Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—The Music Master.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:30—Genesee of the Hills.
BELASCO—8:15—The Rose of the Rancho.
BERKELEY LYCEUM—8:30—The Reckoning.
BIJOU—8:20—All-of-a-Sudden Peggy.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Parisian Model.
CARNEGIE HALL—2—Lecture—8:15—Concert.
CASINO—8—The White Hen.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:15—The Tattooed Man.
DALY'S—8:15—The Belle of Mayfair.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8—Captain Jinks.
GARDEN—8:15—The Little Michus.
GARRICK—8:30—Caught in the Rain.
HACKETT—2:20—8:30—The Chorus Lady.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—2—A Doll's House—8:15—The Road to Yesterday.
HIPPODROME—2—8—Neptune's Daughter and Pioneer Days.
HUDSON—3—Lecture—8:15—The Hypocrites.
IRVING PLACE—8:20—Der Blinde Passagier.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Red Mill.
LIBERTY—8:15—Salomy Jane.
LINCOLN SQUARE—8:15—The Two Orphans.
LYCEUM—2:15—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
LYRIC—8—Twelfth Night.
MADISON SQUARE—8:15—The Three of Us.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—10 a. m. to 11 p. m.—National Motor Boat Show.
MAJESTIC—8:10—The Rose of the Alhambra.
MANHATTAN—8:15—The Girl and the Governor.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—11—Lecture.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—Brewster's Millions.
NEW YORK—8:15—George Washington, Jr.
PRINCESS—2—8:20—The Great Divide.
SAVOY—2:15—8:15—The Man of the Hour.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Ice Skating—Three sessions.
TELHARMONIC 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.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1907.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: The title of Reed Smoot, of Utah, to his seat was confirmed by a vote of 42 to 28; the Naval and River and Harbor bills were passed at a night session. ═══ House: The Postoffice Appropriation bill was passed, provisions increasing the pay of clerks and carriers which had been stricken out on points of order being restored.

FOREIGN.—Honduras dispatches tell of a victory over Nicaragua in the recent action on the frontier. ═══ The radicals continued to gain at the polls in Russia, and the indications are that they will have a majority in parliament. ═══ The anti-Jewish disturbances in Odessa are increasing and consuls have sent messages to their embassies asking protection for foreigners. ═══ Famine conditions in Russia are being slowly relieved by the government and the Red Cross, though the suffering is still great. ═══ Results from the Transvaal elections indicate that the Boers will have a majority in the next Parliament. ═══ Twelve "suffragettes" were released from prison at London; Sir Charles Dilke's bill provides that women may vote at both Parliamentary and local elections. ═══ The Vatican authorities say that their policy has not been changed by the action of the Chamber of Deputies in sustaining M. Briand. ═══ Count Stolberg-Wernigerode was elected President of the Reichstag. ═══ Ferreira, the leader of the raid in Cape Colony last November, and four of his followers were sentenced to death at Kimberley.

DOMESTIC.—Governor Hughes sent a message to the State Senate asking for the removal of Otto Kelsey as State Superintendent of Insurance. ═══ Governor Hughes at Albany said that he did not think it necessary to send a supplemental message to the Legislature covering transit questions. ═══ Representatives of associations of pharmacists opposed the A. E. Smith cocaine bill at a hearing at Albany. ═══ The Senate at Albany passed the Hancock demurrage measure. ═══ It was announced in Providence that the Joy Line Steamship Company would bring a federal action to place the responsibility for the Larchmont collision on the owners of the schooner Harry Knowlton. ═══ W. J. Bryan criticized John D. Rockefeller's $32,000,000 gift to the General Education Board; he said that he still was firmly in favor of government ownership of railroads.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular. ═══ Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw's cross-examination continued all day. ═══ Disagreement developed between Job E. Hedges and Deputy Attorney General Donnelly and the members of the State Railroad Commission at the inquiry into the Central wreck. ═══ The official vote cast in the Mutual Life Insurance Company showed a sweeping victory for the administration ticket. ═══ Controller Metz received a report from one of his assistants that it would be impracticable to try to complete the Manhattan Bridge before 1909. ═══ Commissioner Bensel took steps to end the Murphy contracting firm's lease of the 79th street pier. ═══ The Rapid Transit Commission voted to insert in the Lexington avenue subway contract a clause compelling contractors to use only laborers from New York City and state. ═══ The river front on the Hudson, between 114th and 116th streets, was chosen as the site for the Robert Fulton monument. ═══ Bishop Potter preached at the noonday Lenten service at old Trinity.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and colder. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 38 degrees; lowest, 32.

