Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—The Shepherd King.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:30—The Daughters of Men.
BELASCO—8—The Rose of the Rancho.
BIJOU—8:15—Mrs. Wilson-Andrews.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Parisian Model.
CARNEGIE HALL—8:15—Concert.
CASINO—8—The Blue Moon.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:15—The Little Cherub.
DALY'S—8:15—The Belle of Mayfair.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:15—His House in Order.
GARDEN—8:30—Madam Butterfly.
GARRICK—8:20—Clarice.
HACKETT—8:30—The Chorus Lady.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—2—8—The Great Decide and About Town.
HIPPODROME—2—8—Neptune's Daughter and Pioneer Days.
HUDSON—8:15—The Hypocrites.
IRVING PLACE—8:20—Der Zerrissene.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Red Mill.
LIBERTY—8:15—The Girl Who Has Everything.
LINCOLN SQUARE—8:15—Mrs. Temple's Telegram.
LYCEUM—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
LYRIC—8:15—The New York Idea.
MADISON SQUARE—8:15—The Three of Us.
MAJESTIC—8:15—The Tourists.
MANHATTAN—8:15—Clothes.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—8:15—Concert.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—Cæsar and Cleopatra.
NEW YORK—8:15—Mamselle Sallie.
PRINCESS—2:15—Hedda Gabler; 8:20—The Great Divide.
SAVOY—8:15—The Man of the Hour.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Ice Skating.
WALLACK'S—8:15—The Rich Mr. Hoggenheimer.
WEBER'S—8:20—Twiddle-Twaddle and The Squaw Man's Girl of the Golden West.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1906.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—The short session of the 59th Congress began. ═══ In the Senate Mr. Penrose and Mr. Foraker offered resolutions calling for information on the case of the discharged Negro troops, and a long list of nominations, covering changes in the Cabinet, was received from the President. ═══ Both houses adjourned early on account of deaths of members in the recess.

FOREIGN.—Investigators who returned to St. Petersburg from the famine districts reported that twenty million persons were facing starvation. ═══ It was reported in Panama that J. G. Sullivan, assistant chief engineer of the canal commission, had resigned. ═══ The keelplates for a larger and more powerful Dreadnought were laid at Portsmouth. ═══ The report that the heir apparent to the Persian throne had been called to assume control of the government during his father's illness was confirmed. ═══ Italian police hunted in Bergamo for the writer of a letter telling of a plot against King Victor Emmanuel by the "Holy Alliance." ═══ It was learned in Rome that the Pope would not aid the Poles against Germany, the conflict being considered purely political. ═══ The Spanish Cabinet, formed November 29, resigned. ═══ An investigation at Bilibid showed traces of plague germs in the bodies of the prisoners who died after inoculation with what was supposed to be cholera serum.

DOMESTIC.—The Supreme Court refused to interfere in the cases of the three members of the Western Federation of Miners accused of the Steunenberg murder. ═══ Attorney General Mayer at Albany announced that he had granted the application of Charles De Hart Brown, asking that proceedings be instituted on behalf of the state to forfeit an unused franchise in Amsterdam avenue. ═══ Damages to the amount of $50,000 each are sought by Wilson H. Fairbank against District Attorney Moran, of Boston, and James N. Perkin. ═══ There was a sensation in the Gillette trial at Herkimer, N. Y., when ex-Senator Mills charged that physicians had sworn to a falsehood; the case will go to the jury to-day. ═══ Mayor Schmitz and Abraham Ruef appeared in court in San Francisco for arraignment. ═══ The Interstate Commerce Commission in session at Pueblo, Col., found that the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad had discriminated in freight rates. ═══ Governor Hagerman of New Mexico is on his way to Washington to answer charges said to have been made against his administration. ═══ Rough Point, the estate of Frederick W. Vanderbilt, at Newport, R. I., was sold to Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Leeds, of New York.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. ═══ After wild speculation on the curb, during which 200,000 shares were sold, Nipissing stock dropped nearly 4 points. ═══ The Manhattan Opera House opened with a revival of Bellini's "I Puritani." ═══ A dinner was given to Robert C. Ogden; a bronze tablet being presented to him. ═══ Justice Dowling, in the Supreme Court, denied an application for an injunction restraining the New York Life from campaigning in the election of trustees. ═══ A motion to examine witnesses out of the state in the Thaw case was granted, and may delay the trial for some time. ═══ The select committee of the Board of Estimate approved all of the Rapid Transit Commission's subway routes. ═══ Falk, business manager for "The" Allen, it was said, confessed to District Attorney Jerome. ═══ Recorder Goff made his last charge to a grand jury. ═══ Street Cleaning Commissioner Craven said he had found a case of petty graft in the department; he talked of some of his plans for the improvement of the department. ═══ The Oelrichs will case was in court; it was said that the terms of settlement agreed on would probably go through. ═══ The Consolidated Gas Company raised the wages of most of its employes.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and colder. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 40 degrees; lowest, 18.

