Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—The Music Master.
AEOLIAN HALL—3—Pianola Recital.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—2:15—8:30—Genesee of the Hills.
BELASCO—8:15—The Rose of the Rancho.
BERKELEY LYCEUM—8:30—The Reckoning.
BIJOU—2—8:20—All-of-a-Sudden Peggy.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Parisian Model.
CASINO—8—The White Hen.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:30—The Tattooed Man.
DALY'S—2:15—8:15—The Belle of Mayfair.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—2—8—Captain Jinks.
GARDEN—8:15—The Little Michus.
GARRICK—2:15—8:30—Caught in the Rain.
HACKETT—8:30—The Chorus Lady.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Road to Yesterday.
HIPPODROME—2—8—Neptune's Daughter and Pioneer Days.
HUDSON—2:15—8:15—The Hypocrites.
IRVING PLACE—8:20—Der Blinde Passagier.
KNICKERBOCKER—2:15—8:15—The Red Mill.
LIBERTY—8:15—Salomy Jane.
LINCOLN SQUARE—2—8:15—The Two Orphans.
LYCEUM—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
LYRIC—8—The Sunken Bell.
MADISON SQUARE—2:15—8:15—The Three of Us.
MAJESTIC—2—8:10—The Rose of the Alhambra.
MANHATTAN—2—8:15—The Girl and the Governor.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Dinorah.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—10 a. m. to 11 p. m.—National Motor Boat Show.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Faust.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2:15—8:15—Brewster's Millions.
NEW YORK—2—8:15—George Washington, Jr.
PRINCESS—8:20—The Great Divide.
SAVOY—8:15—The Man of the Hour.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH—8:15—Choral and Organ Recital.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Ice Skating—Three sessions.
TEMPLE HARMONIC HALL—2—8—Electric Music.
WALLACK'S—8:15—The Rich Mr. Hoggenheimer.
WEBER'S—8:15—Dream City and The Magic Knight.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1907.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: Mr. Smoot defined his attitude in regard to the Mormon Church and the consideration of the Agricultural Appropriation bill was continued. ==== House: After an acrimonious dispute between Mr. Mason, of Georgia, and Mr. Fitzgerald, of New York, the former's points of order against increased pay for city letter carriers and other postoffice employes were sustained.

FOREIGN.—A dispatch from Managua, Nicaragua, said that Honduran troops had attacked the Nicaraguan forces on the frontier, and had been defeated after an action lasting many hours. ==== The Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of 391, sustained the liberal policy advocated by M. Briand, the Minister of Education, toward Catholics. ==== Returns from the final elections to the Russian parliament indicated a large radical majority in the lower house; the Nationalists were successful in Poland against the Socialists and Jews. ==== The German Emperor opened the Reichstag; his speech referred to the recent elections and supplementary credits for the African colonies.

DOMESTIC.—The President gave a hearing to several of the partners of Mr. Oliver in his bid on the Panama Canal contract. ==== Senator Bailey appeared before the investigating committee at Austin, Tex., and, taking the stand in his own behalf, replied to the charges preferred against him by Representative Cocke. ==== Otto Kelsey, Superintendent of Insurance, sent a supplementary statement to Governor Hughes in regard to his management of the department of which he is the head; the Governor is expected to ask the Senate for his removal to-day. ==== The Assembly Cities Committee agreed upon the Bingham police bill, and its passage is expected. ==== In a hearing on the Bridge Loop bill, introduced by Assemblyman Dowling, there were charges that the measure was discredited, but it was advanced. ==== J. G. Schmidlapp, a well known Cincinnati banker, established a trust of $250,000 for the benefit of young women as a memorial to his daughter, killed in an automobile accident in France last summer. ==== The State Legislature of Missouri adopted a resolution fixing the proper pronunciation of "Missouri."

CITY.—Stocks were lower at the close. ==== Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw finished her direct testimony, and District Attorney Jerome began cross-examining her. ==== It was determined that a spreading rail caused the New York Central wreck last Saturday night. ==== The Great Northern Railway Company was indicted for granting rebates to the Sugar Trust. ==== The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announced that it had sold to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. $60,000,000 three-year 5 per cent notes. ==== W. H. Mallock, the English economic writer, completed his course of lectures on socialism at Columbia University. ==== The Tribune's report of the result of the Mutual vote was practically confirmed. ==== The New England Policyholders' Association expressed approval of the Equitable's reform work

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and colder. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 42 degrees; lowest, 23.

