edward Stiles, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Donald McLean, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Lonsdale, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Ormiston, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Wright, Dr. and Mrs. William Shannon, James Shewan, Miss Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Pringle Jones, Mr. and Mrs. William Langley Martin, Watson Martin, Stephen Leonard, Louis Fawcett, Miss Pearl Seeley, Mrs. Lucie Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Carr, Senator William F. La Roche and Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Lockwood.

Mrs. Lucie Mitchell is the divorced wife of Herbert Barnum Seeley, the grandson of P. T. Barnum, indicted after the famous Seeley dinner, in 1896. Her maiden name was Miss Lucie Mitchell McIntyre. After her divorce from Mr. Seeley she took the name of Mrs. Lucie Mitchell. Young Mr. Lawson's sister, Miss Gladys Lawson, was recently married to Ebon Blaine Stanwood.