"RAILROAD BAITING."

Almost daily the newspapers quote some railroad president as deploring the public hostility to railways. On Tuesday President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and President Stickney of the Great Western Railroad pointed out the peril ahead for railroads in what Mr. Stickney called "railroad baiting." Mr. Stickney said it was bound to bring on disaster to the country at large, and Mr. Truesdale predicted that it would "work great wrong "and injustice to the railroad interests of the "country, and in so doing injure its general "business interests." Mr. Truesdale confessed that "no doubt there is some justification for this feeling" of hostility. As if to give force to this acknowledgment, the same day's papers print the news of the indictment of another railroad for rebating.

There is unquestionably some truth in what these various railroad managers say regarding the existence of a hostile sentiment toward railroads: It is more fully developed in the Western States than it is here in the East, for in the Western States agitation against certain of the evils of railroad management, now generally admitted even by railroad men, has been carried on longer than in the East. A number of primaries in states in the Middle West last fall were carried on the anti-railroad issue, and again the same issue arose and proved a winning one in the elections in those states. But it does not seem to us that the feeling is by any means so great as some railroad presidents would have us believe, nor is it so crystallized as to be full of danger either to the railroads or to the industrial prosperity of the country. Much of the so-called anti-railroad legislation in various states proceeds not from a spirit of hostility toward the railroads but from an honest effort, if not always a wise one, to do justice between the conflicting interests of the railroads and the public. It is the same effort at justice that inspired the interstate commerce legislation of a year ago.

The real danger is in the growth of hostility toward railroads. It is easily conceivable that the sentiment existing now might be inflamed to a perilous degree by demagogues on the one hand and by ill considered action of the railroads on the other. We have had examples in Chicago and Cleveland within the last two years of the destructive effects on public service corporations of a thoroughly aroused hostile public opinion. If the railroads recognize, as their presidents say they do, any justification for public antipathy they should make all haste to end the justifying cause. Merely to deplore in annual reports, in speeches and in public interviews the antagonistic sentiment and to point out its dangers can do no good. It is attempting to sweep back the sea. To say, as Mr. Truesdale does, that much of it is unjust, exaggerated, unreasonable, will not cure the trouble; for though that statement is perfectly true it is perfectly commonplace. Whenever just hostility exists, prejudice and unreason inevitably multiply it. The railroads should do their utmost to remove this justification for the hostility whose existence Mr. Truesdale confesses.

The last year inevitably tended to invite critical attention to the railroads. The interstate commerce legislation, the prosecutions for rebating, the congestion of freight during the holiday season, the unusual number of fatal railroad accidents, due perhaps in part to that congestion; the activity of the state legislatures, with their passenger and freight rate bills, have kept the railroad question constantly before the public. Doubtless some of the legislative action which to railroad presidents seems hostile was without any animus of hostility. If any such feeling of enmity should grow up as some railroad presidents depict in their gloomier moments, that "psychological" problem would be fully as big a one for the railroads and the country as the physical problem which Mr. Hill described.

INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING.

Mr. James Bryce, in his speech at the Pilgrims' dinner in London—the text of which we take pleasure in printing on another page of to-day's Tribune—modestly attributed the favorable reception of his "American Commonwealth" in this country to the fact that it expressed the wish and desire of the English people to understand and to appreciate America, her people and institutions. We are confident that there were and are other reasons, more personal to the author, for the high value which Americans have always placed upon that work; but we are glad that Mr. Bryce selected that for especial mention, because it suggests one of the most important factors in the whole complex problem of international relationships and the factor which ought, perhaps most of all, to make for perpetual friendship between Mr. Bryce's country and our own.