THE FIGHT FOR DECENCY.

Several movements simultaneously made in the fight for health and decency give promise that our urban and suburban watercourses may not altogether be turned into sewers and cesspools. Among these are the introduction of a bill at Albany for the repeal of the vicious Bronx sewer scheme and of another for the creation of a parkway along the Bronx River from Kensico to Bronx Park, the filing of a protest with the Secretary of War against the Bronx sewer scheme and also against the Passaic sewer, and the recommendation of the State Commissioner of Health that he should be invested with authority to compel the exclusion of sewage from streams.

The evil features of the Bronx sewer scheme have already been exposed in these columns and need not be repeated in detail. If executed, it would destroy the most beautiful and important fresh water stream in the metropolitan district, it would irretrievably mar Bronx Park and the Zoological Park and Botanical Gardens, upon which so much money has been expended and which are so great a source of delight to multitudes; it would increase the present contamination of the Hudson River and extend it to regions now comparatively clean, and it would create the exceedingly mischievous precedent of conveying the sewage of one watershed to another and quite different watershed. Neither is it necessary to rehearse again the great advantages and desirability of the proposed Bronx Parkway, which we have already described and advocated. As for the protest on commercial grounds against further pouring of crude sewage into the harbor waters of New York, there can be no doubt that it is well founded. It is known that much of the shoaling of channels in our harbor waters has been due to the depositing of solid matter from the sewers and streets. Doubtless this city is itself the chief sinner in that way. But because harm is being done is no reason why more harm should be permitted.

The Health Commissioner's request for power to compel communities to cease befouling streams with sewage is reasonable and practical. Elsewhere such power is exercised with salutary results. If a health officer can stop the adulteration of food or drink in order to protect the public health, he should also have power to stop pollution of streams whenever that process menaces health. It may be regretted that the Commissioner did not exercise his discretion for the vetoing of the Bronx sewer scheme. To have done so would have been consistent with his desire to redeem and preserve streams from pollution. But we may trust that if he were to be invested with the power he seeks he would use it for the abatement of some nuisances which are now not only an offence to the senses but also a menace to the public health.

PEACE IN FRANCE.

The result of yesterday's work in France, including a Cabinet meeting at which M. Briand's policy was unanimously approved and a debate and vote in the Chamber of Deputies in which the ministry was overwhelmingly victorious, must be regarded with sincere satisfaction by those to whom the welfare of the French Republic is a matter of benevolent concern. Disagreement in the Cabinet or an adverse vote in the Chamber would have meant a ministerial crisis, and that at this time would probably not be profitable. Defeat of M. Briand's proposal would have meant not only continuation but also much exacerbation of the war between State and Church, and that would have been deplorable. As it is, we may probably regard that war as ended in an honorable and equitable manner. The tactical victory rests with the civil government, as it should, in the establishment of its authority over religious corporations in secular affairs; but the Church secures—or will secure, if it accepts M. Briand's offer, as we assume it will—a status in which it will be able to continue its legitimate work without interruption or hindrance.

The brief debate of yesterday was peculiarly enlightening as to the attitude of representative French statesmen toward the Roman Catholic Church. Some of the Socialists were, of course, outspoken in their hostility to that body—a hostility which they manifest on principle toward all forms of religion. To them separation of State and Church meant the destruction of the Church, and freedom meant tyranny over all who differed from them. Even some who called themselves Radical Republicans insisted that there must be no conciliation between the Republic and the Vatican. Not so M. Briand. To his mind it was necessary to respect the consciences and liberties of Catholics just as much as of atheists, and in keeping the churches open it was necessary to keep them open for Catholic priests and bishops and congregations. He stood for liberty for all, for Catholic as well as for non-Catholic. It needs only to be added, to indicate the temper of the French ministry and legislature, that the intemperance of the Socialists and Radicals was approved by only 88 votes, while the wise and temperate policy of M. Briand and his colleagues was supported by 389. A vote for religious liberty of nearly four and a half to one is eminently satisfactory and should be conclusive.