NAVAL STRENGTH ON THE ATLANTIC.

By the arrival of the Ohio in New York Harbor last Sunday attention is directed anew to the policy which dictated her recall from the Philippines. The Navy Department is now concentrating its battleships on the Atlantic Coast. By January 1 it expects to have no fewer than fifteen vessels of that class in Admiral Evans's command—a greater number, in fact, than participated in the review at Oyster Bay in September. Rear Admiral Converse, chief of the bureau of navigation, who is responsible for this measure, hopes to increase the battleship strength of the Atlantic fleet to sixteen within the next few months, possibly by the addition of the Minnesota, a sister of the Connecticut and the Louisiana, which is now nearly completed.

The reason assigned by the Navy Department for the programme about to be executed is a desire to give American battleships the benefit of more elaborate tactical practice in next summer's regular manœuvres than has been feasible hitherto. A war vessel, like a soldier, performs some of its functions as an individual, but its usefulness depends largely on its co-operation with its fellows, under the direction of a single officer. Squadron and fleet manœuvres are as essential to the highest efficiency in naval service as is company and battalion drill in the army. The Ohio and some of the more recent additions to the navy will have next year their first opportunity of taking part in such exercises. While the plan should not be interpreted as signifying any apprehension on the part of the government, it will give the people who live on or near the Atlantic Coast a gratifying sense of future security. The formidable array of battleships which will soon be available for their defence is to be reinforced by a squadron of the most powerful armored cruisers carrying the Stars and Stripes.

The withdrawal of a single battleship from the Philippines does not indicate that the Navy Department underestimates the importance of American interests in the East, for the loss has been more than compensated by the dispatch of four fine cruisers to the Asiatic station. Those vessels constitute a squadron which for homogeneity, speed and armament combined is unsurpassed, if, indeed, it is equalled, in the navy of any other power. Further evidence of the government's alertness to possible emergencies elsewhere than on the Atlantic may be found in its wish to revive the grade of vice-admiral. Secretary Bonaparte recommended the step last year, coupling with his suggestion the statement that for military as well as social reasons the supreme command at sea on the Pacific, as well as at home, should be intrusted to an officer of that rank.

THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

Few of the important matters of legislation to come before Congress will "see their finish" on the statute books during the present short session. In the three months till March 4 there will not be enough time to carry out any legislative programme comparable with that of the last session. There are many questions pressing for solution, among which the most important unfinished business will have a sort of right of way. There are two measures, each of which has passed one chamber, which will be pressed urgently during this session.

The Philippine Tariff bill passed the House of Representatives on January 16 last by a vote of 258 to 71. The opposition vote was made up of Republicans and Democrats from the beet sugar, cane sugar and tobacco states. The bill admits the products of the Philippines duty free into the United States, except tobacco, sugar and rice, on which it imposes a duty equal to 25 per cent of the present rate until April 11, 1909. After that date these three articles would also be admitted duty free. The bill was smothered by the Senate Committee on the Philippines, which refused to report it favorably. The opposition in the Senate, like that in the House, was due to the representatives of the tobacco, beet sugar and cane sugar industries in this country. There is no reason to believe that the admission of Philippine products free would injure any American industry, and the passage of the bill is a matter of simple justice to the Philippines.

The House stopped one important measure which was passed by the Senate last year, namely, the ship subsidy bill, and a strong effort will be made at this session to get it through the House. The bill has the advocacy of Secretary Root, who in his recent speech at Kansas City said that subsidies were necessary to build up an American merchant marine service between this country and South America. Unsubsidized American ships cannot compete with the subsidized merchantmen of other nations. The bill met with very strong opposition in the House last session, and it may be that this session will prove too short to secure its passage.

A bill to bestow citizenship upon the Porto Ricans should meet with little delay. No "interests" would suffer from liberal dealing with the island. Even in a short session time should be found to make this measure a law. It contains no purpose or even a remote suggestion of preparing the island for future statehood. The gain to the Porto Ricans would be chiefly sentimental. At present they are not strictly aliens to the United States, nor are they citizens of any foreign country. They are citizens of nothing except Porto Rico, and Porto Rico is not an independent state. They look to the generosity of Congress to end this anomalous condition.

Currency reform will come before Congress at this session in a more crystallized state than ever before. The bankers of the country have united upon a measure which, in their judgment, would provide a currency automatically adjusting itself to the needs of the market and giving that elasticity to our financial system which the present currency lacks; while the success of essentially the same system in Germany is a strong assurance of its safety. It is a credit currency, and of credit currency plans Congress has shown itself exceedingly shy in the past. But if the very word "credit" suggests insecurity, it must be remembered that insecurity will not be avoided by clinging to the present system unreformed. Financial stringency once or twice a year always contains the possibility of a panic. The abstruseness of currency questions and the Congressman's habitual fear of doing more harm than good by making any change in the monetary system may again postpone action on the question, though the movement for currency reform has gained strength from the agreement on a specific measure after a long period of divided counsels. There is no more important matter before the country to-day.