To see ourselves as others see us is hard enough for individuals. It is harder still for nations. But even that, fully achieved, is not all-sufficient. We need also to see others as they see themselves, and, of course, conversely, to have them see us as we see ourselves. Obviously, such mutual understanding should be a powerful preservative of peace. Many a war has occurred because one nation has misapprehended the spirit and the designs of another or has been unable to appreciate and to sympathize with them, or because in some sinister fashion a false, suspicious and odious opinion of one country has been made to prevail in another.

Now, there are various difficulties in the way of perfect international understanding, so far as most nations are concerned. It is impracticable for the people of one generally to mingle with those of another. If their languages are different, there can be little interchange of literature; and in many cases origins, traditions, temperaments and the whole genius of the nations are radically different. But in the case of England and America these obstacles to understanding are chiefly non-existent. The two nations are one in origin, in literature and language, in tradition, in ambition, in spirit; and they have the closest possible degree of personal contact through frequent intervisiting. Of all nations in the world, these two should most perfectly understand and appreciate each other, and the more perfect such mutual knowledge is the stronger should be their bonds of peace and friendship. It is pleasant to believe, as we confidently do, that the new Ambassador from Great Britain will now find—and in no small degree as a result of his own work—a marked increase of American understanding and appreciation of England, and also of America's recognition of English sentiments toward this country, over what he was able to perceive seventeen years ago, and that under such circumstances the fulfilment of his mission will be both easy and delightful.

SCHOOL AGE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The School Board of San Francisco has acted prudently in withdrawing from the attitude which it recently sought to maintain toward Japanese pupils. The original proposal was to exclude all Japanese children, of whatever age and attainments, from the ordinary schools, and to compel them to attend special "Jim Crow" schools of their own. Whether that was compatible with those treaty stipulations which form a part of the supreme law of California, as well as of the rest of the land, and which were in force before the enactment of the local ordinance for Japanese segregation, is a moot question, which may now not have to be answered, since the school board, having seen light at Washington, agrees to admit to the schools without discrimination all children of whatever race who are of proper school age and who can speak the English language.

That is a proper plan. We have always sympathized with the objections which have been made to the seating of adult Japanese—or persons of any race—in school with children of tender years. There would, or certainly should, be objection to it in New York as much as in San Francisco, upon social as well as upon pedagogical grounds. There is also legitimate objection to the admission to ordinary English schools of pupils of any age who cannot use the English language, such objection being for the sake of those pupils themselves, as well as for that of the rest of the school. For illiterate persons above the school age, and for aliens of all ages who do not know our language, special educational facilities should be afforded, and we assume that that will be done in San Francisco. And these should be the same for persons of all nationalities.

It would have saved much wrangling and animosity if San Franciscans had taken this rational stand at the beginning and had excluded adult Japanese from the schools, not because they were Japanese, but because they were adults, instead of declaring that because they did not want grown-up Japanese in primary schools they would not permit Japanese children of proper school age and qualifications to attend them. To the original proposal self-respect, as well as regard for what they believed to be their treaty rights, impelled the Japanese to take exception. To the arrangement now announced no exception is properly to be taken by them or by any one.

REICHSTAG COMBINATIONS.

The German government exults in the fact that in the new Reichstag the combination of Clericals, Poles and Social Democrats which gave a majority against its colonial policy two months ago will be in a minority of 176 in a chamber of 397. On colonial, naval and imperial questions generally a government majority of 219 may be expected, composed of the entire Right, the Liberals and the Radicals.

On the other hand, it may be necessary for the government to form other combinations, even including the Clericals, for other purposes. Thus any measures relating to the "Kulturkampf" might be dependent for success upon co-operation of the Right and the Centre, with their 218 votes. It is, by the way, an interesting and creditable commentary upon the relations of State and Church in Germany that upon such matters the Protestants of the Right and the Catholics of the Centre should vote in concert.