What Radicals like M. Meunier and Socialists like M. Allard seem to forget, but what M. Briand remembers, is that the Roman Catholic faith is the religion of the vast majority of the people of France. If there are to be in that country the "Liberté" and "Egalité" which form two of the three watchwords of the Republic, Roman Catholics must be as free to meet and worship in their churches as Free Masons are to assemble in their lodges, and in so doing they must have equal civil rights under the law. It has appeared to us from the beginning of the controversy that upon such a ground an equitable *modus vivendi* between State and Church should be established. The proceedings and achievements of yesterday strongly indicate that such will be the case. M. Briand declared that while he was fighting for separation of State and Church he was also resolutely contending against religious persecution, and that the government proposed to fight the issue out on that line to the end. The end can surely not be far off. It should no longer be a conflict between the Republic and the Church, but between the friends of ordered freedom and the apostles of intolerance under the guise of liberty; and after yesterday's vote that conflict should be too one-sided to last long.

MORE UNWRITTEN HISTORY.

"The Washington Star" suggests that we "tripped" a little in our history when we commented recently on the fairly successful effort of the Cleveland administration to shift responsibility for the "perfidy" of the Wilson-Gorman Tariff bill from its own shoulders to those of Senator Arthur P. Gorman. In eulogies on Mr. Gorman delivered two weeks ago in the Senate both Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Tillman reopened the controversy which raged so violently in 1894 and 1895, and both declared emphatically that Mr. Gorman was unjustly assailed in the celebrated Catchings letter as the author of legislation which the administration had approved and even demanded, but which it found convenient afterward to disavow with no little show of moral indignation. We referred to Mr. Blackburn as an especially competent witness, because he had been for many years Mr. Gorman's lieutenant in party management in the Senate, and was also, at the time the Wilson-Gorman Tariff bill was considered, a political and personal friend of Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury. His testimony, which we considered important enough to quote, was as follows:

> The records of this Congress show . . . that there was never a modification made in that measure, there was never a step taken in its revision or its remodelling, there was never an alteration proposed or carried into effect by the conference of this side of the chamber upon that tax bill which was not unhesitatingly approved and indorsed, pleaded for and demanded by those higher in authority than Mr. Gorman and myself who afterward saw fit to denounce it and brand it with the brand of perfidy.

"The Star" is disposed to dispute our estimate of Mr. Blackburn's authority and credibility as a witness. It says the Kentucky Senator was "not Mr. Gorman's lieutenant in that fight" and was not in 1894 in the political sense a close or trusted friend of Secretary Carlisle. It also declares that Mr. Blackburn "did not figure conspicuously in the matter" and that "had he, "not Mr. Gorman, been in charge of the Wilson "bill in the Senate a different situation would "have developed." This argument is purely fanciful. Technically Mr. Blackburn was never "in charge" of the Wilson bill. Neither was Mr. Gorman. The bill was nominally in charge of the Democratic members of the Finance Committee, Mr. Voorhees, Mr. McPherson, Mr. Harris, Mr. Vest, Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, and Mr. Mills. But because of the narrow Democratic majority in the Senate and the violent opposition of ten or a dozen Democratic Senators to various features of the Wilson draft control of the measure had to be given to the Democratic caucus, of which Mr. Gorman was the chairman, and in which Mr. Blackburn was, perhaps, the next most active factor. The four hundred-odd amendments made to the House bill had to have the approval of the caucus managers, and Mr. Blackburn plainly counted himself as one of those managers when he asserted that those four hundred-odd changes were "indorsed, pleaded for and demanded by those "higher in authority than Mr. Gorman and my-"self."

The suggestion that if Mr. Blackburn had really had a chance to lead, he being an ardent anti-protectionist, "a different situation would have developed" flies in the face of facts. Mr. Vest and Mr. Mills were as fiery free traders as could be found in the Democratic party. They both fought desperately for non-protective schedules, but both had to yield to the pressure for compromise which the administration applied.

As to the political relations existing between Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Carlisle, "The Star" is right in saying that they were severed by differences on the silver coinage issue. But the break really came in 1895, when the Democratic party in Kentucky split on that issue and a free silver Democrat, nominated on a sound money platform, was defeated for the governorship. In 1893 Mr. Carlisle, as a convert to monometallism, supported legislation repealing the silver purchasing clauses of the Sherman act of 1890. But he had shown a willingness to accept a compromise bill prepared by Mr. Gorman, Mr. Blackburn and other Senate leaders, but repudiated by President Cleveland, so that he had at that time not actually broken with his former associates in the Senate. Mr. Carlisle's views and wishes in 1894 were thoroughly well known to Mr. Gorman and Mr. Blackburn, and he was on record as predicting that unless the Wilson bill were remodelled and a duty laid on sugar the Treasury would never be able to meet its ordinary expenditures. Yet for acting on this suggestion Mr. Gorman and his colleagues were subsequently pilloried as having frustrated the "counsels of the brave in their hour of might" and having stained the record of the Democratic party with "perfidy and dishonor."