The tariff will hardly appear as a question before this Congress unless in regard to some arrangement with Germany to avert a tariff war. The application of Germany's "war rates" to American goods was deferred on a compromise some time ago, and a commission is now in Germany investigating the question whose recommendations may reach the Senate during this session. Appropriations will take up so much time that little complicated and debatable legislation is to be expected.

GRAFT AND AUTOCRACY.

The exposure of union graft does the cause of labor more harm with the public than any other evil connected with organization. Violence in strikes is poor leadership, unwise or impotent, and every one knows how the cause of union labor has suffered from it in the past. The Chicago case proves corrupt leadership, and this case of bribery and those in the building trades in New York a couple of years ago tend to arouse suspicion of every strike. Without the support of public opinion strikes rarely succeed, and public opinion will be hard to win if it be shown frequently that the strike is for the leaders' pockets.

The Chicago case is a peculiarly evil one. According to the sworn testimony of Albert Young, for two terms president of the Teamsters' Union of Chicago, he and Cornelius P. Shea, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and several other leaders called out the Chicago teamsters for the sake of a bribe of $1,500. The money was paid by the Garment Workers' Union, which wanted a "sympathetic" strike. The strike involved a loss to the merchants of Chicago of nearly $10,000,000. But leave the merchants of Chicago and their losses out of consideration. Pass over the riots that came from the strike, with their record of killed and injured. Ignore all but union labor itself. Thousands of teamsters were out of work for a long period. Their loss in wages was many thousands of dollars. They and their families suffered through the privation of enforced idleness. All this to put $1,500 into the pockets of half a dozen labor leaders! The very men whose business it was to safeguard the interests of labor sold it out. They inflicted that unnecessary suffering on the men they led. They recked not of others' empty stomachs so that their purses were full. And it was a "sympathetic" strike that was bought with this money! What sympathy had the bribers, brother labor men, with the suffering they were buying? The whole thing is a shocking revelation of heartlessness involving two unions. The professional "friends" of labor were traitors; have the "enemies" of labor ever treated it as badly?

The teamsters' organization was a curse to its members, and if this thing should go on, if the Youngs and the Sheas of Chicago and the Parkses and Weinseimers of New York should multiply, organization would become a curse to labor in general. Strikes called for the purpose of filling corrupt pockets might do labor more harm than organization ever has done it good. Fortunately most of the greater unions are free from the suspicion of such dishonesty, but labor must exert all its energy in getting rid of its grafters. Unfortunately labor unions are not in practice sufficiently democratic. Many of them in the less intelligent trades are practically autocracies or oligarchies. A leader's word is the law. The Czar of Russia has not more power in his dominions than a "Sam" Parks in his. If the teamsters' union had not been an autocracy or an oligarchy it would not have been possible to buy a strike by buying half a dozen men. If the union had been an intelligent democratic organization, whose officers were responsible and representative, it would not have been possible for the purchased leader of them to exclaim: "To hell with the laws of the union!" and call a strike despite them. The more intelligent and, therefore, more democratic labor unions have a different class of leaders. They seldom resort to strikes and prefer to settle their difficulties with capital on a reasonable basis. Intelligence, honesty, democracy are the need of too many unions, as this Chicago case proves. Let the labor men fight their battle for their own betterment by combating their foes within their own ranks—graft and autocracy.

CUBA FREE AND PEACEFUL.

The impressions and shrewd observations of a visitor to Cuba are recorded in the letter from Havana which we print elsewhere in this morning's paper, giving an illuminating view of the condition of the island under the American provisional government. It is gratifying to be assured that Cuba is again entirely peaceful and orderly, as a result of the intervention of the United States, and it is no less gratifying to know that the administration of Governor Magoon is commanding the respect and confidence of all parties. The general belief in this country that in sending Mr. Magoon to Havana the President was putting the right man in the right place seems now to be fully confirmed.

Nor will the policy which is being pursued by the provisional government, as explained by our correspondent, meet with less approval. It was an unwelcome thing to intervene at all in Cuban affairs, but since it was necessary to do so, it was surely the part of wisdom to do so thoroughly and efficiently. The Palma administration had done wrong. Of that there is, unhappily, no room for doubt. And the wrong which it had done was the cause of all the trouble. The revolutionists demanded that it should be undone, as a condition of their laying down their arms, and Secretary Taft judiciously acceded. He made his promise, not because the Cubans demanded it, but because it was right. It is being fulfilled with firmness and tact, and its fulfilment should supply the foundation for a just and lasting peace among the people of the island.