Still another conceivable combination, this time potentially opposed to the government, might be formed in some contingencies by the Centre, the Poles and the Social Democrats, as in December last, with the addition of the Radicals, Alsatians and others, numbering in all perhaps 228. Such a combination could be formed only against some very extravagant measure of foreign aggression, militarism, taxation or autocracy, such as is not likely to be proposed and to which the bare possibility of such a combination may prove an effective obstacle.

Perhaps the least satisfactory feature of the whole situation is that every majority vote given in the Reichstag must of necessity be composite. The case is much like that of the French Chamber of Deputies in the days before Waldeck-Rousseau. In France the result was ministerial instability. In Germany we shall not see frequent changes of ministry, but there may have to be many compromises and concessions in order to keep a team of four or five factions moving harmoniously forward.

HOW THE OTHER HALF TRAVELS.

Our city traction conditions offer a chance for the development of a new sociological entertainment. Of course, everybody knows what it is like to ride in the subway and on the elevated railroads in the rush hours. They are the ordinary discomforts of city travel. You can experience their counterpart in almost any American city—Chicago, for example, or Philadelphia—but it is "how the other half travels" that many of us do not know about, or, except in our more sociological moments, care to know about. It used to be an interesting sociological pursuit to descend of a winter's night from somewhere between Lexington and Sixth avenues, or, say, from somewhere west of Central Park, to the huddled East Side and observe with scientific pleasure, but humanitarian regret, "how the other half lives," six or more to a room in that chrysalis of American citizenship where the emigrant undergoes his transfiguration. The scientific interest was in the number of human beings who could occupy an intolerably small space.

"How the other half travels" is a similar scientific pursuit, and it teaches how the other half—that is to say, the half which lives across the East River—crosses that river. On the Bridge one does not experience the ordinary discomforts of life and of getting home to dinner in a city, but the extraordinary discomforts. Its congestion is as much worse than the ordinary congestion of city travel as the crowding of the East Side is worse than the crowding of the ordinary city residence neighborhood. This new sociological pursuit of observing "how the other half travels" was invented by some amateur scientists of the City Club, who crossed the Bridge in the rush hours to learn something about congestion on wheels. A dinner awaited the sociologists in Brooklyn. A dinner always ought to be the reward of such traction "slumming" expeditions.

MR. MALLOCK'S LECTURES.

Mr. Mallock's recent lectures on socialism at Columbia University have drawn so many listeners and filled so many columns in the local press that the distinguished writer may well congratulate himself upon having succeeded in his mission to America as far as has been possible within the limits of a fortnight. His skill at dialectic and his aptness of phrase have not failed him in these five lectures, and doubtless many persons who have followed his discussions are now convinced that socialism is not such smooth sailing as its own prophets make it out to be.

It would be the folly of overconfidence, however, to imagine that the criticisms thus far made have levelled all the bulwarks and drenched all the powder of the socialists. Presumably the lectures Mr. Mallock has still to deliver in other cities will deal with other points than those already handled, so that it would be unfair to the lecturer to judge his case solely by his deliverances up to date. Nevertheless, there are good reasons for suspecting that when Mr. Mallock rests his case he may find many jurors unconvinced. And the fault will lie not in his critical skill nor in the obstinacy of socialistic enthusiasts but rather in the overwhelming complexity and magnitude of the problem itself.

For the problem with which socialism vainly grapples is nearly identical with the problem of living, which sums up and entangles in itself every other problem worth debating. Any ordinary man who has spent thirty or more years on this planet will testify that it takes all his wits to work out his own happiness. If he has not been duped by some theory, he will also confess that the task of working out the happiness of a billion or two men is somewhat more complicated than his own private troubles are. If one man's contentment rests upon a subtle blending of good digestion, comfortable shoes, a gay necktie, low taxes, a house dog, a political job, a front pew, occasional vaudeville, mild cigars, a congenial wife and eleven or twelve thousand other ingredients, it is highly improbable that universal joy is attainable through any one brief economic or political formula.