THE LABOR BILL.

The labor bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Prentice is an excellent measure in many respects, and, as we understand, is intended to make the present law regarding the labor of women and minors more readily enforceable. But unfortunately it seems to open the way to abuses. The present law permits girls to work in factories an average of ten hours a working day. If there are six working days in a week the total hours of the week may not exceed sixty hours; if five days, fifty hours, etc., and on no working day may the hours exceed fourteen. The new bill is drawn apparently to limit the possible working hours to twelve a day, with a total of fifty-eight in a week, but it allows those fifty-eight hours to be comprised in five days instead of, as at present, limiting the work of five days to fifty hours.

Furthermore, during a period of six weeks, in industries producing "perishable goods," nowhere defined, the women and girls might be made to work twelve hours a day, with a total of sixty-six in the week, Saturday being a half-holiday. Again, the bill is so loosely drawn that apparently all restrictions as to the labor hours of boys between sixteen and eighteen years of age are removed except a total of sixty hours in a week. An employer might elect, if it suited his advantage, to compel the boys to work those sixty hours at a stretch and let them lie off the rest of the week.

Such defects as these will be pointed out at the hearing at Albany to-day, and should result in the amendment of the language of the bill. The provision for the keeping of a time book in establishments where female and minor labor is employed is desirable and would doubtless aid the Commissioner of Labor in enforcing the law. No backward step should be taken by the state, however, by which the hours of labor of women or children in factories might be lengthened, either as regards the total number of hours a week or the total hours for any fraction of a week. New York is still below the standard set by Massachusetts in regard to the regulation of the labor of women and children.

BRIDGET.

An evil report has gone abroad that the National Woman's Suffrage Association favors the plan of expunging the word "servant," meaning domestic servant, from the dictionaries. Slanderers say the members believe that girls won't work in the kitchen and upstairs because "servant" connotes vassalage.

Of course, we do not credit the story about the expunging. Poetry cannot deodorize dishwater, nor new names the drudgery of housework. And yet the women now in session in Chicago are dealing with a social problem painfully real and urgent. If they do grasp at the dictionary, as a drowning man at a straw, nobody can blame them. It is time for all conventions, whether of "suffragettes," dog fanciers or Seventh Day Adventists, to focus their efforts upon Bridget and those who will not be Bridgets. The problem is so vital that any political party might sweep the polls by dovetailing into its platform some workable scheme for supplying every housewife with at least one young girl, experienced and good looking, used to children, not afraid to work and not particular as to wages. But only the socialists could promise such a revolutionary reform, and they say this one is against their principles. Politicians of other creeds, unlike most socialists, have sought to coax some Bridget into their kitchens or to keep her out of their drawing rooms; they know that the game is the original and eternal pigs-in-clover, and that trust smashing is a simpler, more satisfactory recreation.

Might we not suggest that the women who only yesterday wanted to organize a woman's suffrage political party demonstrate their ability to deal with great problems by first using their organization to bring happiness to un-Bridgeted homes? We don't know how the job is to be done; if we did we should ere this have made a fortune out of the secret. But we do promise the women that innumerable men will be their obedient servants forever if they succeed. And we surmise that success will rob every married suffragist of her desire to vote; for it is better to have a housekeeper for her lord than to dwell in the tents of politics.

PASTEURIZED MILK.

A proposition is pending before the New York Board of Aldermen that all milk sold in this city shall first be pasteurized, excepting that for the purity of which the Health Board can vouch and which is marketed in officially sealed bottles, and a bill to the same general effect has been introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Reece. The quantity for the excellence of which the milk commission of the New York Medical Society is able to certify does not now exceed ten thousand quarts daily, whereas the total consumption in the metropolis is said to be one million six hundred thousand quarts. Apparently, then, the new regulation, if adopted, would apply to more than 99 per cent of the present supply.