Equally thorough is the policy of Governor Magoon in guarding against a repetition of the causes which led to the late disturbances. The laws of Cuba seem to have been so drawn as to make possible much national usurpation in municipal affairs and much governmental control of elections, under the mask of legality. Governor Magoon purposes to end all that. Before he calls a general election, which shall bring into being a new insular government to take the place of the provisional government, he will revise the laws in the interest of good government and of fair and free elections. If it does not seem feasible to hold the elections before next July, both Cuba and the United States can better afford to wait even so long, and then have a stable and adequate government created, than to hasten matters prematurely, and thus invite another insurrection and another intervention.

RURAL POSTAL NUISANCES.

Rural mail carriers in certain parts of Pennsylvania contemplate appealing to the authorities at Washington for relief from what they consider a great nuisance. They declare that some of the people along their routes buy only a single stamp or postal card at a time, or wish the carrier to wait after buying a card until a message can be written on it. In these ways his progress is delayed, and some of the people are thus prevented from getting their mail as soon as they would like.

It is not unlikely that the same annoyances are experienced in other states than Pennsylvania. Human nature is much the same the world over. Hence, a question of considerable importance is raised by the proposed protest, and one on both sides of which a good deal can be said. On the one hand, it is obvious that the carriers are not the only persons who are inconvenienced by the hindrances of which they complain. Tardiness in delivery constitutes a genuine, if not an easily remedied, grievance. People living on the last half of a free delivery route certainly have rights which ought to be respected. On the other hand, customers who spend only one cent or two cents for postage are technically within their rights, and the government would naturally hesitate to lessen the benefits which the free delivery system was designed to confer on the farmer.

Nevertheless, it is possible for the recipient of these favors to show his appreciation of them, and at the same time manifest a little consideration for his neighbors, by managing his purchases in such a manner as to consume the smallest amount of time. If he leaves his money with an unstamped letter, and if it is not necessary to make change for him, the carrier ought to be able to serve him quite as quickly as if the letter was already stamped.

As to the lawfulness of demanding that the carrier wait while an inscription is put on a postal card, however, there is room for doubt. Whether the resulting detention amounts to ten seconds or ten minutes, it may fairly be considered an imposition, and an imposition on the public, too. There would seem to be no impropriety in the issuance of a circular of instructions by the Postoffice Department to rural mail carriers, explicitly indicating the limits of their duty in this particular. No one could justly resent a refusal to wait for the accommodation of a customer if a carrier were able to show that he had been officially forbidden to wait.

THE ANDRE MONUMENT.

A spot of great historic interest, the place where Major André was hanged, was brought into fresh notice last week by a curious mistake which the Rockland County authorities committed. The land was sold for non-payment of taxes, as it has been repeatedly before. Last year, however, the tract was purchased by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, whose charter distinctly exempts its property from taxation. When the deed whereby that organization acquired ownership was put on record notice of the fact was served on the assessors. Hence it may be taken for granted that last week's proceeding was the result of a mere oversight. Obviously, the county could not give a clear title to any buyer where a sale was illegal, but in the present instance its dilemma is not serious. No one wanted the property, and the county itself was the only bidder.

When the late Cyrus W. Field purchased the knoll on which the execution occurred the propriety of erecting any memorial there was questioned by more than a few. Even yet, perhaps, there is a little lingering opposition to the step, though to a large extent it is probably based on a misunderstanding of the underlying motive. The only sentiment to which Mr. Field was committed is that which Dean Stanley expressed for him in the inscription upon the tablet marking the spot. This reads as follows:

> Here died, October 2, 1780, Major John André, of the British Army, who, entering the American lines on a secret mission to Benedict Arnold for the surrender of West Point, was taken prisoner, tried and condemned as a spy. His death, though according to the stern code of war, moved even his enemies to pity, and both armies mourned the fate of one so young and so brave. In 1821 his remains were moved to Westminster Abbey.
>
> A hundred years after the execution this stone was placed above the spot where he lay by a citizen of the United States, against which he fought, not to perpetuate the record of strife, but in token of those better feelings which have since united the two nations, one in race, in language and in religion, in the hope that the friendly understanding will never be broken.

Is that a doctrine to which Americans who love their country cannot heartily subscribe? We think not. The manner in which the bitterness of feeling excited by the struggle for independence has given way to love for the mother country is one of the most conspicuous signs of the times. Popular judgment of André himself, moreover, has undergone modification. It is easier now than it once was to see the difference between his character and conduct and Arnold's. André was an enemy, but not a traitor. Indeed, there is evidence that his capture was made possible by Arnold's perfidy.

What's the matter with Kansas? This time it is that the ears of corn are too long to go into the shellers.