The cardinal sin of the socialists has always been that of making the problem too easy and finding a cure-all in some single fact. As the imperfections of modern society appear to hinge directly upon industrial maladjustments, the temptation has been to make the economist the savior of men. In yielding to this temptation, though, the socialists have inadvertently lured many of their opponents to their own destruction by making them search for disproofs of socialism among economic essays, and nowhere else. This course is disastrous, not simply because the world we live in is infinitely more than a vale of profit and loss inhabited by bookkeepers, but also because the most expert economists to-day have no clear notions of the nature and operation of economic laws. There is no disparagement of these students in saying this. The most logical of their number make no bones about admitting that such concepts as competition and value, not to mention many others, are full of haze and ambiguities.

Mr. Mallock has plainly endeavored to avoid the old error of answering the socialists with merely economic arguments. He has clearly seen that all the multifarious instinctive desires of men—desires humanitarian, religious, æsthetic and what not—make money move as it does. He has seen that for this reason socialism conspires to murder individuality in its bed. But he has not pointed out insistently enough the deeper implication that woollen socks, opera tickets and every other purchasable thing owe their market value wholly to the kind and amount of satisfaction they give to human beings. The nature of the raw material and the amount of labor spent upon commodities do not give these their value, but are themselves determined by the gratification which the finished products give to John Doe and Richard Roe.

If Mr. Mallock had thrust this obvious fact more relentlessly and bluntly at his hearers he would have convinced them that society's salvation is to be found in the education of human desires. The millennium cannot come until men have learned to love good government more than steam yachts, and women the suffering poor more than tiaras. But the extirpation of age-old greeds and false ambitions can go on only apace with civilization itself. The cure for the ills of civilization is more civilization, as has been well said. Socialism has cleverly adopted all the higher virtues and tries to connect them with its economic creed. No greater service can be rendered in the campaign against this false philosophy than that of showing how social happiness springs from intelligent, sympathetic citizenship, never from some crafty, envious juggling of dollars and cents into all pockets. We hope Mr. Mallock will find it conformable to his plan to attack socialism from this angle in future lectures. The distinction between ability and common labor, upon which our distinguished guest has laid so much stress, is only one phase of the much broader, more significant distinction between lofty ideals and crude cravings. Make the socialists face this division, and it will rout them more swiftly than all the economists can. And Mr. Mallock has the skill to force the issue.

If Congress grants $100,000 to our young sprinters and high jumpers for the expenses they must incur in winning laurels at the next Olympic games, it must be prepared to listen to similar petitions from the Harlem Heavy Weights' Club and the Weedville Checker Players. We have no doubt, too, that many citizens would willingly go to Australia to uphold the nation's honor at croquet and cribbage if the government would provide a battleship and rations.

Inasmuch as there seems to be some difference of opinion in regard to the digestibility as well as the palatable qualities of pasteurized milk, it is to be hoped that both sides of the question will be adequately represented at to-day's hearing.

Public protests are being made against the threatened demolition of Owen Glendower's old prison house at Carrog. These are all very well in spirit, but they would be better in letter if they did not themselves obscure the name of the great Welshman by calling him variously Owen Glyndwr and Owain Glyndwr. There are, we know, those who are pained almost unto death if somebody fails to spell good old Virgil "Vergil," and who stoutly maintain that you shall not know salvation if you style Hercules otherwise than as "Heracles." But—oh, scholarship, what pedantries are committed in thy name!

There is nothing new under the sun. A Baltimore scientist now claims to have discovered that natural gas was used on the altars of many primitive temples. The vestal virgin will have to go to join the vast company of exploded celebrities.

The minister and his wife who recently separated for a period of three years, meaning to seek a divorce if after that lapse of time they were so minded, have introduced a happy idea. Instead of the trial marriage, why not the trial divorce? Three years should enable an uncongenial pair to decide whether divorce is the realm of perfect bliss it seems to those wishing to enter it.