The proposal, which has been favorably received by some local physicians, derives its main support from the conviction that inspection of cattle and of dairy methods can never adequately protect the consumer. Just now Dr. Darlington is seeking to have the number of his inspectors increased from fifteen to one hundred, but even if his request should be granted the number of farms to be visited is so great that weeks, if not months, would be required to make the examination complete. The argument for pasteurization is based on the fact that such baleful bacteria as find their way into milk, from the cows themselves, the milkers or other sources, can be destroyed by a judicious use of heat. That contamination does occur is frequently affirmed by authorities of high repute—the British Royal Tuberculosis Commission, for instance. Still another recommendation of the plan proposed could probably be found in the lessened temptation of retailers to employ preservatives, for pasteurized milk does not sour so quickly as milk which has not been so treated.

The plan has, however, encountered a good deal of effective criticism. Both "The New York Medical Record" and "The New York Medical Journal," while conceding that inspection alone will not insure absolute protection to the consumer, show that there is danger of exaggerating the merits of pasteurization. Under no circumstances will the operation eliminate filth. Though it destroys microbes, it does not necessarily get rid of the poisons which they may already have imparted to the milk. Doubts are expressed concerning the nutritive qualities of milk after being pasteurized, and its palatability is certainly impaired. Whatever may be gained by the process, it is evident that something is simultaneously sacrificed. Furthermore, there is a chance that a resort to pasteurization on a large scale may lead to a neglect of other wise precautions, like the killing of diseased cattle. Both of the periodicals here referred to seem to think that pasteurization may be a useful supplement to inspection on the farms, but that it ought not to be trusted as a substitute.

Dr. Darlington, the present Health Commissioner of New York, is apparently less in sympathy with the proposition than the medical press. So far as we are aware, he has not committed himself on the question of the efficacy of pasteurization, but he evidently does not regard the establishment and operation of the necessary plants for pasteurization as municipal functions.

Still another objection which may be offered to Alderman Freeman's resolution is that it would deprive the public of the present liberty of choice in regard to an important article of diet. A good many intelligent persons are already averse to using pasteurized milk, and experience might increase the number. Those who prefer raw milk can now obtain it for six or eight cents a quart, whereas the pending measure would compel them to take what they did not want or to pay a price practically prohibitive to the vast majority of consumers. "Certified" milk to-day sells for at least 12 cents a quart, and there is no assurance that an article having equally good credentials can be provided more cheaply. If the Board of Health should decide that a regulation of this kind was imperatively demanded the public would doubtless submit with resignation, if not with confidence. The adoption of the rule by the Board of Aldermen without the approval of the Board of Health would be a different matter.

Until Professor Moore recovers from his recent accident any little eccentricities of the weather should be overlooked.

A sensible change in postal rules, and one which ought to bring a profit to the government, is that allowing any sender of a special delivery letter to use ordinary stamps in paying the ten-cent special charge. This is a branch of the service for use in emergencies, and it is usually a distinct handicap to have to hunt up a branch postoffice in order to get a special delivery stamp. A genuine public convenience would, we think, be greatly extended by the proposed change.

Says ex-Governor Pennypacker, in a recent review of his four years at Harrisburg:

> No impartial and observing person can help but admire the composed self-restraint manifested by the politicians of Philadelphia during the adverse circumstances of the last two years.

The point of view is undeniably original. But we thought that politicians kept their ears close to the ground and knew generally when to take to cover. Does the Governor want to make the politicians of Philadelphia wonder at their own modesty and moderation?

The latest experiment in hybridizing, which has resulted in producing a cross between the ocean liner and the apartment house, puts the plant juggling of Luther Burbank to shame. Without inquiring whether the hybrid proves or disproves the theory of natural selection, we should like to express a fear of its results. May it not come to pass that the ten story, cold radiator, dead janitor characteristics of the apartment house will crop out in the new species? The thought of a tenth floor flat in a mid-Atlantic gale makes us doubt the wisdom of man's reckless tampering with nature. Let bad enough alone.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In an article published in the "Neue Freie Presse" Dr. Ferdinand Scherber gives an interesting history of the waltz. The dance in its present form was introduced, he says, about a hundred and twenty years ago, but similar dances, based on the same principle ("walzen" or "to turn") were popular many years before that time. On November 17, 1786, a new opera by Vinzenz Martius, entitled "Una Cosa Rara," was performed in Vienna. In the closing scene of this opera a dance, which was called "Langaus," was introduced, and "this became the waltz which soon invaded not only the public places, but the palaces, and became fashionable." In speaking of the early waltz compositions the writer says: "The popularity of the waltz at that time may be judged by the fact that it penetrated the walls of the monasteries, intoxicated the ear of a Franciscan monk and inspired him to compose a quick time waltz which was published in 1790."