A few days ago it was reported that several deaths in the Philippines had followed the administration of a serum which was designed to cure cholera, and the dispatches announced that this unfortunate result was induced by the presence of germs of the bubonic plague which in some manner had found their way into the serum. Instances of such contamination have occurred before, but hitherto they have invariably been attributable to accident or oversight. It is now asserted that the mischief done in Manila was the consequence of a practical joke! If this horrible story be true some one should be made to suffer an adequate penalty for the crime.

"Abolish basketball!" is now Harvard's demand. Is that fair to the girls? Shouldn't their colleges have something to say about the abolition or reform of their favorite sport?

It has been claimed for roburite that it is less likely to explode prematurely than dynamite. The destruction of a roburite factory in Germany the other day does not seem to be in harmony with that theory, but the accident may have been the result of malicious intervention.

"The Florida Times-Union," which has hitherto complained bitterly of the stories alleging that laborers were held in peonage by employers in that state, has come to the conclusion that the government prosecutions for this offence now under way in Florida and other parts of the South are for the best, after all. "The South needs immigration, and cannot get it without treating immigrants right," it candidly admits. The existence of peonage can no longer be denied, and the best course, as "The Times-Union" and others interested in the development of the South now see, is the energetic suppression of the evil. When it becomes well known in Europe that the laborer can secure high returns for his toil and enjoy in the Southern States all the freedom that he would find in any other part of the country, the stream of immigration, which has heretofore only trickled Southward, will rush thither in a full and beneficent tide.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In the last of Ludwig Fulda's letters to the "Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna) much space is devoted to the "Sunday laws" of this country, and how they are evaded. He describes the American as "supremely contented with his lot, blind to the shortcomings of his country, and slow to recognize defects. He feels himself in paradise, and no guest could be more uncomfortable or less welcome than he who criticises." He also dwells upon the American's confidence in his fellow citizen and his inclination to brag of anything American. "One always brags," he says, "about that which one has not long enjoyed. Thus, the American brags more than the European, the Berliner more than the Parisian, and youth more than old age." As a sample of the honesty of the people Fulda tells of unlocked letter boxes in the public highways, "and this in America, the country to which we export so many rogues and knaves. We have the choice to believe either that the rogues are reformed there, or that they receive instructions from the native swindlers who do not engage in petty crime."

A HOME SONG.

I turned an ancient poet's book,
And found upon the page:
"Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage."
Yes, that is true, and something more:
You'll find, where'er you roam,
That marble floors and gilded walls
Can never make a home.
But every house where Love abides,
And Friendship is a guest,
Is surely home, and home, sweet home,
For there the heart can rest.

—Dr. Henry van Dyke, in Country Life in America.

Near Ashcroft, in British Columbia, are a number of small lakes, whose shores and bottoms are covered with a crust containing borax and soda in such quantities and proportions that when cut out it serves as a washing compound. The crust is cut into blocks and handled in the same manner as ice, and it is estimated that one of the lakes contains twenty thousand tons of this material.

"What are you looking so happy over, old man?"
"I am rejoicing over the birth of twins."
"Great Scott! I congratulate you!"
"Don't congratulate me. Go and congratulate Evans; he's the lucky man. I never did like him."
—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Many persons will be surprised to learn that the potato is used in France in the manufacture of imitation meerschaum pipes and "marble" billiard balls. After the potatoes are peeled they are kept for thirty-six hours in an 8 per cent solution of sulphuric acid. They are then dried and pressed hard enough for use in making pipes. Under strong pressure they become solid enough to be turned into billiard balls.

A Texas judge was robbed of a horse not long ago, and the thief, being arrested, was brought before him for trial. The judge eyed the prisoner with deep satisfaction for a minute or so, and then delivered himself of the following:

"Owing to a personal prejudice, the court will not hear this case. It will be tried by the bailiff, who will find a verdict in accordance with the facts. In the mean time," he added, impressively, "the court will go outside and find a rope and pick out a good tree."—Tit-Bits.

Considerably more shipwrecked sailors are saved by their own boats than by any other means, says London "Answers." Thus, of 2,159 persons saved on the coasts of the United Kingdom in 1903-'04, 165 were saved by the rocket apparatus and assistance from the shore, 423 by lifeboats, 142 by coast guard boats and other craft, 641 by passing ships and 735 by their own boats. The total number of seamen and passengers saved from wrecks of British vessels everywhere, and of foreign vessels on or near the coasts of British territory, during the year 1903-'04, was 6,086, of whom 2,159 were saved on the coasts of the United Kingdom, 1,782 on the coasts of British possessions abroad, 1,343 on the coasts of foreign countries—all from British wrecks, be it remembered—and 802 on the high seas. Of the 3,927 persons saved from British wrecks abroad, 2,562 were saved by their own boats and 959 by passing ships, while only 23 were saved by lifeboats and 149 by rocket apparatus.