The annual report of the Bureau of Weights and Measures gives a vivid, but not pleasing, picture of petty rascality, nearly three thousand cases of short weight in ice, coal and groceries having been discovered by the bureau during the last twelvemonth. Some of the mechanical devices used to conceal the trick of short weighing are as ingenious as they are scoundrelly. As the crime is committed almost entirely against poor people, who buy in small quantities, it is doubly contemptible, and there ought to be some adequate punishment for it. Chief Derry's suggestion that the bureau be empowered to rescind the licenses of pedlers caught in the act of swindling seems to be a good one, though a pound of flesh for every ten pounds shortage might strike some persons as more equitable.

An inventive genius whose home is in New York thinks that he has solved the problem of cheap, swift and smokeless transportation at sea. He would derive his power from a battery composed of plates of zinc and carbon immersed in the ocean. Offhand, it looks as if the scheme should give him a speed of an inch an hour for at least ten minutes, and maybe longer.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The large and fertile fields of Manchuria are tilled with wooden ploughs. The vast number of well made carts that are turned out are constructed with crude tools, laboriously fashioned in the local blacksmith shop, and a day is taken to put in shape iron fittings that an expert machinist, with good cold chisel and emery wheel, would finish in half an hour. Labor is cheap, but foreign inventions are creeping in.

Husband—Where did I leave my spectacles last night?
Wife—Let me see. I saw them somewhere, but I can't remember where it was.
Husband—That's just like a woman—can't remember anything.—Chicago News.

Among the people who attended the sale of the Thomas Nast cartoons on Tuesday was a man who had called on the cartoonist years ago at his home in Morristown for the purpose of seeing and talking to the artist for whom he had great admiration. In the course of the pleasant interview the visitor expressed a desire to buy a rough sketch of a cartoon showing Boulanger receiving the result of the French elections in which the general had been defeated. Nast said that he thought too much of it to part with the sketch. When lot No. 135 was put up it was recognized as the coveted cartoon, and the man who could not buy it a few years ago at any price bid $2 and secured the picture.

Mrs. Watkyns—If you are unhappy with your husband, why don't you separate?
Mrs. Wylkyns—Because his plan of dividing assets isn't fair. He wants to take all the bonds and real estate and give me all the children.—Somerville Journal.

Supernatural occurrences were the subject of conversation when a Wall Street man told this story: "The day after our chief went to Europe last summer the clock in his private office stopped, and it never started to run again until the day after he returned, three months later."
"How did you account for the phenomenon?"
"Our office boy is a member of the Never-do-what-you-don't-have-to Lodge of Amalgamated Counting House Assistants."

"She married him to reform him."
"Did she succeed?"
"Sure! He used to be a spendthrift, and now he has nothing to spend."—Houston Post.

Coylesville, in the eastern part of Butler County, Penn., has taken on a new lease of life as an oil producing locality. A new gusher was struck in that neighborhood last week, the oil flowing over the top of the derrick. The owners had so little faith in their operation that they had prepared no tankage, and the first day's flow, amounting to 120 barrels, was wasted. The well is on a forty-acre lease, and a mile from any other well.

The Victim—There's $76 in that roll, old man—every sou I've got in my clothes. Now, won't you please oblige me with carfare home?
The Holdup Man (in alarm)—Wot? An' run chances uv bein' fined a t'ousand er so fer rebatin'?—Puck.

Eduard Mygind, writing from Constantinople to the "Berliner Tageblatt," says as to carnivorous horses: "When the London papers asked the question, 'Are there flesh-eating horses?' and published learned essays on the subject I looked upon the whole matter as a huge joke." The writer says that he saw, years later, in the Soudan, the horses employed in transporting the army stores "eat and enjoy eating scraps of meat which were fed to them by the native drivers despite the fact that their religion forbade the practice. The coats of these horses were sleeker and the animals looked better in every respect than the horses which received what we recognized as normal food." In Constantinople, the writer says, he also found carnivorous horses, and was told by a native groom that, although all horses have a natural aversion for flesh as food, "we know by experience that our horses, if they are employed in or near slaughter houses, slowly but surely overcome the dislike, and finally eat and thrive on meat. But there are not many Mahometan butchers who are so forgetful of their religious duties as to help the horse acquire the habit."