The watercarts of Lowell are decorated with patent medicine advertisements. An innocent Irishman from the rural districts looked at one the other day and remarked, "Faith, it's no wondher Lowell is healthy, whin they wather the streets with sarsaparilla!"—Christian Register.

At the first performance in Berlin of Gerhart Hauptmann's "Jungfrau von Bischofsberg" the author was repeatedly called before the curtain, and the incident caused inquiry as to when and where the practice of honoring an author in that way originated. The "Berliner Tageblatt" gives this answer: "The first call took place on the evening of February 26, 1743. On that memorable evening Voltaire's 'Mérope' was performed for the first time in Paris. The author was known to the Paris public, but nothing that they had seen of his had pleased them so much as 'Mérope,' and the enthusiasm found expression in noisy demands to see the author. In a letter Voltaire says this of the incident: 'They dragged me out and led me by force to the box occupied by the Duchesse de Villars and her daughter-in-law. The whole theatre seemed to have gone mad—all shouted to the duchesse to kiss me. The noise became so great that the lady finally obeyed. So, I was like Alain Chartier, publicly kissed, but he was asleep, while I was wide awake.' Now authors answer similar calls by appearing before the curtain. They gain in so far that they can be seen better by their audience, but they must dispense with the duchess's kiss—at least, in public."

Briggs (indignantly)—I understand you said I never opened my mouth without putting my foot in it.

Diggs (apologetically)—Yes, I believe I did say that; but——

Briggs—But what, sir?

Diggs—But I acknowledge my mistake. When I made that remark I had overlooked the size of your feet.—Tit-Bits.

After Senator Briggs of New Jersey takes his seat West Point will have two graduates in the Senate, Mr. Du Pont, of Delaware, being also an alumnus of the Military Academy. The Delaware Senator has the added distinction of being a medal of honor man, winning his decoration by "most distinguished gallantry and voluntary exposure to the enemy's fire at a critical moment" during the battle of Cedar Creek, says "The Boston Transcript." He was then a captain of artillery in the regular army. As such in a crisis of one of Sheridan's battles he made the acquaintance of another captain, one who was destined to write his name broadly on the world's history. This was Captain William McKinley, then an officer on General Crook's staff. Captain McKinley piloted Du Pont's battery to the new position where it would do the most good. As the two officers rode together a friendship was formed that was to last all their future lives. Captain Du Pont observed that Captain McKinley was cool enough to give him an account of the progress of the battle and to indicate where "the most beautiful fighting" was going on. General Sheridan on the completion of his famous "ride" reported that Captain McKinley was "one of the few officers that had kept their heads."

"How do you get on with your titled son-in-law?" "Pretty well," answered Mr. Cumrox, "only it's kind of embarrassing to have to address a man as 'your grace' when you are calling him down for spending too much money."—Washington Star.

The official roster of the French army contains the following German names: Schill, Körner, Steinmetz, Schiller, Mendelssohn, Heine and Geibel.

"Miriam," said her mother, "have you ever given young Mr. Stapleford any reason to believe you cared for him enough to marry him?"

"He seems to think so," answered the daughter, "because I told him the other evening that he was sending me too many costly flowers and ought to begin to save his money."—Chicago Tribune.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 19.—The President to-day told Senators Allison and Dolliver, of Iowa, that he would send a special message to Congress advising that the long standing controversy of the Tama Indians be thrashed out in the Court of Claims. The Tama Indian litigation is one of the most celebrated and venerable in the Northwest, and involves a large sum of money that is claimed by certain scattered remnants of the tribe, which left Iowa many years ago to settle in Nebraska.

Representative Cocks, of New York, was informed by the President to-day that the New York Nautical School might have either the Vicksburg or the Yorktown to replace the old schoolship St. Mary's. The managers of the school, assisted by the entire Congress delegation from New York, recently made a request that the old ship Hartford be commissioned for use by the school.

President Roosevelt this afternoon, with Secretary Taft, Chairman Shonts and Counsel Rogers, of the Isthmian Canal Commission, gave a hearing to a number of the contractors associated with W. J. Oliver.