"Gentlemen of the jury," erupted the attorney for the plaintiff, addressing the twelve Arkansas peers who were sitting in judgment and on their respective shoulder blades, in a damage suit against a grasping corporation for killing a cow, "if the train had been running as slow as it should have been ran, if the bell had been rung as it ort to have been rang, or the whistle had been blown as it should have been blew, none of which was did, the cow would not have been injured when she was killed!"—Ram's Horn.

BOILED CHAMPAGNE.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The San Francisco fire has resulted in the discovery of a new drink which might be called boiled champagne. The fire cracked 100,000 bottles of sherry. This flood of seething gold flowed into a cellar where reposed 10,000 quarts of champagne. When the smoke cleared away the cellar was pumped dry and the champagne thus boiled in bottles was found—so San Franciscans assert—to be a wine that would tempt an anchorite and make driveling Silenus a youthful Bacchus.

NOT A RULER—A LEADER.

From The Hartford Courant.

The preachers and other persons who are calling Mr. Roosevelt "the ruler of this nation" should break themselves of the habit. It is un-American. Mr. Roosevelt is the President of the United States, a federal republic. For the time being he is the principal public servant of the sovereign people of the United States, intrusted by them with certain strictly defined and limited executive powers to be used in their service. This is a government of laws and not of men. No "rulers" need apply.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 3.—President Roosevelt was busy nearly all the forenoon shaking hands with members of Congress who called to pay their respects before attending the opening of the session. A number of the leaders held conferences with the President regarding legislative affairs to be expedited in the short session, but most of the callers made their visits brief in order to allow others a chance to shake the President's hand, and hurried up to the Capitol, to be there in advance of the falling of the gavels.

The President's visiting list to-day included Senators Depew, Kean, Nelson, Millard, Burrows, Hopkins, Wetmore, Fulton, Gearin, Warner, Dryden, Gamble and Piles; Representatives Grosvenor, Littlefield, Campbell, Jones, Fuller, Kahn, Fitzgerald, Keifer, Cocks and Bennet; Chairman Shonts of the Panama Canal Commission, and Dr. Schmarja Levin, of Vilna, Russia, a member of the Douma recently dissolved by the Czar, who was introduced to the President by Representative Goldfogle, who also presented P. Wiernik and Jacob Saphirstein, of New York, and "Terry" McGovern, the ex-champion prizefighter.

Mrs. Roosevelt has gone to New York for a few days.

A brass inkstand made from French machinery left on the isthmus and a cane of black palmwood, with a carved vegetable ivory head, were presented to President Roosevelt to-day by Chairman Shonts on behalf of the employes of the Isthmian Canal Commission. The wooden base of the inkstand was made from a railroad tie used by the French in the early days of Panama Canal construction.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 3.—The German Ambassador and Baroness von Sternburg entertained at dinner to-night as a complimentary farewell for Mr. Grip, the Swedish Minister, who has been recalled after seventeen years' service, and is preparing to leave Washington.

The Swedish Minister called on the Secretary of State to-day and tendered his farewell, preparatory to returning to Sweden.

The Minister from Norway and Mme. Hauge returned to Washington to-day, after several months' absence in Europe, and will have an apartment at the Willard until their house is ready for occupancy.

The American Minister to Spain and Mrs. Collier will be the guests this week of the Rev. and Mrs. Clement Brown. They arrived here to-day, and their hosts will give a dinner in their honor Wednesday evening.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 3.—Countess Marguerite of Suffolk, formerly Miss Leiter, is at the Dupont Circle home of her mother, Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, who will join her there within a day or so. Mrs. Leiter is making a short visit to Chicago. Lord Curzon has also arrived at the Leiter home.

Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh entertained a dinner party last night for Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth. Her other guests were the Danish Minister, Mr. and Mrs. George Howard, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Wilkins, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee, Miss Mathilde Townsend, Miss Isabel May, Representative Butler Ames, Viscount de Chambrun, Lieutenant McCauley, Captain Fortescue, Mr. Mills, of New York; Edward McLean, Miss Des Portes, Miss Evelyn Walsh and others.

Mrs. John Cropper will leave Washington to-morrow for several days' visit in New York.

General and Mrs. Joseph P. Sanger arrived in Washington to-day, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Boardman.

General and Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards have returned to Washington, and have taken No. 4 Lafayette Square for the season.

General and Mrs. O. H. Ernst are entertaining at their Connecticut avenue home their daughter, Mrs. Grinnell, widow of William M. Grinnell, of New York.

Mrs. Francis Ruggles has returned to Fort Ethan Allen, where Lieutenant Ruggles is stationed, after a short visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Wilkins were hosts at a dinner to-night in honor of Mrs. Ernest Bright, of New Orleans, who is visiting Colonel and Mrs. Bromwell. Mrs. Victor Clement also gave a dinner, her guests being invited to meet Miss Barry.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt will all sail for Europe early in January, to spend the remainder of the winter abroad.