She—You'll be glad to learn, dear, that I've gotten out of visiting our relatives.
He—Grand! Splendid! It hung over me like a cloud. How did you manage it?
She—Oh, I asked them here!—Life.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 20.—The President held a conference this afternoon with Admiral Dewey, Secretary Metcalf, Admiral Converse and the members of the general board of the navy, when a matter of administrative detail was discussed.

Eli Smith, the Alaskan mail carrier, who travelled from Nome to the White House with his dog sled, visited the President to-day and delivered a letter the postmaster at his home town sent to the Executive. The President gave Smith a letter to take back to the postmaster.

Robert Latham Owens, a member of the convention which is now framing a constitution for the new state of Oklahoma, called at the White House to present a memorial from the convention asking for additional funds for completing the work already begun.

A delegation of Negroes, consisting of Bishops Derrick and Gaines, J. Milton Turner, of St. Louis, and two local business men, called upon the President to request his aid in obtaining a portion of the Choctaw and Chickasaw allotment of money and land for persons of mixed Negro and Indian blood in the Indian Territory.

Other callers at the White House included the Vice-President, Senators Spooner, Piles and Heyburn, Representatives Pearre, Brick, Calder, Parsons, Olcott, Bennet, Sulloway, Martin and Wanger and Indian Commissioner Francis E. Leupp.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 20.—Mrs. Donald Cameron entertained a dinner party to-night, having as guests Senator and Mrs. Bulkeley, Senator Lodge, the counsellor and chargé d'affaires of the British Embassy and Lady Isabella Howard, Mme. Riano, wife of the Spanish Minister to The Hague; the naval attaché of the British Embassy and Mrs. F. E. C. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague, Miss Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Hare, Miss Cameron, Major Kersey, Walter Berry, Captain Sargent and Pol le Tellier, of the Belgian Legation.

Mrs. William Sheffield Cowles and Miss Mabel Boardman will go to New York on Friday to sail on Saturday for Cuba. They expect to remain about three weeks at Havana, where they will be extensively entertained. Mr. and Mrs. William J. Boardman, who are spending the winter in California, expect to return to their home in this city about the middle of March.

Mrs. Donald Cameron will close her Washington house next week, and, with her daughter, Miss Cameron, will go to her Southern estate at Jeykll Island for the spring season.

Mrs. J. Franklin Bell was at home informally this afternoon to a large contingent of society. Assisting Mrs. Bell in her hospitality were Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Harwood, of Great Neck, Long Island; Mrs. Cornelius Wilcox, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Edson Bradley and Miss Ellen Barrett. General and Mrs. Bell were hosts at a small dinner last night in honor of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft. Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley and General and Mrs. Barry were among the other guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley will leave their apartment at Stoneleigh Court on March 5 for a three weeks' visit to Southern Florida.

There were a large number of dinner parties to-night, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt and Justice and Mrs. McKenna being among the hosts. Others entertaining were Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Bell and Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Glover.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, Mrs. Hugh Auchincloss, Mrs. Charles H. Coster, Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. William Manice, Mrs. James L. Barclay and Mrs. Charles Steele were among the patronesses of a special performance of "Hedda Gabler," with Mme. Nazimova in the title role, at the Herald Square Theatre yesterday afternoon, for the benefit of the orthopædic ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital. There was a large and fashionable attendance and a considerable sum of money was realized for the hospital. Among those who took boxes were Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mrs. Casimir De Rham, Mrs. John T. Terry and Mrs. Robert Thompson.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's wedding to Miss Kate La Montagne is to take place at the house of her sister, Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, in East 88th street, toward the middle of April. Their engagement was announced yesterday. Miss La Montagne is the daughter of the late Auguste La Montagne, while it is scarcely necessary to add that her fiancé is president of Columbia University. Dr. Butler is a widower, having lost his first wife several years ago. She was Miss Susannah Edwards Schuyler.

Miss Dorothy Whitney will accompany Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and their children when they leave town on Saturday for their place at Aiken, S. C., where they propose to remain until after Easter, entertaining a succession of house parties.