Callers at the White House to-day included Senators Gamble, Warren, Smith, Long and Gallinger; Speaker Cannon, Representatives Watson, Olcott and Hinshaw, and Dr. P. M. Rixey, surgeon general of the navy.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 19.—Secretary and Mrs. Straus entertained to-night at their first dinner in honor of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the last Cabinet dinner of this season. To meet the President and Mrs. Roosevelt were Justice and Mrs. Brewer, Judge Gray, of Delaware, and Mrs. Gray, Dr. van Dyke, Mrs. Charles Hallam Keep, Mrs. Schaffer and Mrs. Hochstadter, of New York, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Straus; Secretary and Mrs. William Loeb, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Garfield, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schiff and George Foster Peabody, of New York, and Lawrence O. Murray, of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Secretary Shaw's retirement from the Cabinet on March 1 is the occasion for a number of entertainments for him and his family. Mrs. Shaw and the Misses Shaw will not, however, leave Washington immediately after the close of Congress, but will remain at the capital for the spring season.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft, who have been the guests of Secretary and Mrs. Taft, have returned to their home.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 19.—The Boston Symphony Orchestra filled the New National this afternoon with one of the most brilliant audiences of the season, the lull in social entertainments leaving the afternoon almost entirely for the music. Mrs. Roosevelt, who was present, wore an attractive costume of London smoke, with red and pink roses about the brim of her gray hat. With her were Mr. and Mrs. Longworth, the latter wearing a brown chiffon velvet costume, with pink and brown plumes upon her hat of sable and velvet. The German Ambassador and Baroness von Sternburg, Mme. Hebbinghaus, Mme. Korner, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cowles, Mrs. Lodge, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Richard H. Townsend, Miss Townsend and Miss Cannon were others occupying prominent seats.

Mrs. Richard H. Townsend and Miss Townsend will sail for Europe on March 21, and in Paris will join Mrs. Townsend's sister-in-law, Miss Townsend, for an automobile tour through Southern France.

Secretary and Mrs. Root were entertained at dinner to-night by Senator Kean and his mother, Mrs. Kean, and a number of guests were invited to meet them.

Mr. and Mrs. William Phelps Eno, who are entertaining Mrs. Wood and Miss Allen, of New York, will give a reception Saturday.

Miss India Bell Fleming, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Robert I. Fleming, who will be married to Mr. Corea, the Minister from Nicaragua, February 27, has selected as her bridesmaids Miss Erma Shaw, Miss Kearney, Miss Gertrude Frye and Miss Eleanor Granger.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Richard Hooker entertained Miss Laura Forbs Denby and Dr. William Mackall Wheeler, U. S. N., and members of their wedding party at dinner to-night. The marriage of Miss Denby and Dr. Wheeler will take place at St. Mark's Episcopal Church Thursday evening, and Miss Elizabeth Bolling, of Annapolis, Md., will be maid of honor and Pay Inspector Samuel McGowan, U. S. N., will be best man.

There were a number of large dinner parties given to-night, among the hosts being Mrs. Nicholas Fish and Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Riggs.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Miss Winifred and Miss Edith Holt gave a nautical party last night at their house, in East 78th street, in honor of Miss Anna Pellew, one of the debutantes of the season. The house was fitted out to represent the interior of a ship, and the guests boarded it in fancy costumes of a distinctly maritime character, such as bluefish, striped bass, Neptunes, seals and sailors of all ranks. Miss Winifred Holt represented a goldfish and Miss Edith Holt an animated coral reef. About the house were scattered anchors, ropes, life preservers, buoys, yachting pennants and signals. The drawing room was draped to represent the North Pole, with snow banks on which appeared toy reindeer. Dark blue and bottle green gauze draped about the room gave the appearance in places of the open sea. The dining room represented an aquarium, with papier maché fish swimming from wires suspended from the ceiling. The floor above was used as the upper deck, with steamer chairs, life preservers, ropes and tackle lying about. Prizes were given for those who looked and acted most like fish. The awards included lobsters made of papier maché and fish of all kinds. Supper, served on the "upper deck," consisted of bouillon, hardtack, gingersnaps and lemonade. The guests included most of the debutantes of the season, among them being Miss Lorraine Roosevelt, Miss Harriet Alexander, Miss Eleanor Whitridge, Miss Electra Havemeyer, Miss Anne Terry Gardiner, Miss Mildred Townsend and Miss Ruth Fowler, and Malcolm and John Sloane, jr., Eckford de Kay, Charles Butler and Townsend Howes.