Albert Morris Bagby's first musical morning of the season, and the 149th of the series, was given yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria. The artists were Anton Van Rooy, of the Metropolitan Opera House company; Moriz Rosenthal and Victor Herbert and his orchestra. Among those present were Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. William Watts Sherman and the Misses Mildred and Irene Sherman, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Lady Evelyn Baring, Mrs. George G. Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, Mrs. William T. Bull, Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings, Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. John W. Mackay, Countess Telfener, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. August Heckscher and Miss Antoinette Heckscher, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Miss Ward McAllister, Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, Mrs. William A. Perry, Countess Masseglia, Mrs. José Aymar and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard.

The Junior Cotillion will hold its first meeting of the season this evening at Sherry's. Stowe Phelps will lead the cotillon. A number of dinners will precede the dance, among them being one given at Sherry's by Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman for her debutante sister, Miss Clara Wright Barclay.

Among the receptions of to-day will be one given by Mrs. Seymour Le Grand Cromwell to introduce her two daughters. It will take place at her home, No. 8 East 53d street.

Mrs. John Terry Gardiner gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her house, in East 68th street, for the debut of her daughter, Miss Anne T. Gardiner. In the receiving party were Miss Harriet Alexander, Miss Mildred Carter, Miss Grace Henry, Miss Natalie Chauncey and Miss Boardman.

Mrs. Edmund Coffin gave a small reception yesterday afternoon at her house, in West 57th street, for Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane Coffin, who were married a few months ago.

Captain and Mrs. Philip Lydig entertained a number of friends at dinner last evening.

Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge will occupy her house in East 39th street this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly have been spending a few days at Lakewood, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, sr., will spend most of the winter at Westbrook, their country place at Oakdale, Long Island. They will also keep their town house open for their accommodation when in the city.

Mrs. E. Francis Hyde will give a reception at her house, in West 58th street, next Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Earl Dodge will return to town from Arizona this week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"The Shepherd King."

Mr. Wright Lorimer, acting in the Biblical play of "The Shepherd King,"—with which, for some time, his name has been identified,—appeared last night at the Academy of Music, and pleased a considerable audience. Mr. Lorimer is known here as an industrious, conscientious, careful performer, and the play of "The Shepherd King," which has been sufficiently described in this place, on former occasions, is remembered as a pictorial epitome of the tale of David and Saul, as told in the old Jewish history. On the spacious Academy stage the scenery shows to good advantage. The Witch of Endor scene, which is reminiscent of the "Macbeth" cave scene, has a specially good effect.

LINCOLN SQUARE THEATRE.

There was no performance last night at the Lincoln Square Theatre. Mr. Paul Wilstach's play, called "The Eastman Case," was to have been performed, but, for the present, it is withheld. "Mrs. Temple's Telegram" is announced for to-morrow evening.

THEATRICAL INCIDENTS.

Miss Viola Allen, in her production of Imogen, appeared last night at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn. Mr. J. H. Gilmour and Mr. Jefferson Winter, the performers, respectively, of Iachimo and Posthumus, have been succeeded in the cast by Mr. Howard Gould and Mr. Alexander Calvert.

A change of bill will be effected to-night at the Liberty Theatre, where Miss Eleanor Robson will perform in a play by Mr. Clyde Fitch, entitled "The Girl Who Has Everything."

At the Savoy Theatre to-night a play by Mr. George Broadhurst will be presented, named "The Man of the Hour."

The Rev. Mr. Dixon's ill-judged and inauspicious play of "The Clansman" was again presented here last night, at the Grand Opera House.

Mr. Belasco's play about "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" is the current attraction at the Keith & Proctor theatre in Harlem.

Mr. Maclyn Arbuckle returned to New York last night, appearing at the Yorkville Theatre in "The County Chairman."

Miss Lena Ashwell is acting at the Shubert Theatre in Brooklyn in "The Shulamite" and in "Mrs. Dane's Defence."

NEARLY $5,000 FOR FATHER DUCEY.

Benefit at Academy and Night Performance Proves Success.

The benefit to Father Ducey held at the Academy of Music yesterday netted between $4,000 and $5,000 and gave pleasure to many persons besides. In the afternoon a long list of Broadway players and vaudeville performers contributed acts of plays, songs, dances and speeches, and in the evening Mr. Brady gave the receipts of the performance of "The Shepherd King" to the cause. Father Ducey himself appeared in the afternoon and made a little address of thanks.

OEIRICHS WILL CASE IN COURT.

Agreement on Terms Already Announced Will Probably Go Through.

The announcement that the settlement of the will of Hermann Oelrichs had been accomplished some time ago was found to be incorrect yesterday, when testimony was taken before Surrogate Fitzgerald from the subscribing witnesses to the will as well as other witnesses to prove that the testator had given up his residence in California and intended to live in this state. The case was on the calendar as "contested will," but it is understood the public argument does not necessarily mean a long contest. A settlement on the terms already published is said to be probable and negotiations are being rapidly carried on. After the hearing yesterday the case was indefinitely adjourned to allow for the proposed settlement.

Mr. Oelrichs made no bequest to his wife and left his only son and heir only his personal jewels, guns and other effects. In the announced settlement Mrs. Oelrichs was to receive 100 shares of Southern Pacific Railway bonds, valued at $100,000, and the son was to receive the Cygnus estate in California, valued at $50,000.

Colonel Franklin Bartlett, who drew the will, testified that Mr. Oelrichs had always referred to New York as his residence. Gustav H. Schwab testified as to Mr. Oelrichs having told him he never intended returning to California to make his residence there. Other testimony was given showing that Mr. Oelrichs had fully intended to live in this city.

According to counsel in the case, the proposed settlement will probably be accomplished within a few days. The hearing yesterday will have no bearing on it.

DISCUSS LEGISLATURE.

Senators and Assemblymen Talk Over Patronage with Chairman.

State Chairman Woodruff held his first regular "at home" yesterday at state committee headquarters. His callers were nine or ten Senators and as many Assemblymen. More legislators are coming to-day to talk over the situation.

"It is not true," said the State Chairman yesterday, "that we are organizing the Senate and Assembly in the discussion that was carried on to-day with the gentlemen who called at headquarters. Naturally there was discussion of patronage, but the talk was for mutual enlightenment rather than for the purpose of dividing up patronage."

Mr. Woodruff said that he had an appointment with President Roosevelt on Saturday of this week.

The friends of Ray Smith, assistant clerk of the Assembly, who is a candidate for the clerkship to succeed Colonel Archie E. Baxter, of Elmira, said yesterday that they were going into the caucus and fight for the clerkship for Mr. Smith. Colonel Baxter is expected in town to-day. It was said last night that the Smith men were ready with a compromise proposition, which, if accepted by Colonel Baxter, would give Baxter the clerkship this year without opposition, but which would retire the colonel after this year, leaving the place open for Mr. Smith next year. The friends of Colonel Baxter said that it was doubtful about his accepting any compromise, as he had a sufficient number of votes pledged to elect him.

Among those who were at headquarters yesterday were Senators Horace White, of Syracuse; Jotham P. Allds, of Norwich; Harvey D. Hinman, of Binghamton; William J. Tully, of Corning; Owen Cassidy, of Montour Falls; Carl S. Burr, of Long Island; Alfred R. Page, Martin Saxe and George B. Agnew. Among the other callers were James S. Whipple, Commissioner of Forest, Fish and Game, and Cornelius V. Collins, superintendent of prisons.

Some of the state chairman's callers went to the home of Governor-elect Hughes in West End-ave. and paid their respects to him. Mr. Hughes was at home all day. He is expected at his office to-day, and will receive more callers there. Mr. Hughes is not interfering in the organization of the Legislature. He declined to discuss the report that he was going to Washington to meet the President on Friday.

Senator Raines and Speaker Wadsworth will be in town to-morrow. As announced last week in The Tribune, there is no opposition to Senator Raines as president pro tem. of the Senate. It is generally believed that the Senate chairmanships will be distributed as follows: Finance, Armstrong, of Rochester; Cities, White, of Syracuse; Railroads, Wilcox, of Auburn; Taxation and Retrenchment, Tully, of Corning; Commerce and Navigation, Hill, of Buffalo; Canals, Davis, of Buffalo; Forest, Fish and Game, Allds, of Norwich; Judiciary, either Page, of New York; Hinman, of Binghamton, or Allds, of Norwich. If Senator Page does not land the Judiciary chairmanship he doubtless will head the Insurance Committee.

RED CROSS MEETING TO-DAY.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The second annual meeting of the American National Red Cross will be held in Washington to-morrow. Secretary Taft, the president, will preside. Officers will be elected in the afternoon, and Dr. Edward T. Devine, of San Francisco, will deliver an address on the Red Cross relief work in San Francisco. The delegates will be received at the White House in the afternoon. President Roosevelt to-morrow will name General George W. Davis chairman of the central committee, to succeed Brigadier General Robert M. O'Reilly.

MR. MEYER GIVES DINNER.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 3.—George von L. Meyer, the American Ambassador, gave a dinner here to-night in honor of A. P. Iswolsky, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Prince von Fuerstenberg, the Austro-Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires, and other diplomats were present.

DR. BURGESS LECTURES IN COLOGNE.

Cologne, Germany, Dec. 3.—John W. Burgess, first Roosevelt professor of American history and institutions at the University of Berlin and dean of Columbia College, lectured here this evening before the Association of Political Science, on the nature of civil liberty, showing the immunities of citizens under a constitution.