Miss Daisy Nicholas, daughter of Mrs. Harry L. Nicholas, was married yesterday afternoon to Grosvenor Nicholas, son of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Nicholas, at the home of her uncle, Harry D. Hollins, sr., in West 56th street, instead of at her mother's place, in Babylon, Long Island. The bride, who wore a princess gown of white satin trimmed with white lace, and wearing a point lace veil, was given away by her brother, Harry I. Nicholas, whose marriage to Miss Dorothy Snow takes place at Tuxedo on March 2. Miss Alice and Miss Rita Nicholas, sisters of the bride, were the only attendants. They wore frocks of blue and white silk and lace. Ridgely Nicholas was his brother's best man. There were no ushers. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Sharp, of Christ Church, Babylon. It was followed by a reception. Among those invited were Mrs. Harry I. Nicholas, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Nicholas, jr., Miss Elizabeth T. and Virginia T. Nicholas, George S. Nicholas, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Hollins, jr., John K. Hollins, Miss Marian Hollins, Gerald V. Hollins, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Miss Electra Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hollister, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Snow, Miss Dorothy Snow, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Schuyler Parsons, Miss Evelyn Parsons and Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson.

Mrs. John Henry Hammond gave the use of her house, in East 91st street, yesterday afternoon for an entertainment in behalf of the Three Arts Club, which has been organized for the purpose of providing a home in New York for young women engaged in the study of music, painting and the drama. Mrs. Hammond is the president of the organization and the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires is the chaplain. The Symphony Club, composed of members of the fashionable set, gave its services yesterday, and other numbers on the programme included recitations by Miss Belle Gurnee and by Mrs. Waldo Richards and songs by some of the members of the Three Arts Club girls. Dr. Stires explained the aims and objects of the club. About $5,000 has already been contributed toward the building fund, and it is hoped this may be increased to $35,000 to permit the management to purchase the apartment house they have in view and to obtain a mortgage for the balance that would still be due on it. Some of the women interested in the club send clothes, which are used by the students, who, in cases where they can afford it, pay a small sum for the garments, this money going into the general fund to assist the less fortunate.

A special performance of "Hedda Gabler," with Mme Nazimova in the title rôle, will be given this afternoon at the Herald Square Theatre for the benefit of the orthopædic ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital. Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell arranged the benefit, and among the patronesses are Mrs. Charles H. Coster, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. William C. Gulliver and many others.

LEVEE AT ST. JAMES'S.

Americans Presented—King Edward Receives Mr. Meyer.

London, Feb. 19.—King Edward to-day held the second levee of the season at St. James's Palace. It was not so well attended as last week's ceremony. Ambassador Reid, who is suffering from a slight cold, was not present, and consequently Secretary Carter presented the Americans, namely, George Von L. Meyer, former Ambassador to Russia; C. W. Kohlsaat, Special Commissioner of the Jamestown Exposition, and Colonel Millard Hunsiker. Mr. Meyer, who purposely delayed his departure in order to be presented, subsequently was received in private audience by the King, with whom he had half an hour's conversation. The King was particularly interested in the former Ambassador's experiences in Russia. His majesty referred to the good relations existing between the United States and Great Britain, the coming Peace Conference at The Hague and the appointment of James Bryce as British Ambassador to the United States. He asked Mr. Meyer to convey his greetings to President Roosevelt.

Mr. Meyer saw also Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, to whom he was introduced by Sir Charles Hardinge, Permanent Secretary to the Foreign Office, and formerly British Ambassador to Russia while Mr. Meyer was in St. Petersburg. Mr. Meyer discussed with Sir Edward the matters to come up at The Hague conference.

As it is necessary for Mr. Meyer, who is to succeed Mr. Cortelyou as Postmaster General, to reach Washington early in March, he has had to decline an invitation by Lord Revelstoke to meet King Edward at dinner on February 24. Mr. Meyer will sail on the Teutonic to-morrow.

BENEFIT FOR FRANK C. BANGS.

Independent Managers Realize $4,000 from Performance for Veteran Actor.

The independent managers gave a benefit for Frank C. Bangs, one of the veterans of the American stage, yesterday afternoon, at the Casino. They gave Mr. Bangs $4,000 after it was over. Mr. Bangs himself was not only present, but he took part in the programme, delivering Mark Antony's oration from "Julius Cæsar" and winning applause from the crowded aud