It is in June that the marriage of Miss May Tuckerman to Hermann Kinnicutt will take place at Sunswick, near Ipswich, Mass., the country place of Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Tuckerman, the parents of the bride. Hermann Kinnicutt was graduated from Harvard in 1896, belongs to the Racquet and University clubs, and is a son of Dr. and Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has issued about half a hundred invitations for a luncheon next Thursday at her house, in East 78th street.

On the same afternoon Miss Llewellyn Parsons will have a big bridge party at Sherry's.

At Mrs. Richard Irvin's house this morning the sewing class that works for the fresh air fund of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine will hold its third session, and to-morrow the Nursery and Child's Hospital class will meet at the house of Mrs. Henry F. Dimock.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman has left town for Baltimore, to visit her daughter, Miss Carol Harriman, who is at school near Catonsville, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Pruyn, who have been in town since the wedding of Miss Beatrice Morgan to Frederic Pruyn, have now gone to Jekyl Island, Georgia.

Among the April weddings will be that of Miss Constance Burlingame, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Burlingame, to Tracy Hoppin, nephew of Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond have left town for Palm Beach, where Mrs. Edward R. Ladew, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable and Oliver and Joseph Harriman are likewise staying.

STAGE AFFAIRS.

A representation of "Twelfth Night" will occur this evening at the Lyric Theatre, Miss Marlowe acting Viola and Mr. Sothern acting Malvolio. Those players are seen to uncommon advantage in those parts.

Mr. Robert Mantell, who is acting, this week, at the Euclid Avenue Opera House, Cleveland, has been received there with uncommon favor and much critical consideration. His repertory for the week includes Richard III, Shylock, Richelieu, Hamlet, Othello, Macbeth, and King Lear.

A play entitled "On Parole" has been underlined for production next Monday evening, at the Majestic Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Henry Miller.

The comedy adapted from the French, lately produced by Miss Viola Allen, is entitled "Love in Livery," and not, as first said, "Sylvia's Strategy." It is acted as a prelude to "Cymbeline."

Mr. Benjamin Greet and his theatrical company will begin an engagement at the Garden Theatre on March 4. The recondite "Everyman" will be performed during Holy Week.

E. S. WILLARD AS COLONEL NEWCOME.

There is no element of drama in Thackeray's novel of "The Newcomes." As a narrative of domestic and social life it stands at the head of English fiction; but its marvellous analysis of human nature, its myriad upon myriad of subtle touches of thought, humor, pathos and sentiment, its minute vivisection of character, its complexity of detail,—all these attributes combine to make a dramatic exposition of it impossible. Characters and incidents can be selected from it and, by alteration, modification, rearrangement, and technical skill, can be blended into a picture. That seems to have been done by Mr. Michael Morton, and Mr. Willard, impersonating the Colonel, has evidently given a delicate and touching performance. The Milwaukee papers are enthusiastic about it. "The Press" of that city thus describes the piece:

> The playwright has chosen to present Thackeray's greatest and most lovable creation in the sunset days of his life, revealing him at first as the retired army officer—happy in the devotion of his friends, honored by his fellow citizens and confident in the financial ascendancy of his banking enterprise. Then gradually are introduced those reverses which sear the old soldier's soul but cannot break his steadfast spirit. The cherished engagement of his son Clive to his cousin Ethel miscarries, then the bank fails through the machinations of the dastardly Barnes Newcome, and in the colonel's honorable endeavor to meet the claims of the clamoring depositors his little all is swept away, leaving him and those dependent upon him on the shores of penury.
>
> The last act reveals him living in comparative poverty, abused and browbeaten by Mrs. Mackenzie, the mother of his son's deceased wife, but sustained and comforted by that young man, by his niece and the faithful F. B. and Pendennis. In the end, believing that their interests will be best served by his disappearance, the feeble but undaunted soldier retires to the hospital of Greyfriars, his old school, and there under the stately trees, in the mellow light of an English summer evening, the devoted spirit takes it flight as the lips murmur a last "adsum" in response to the rollcall from the great beyond.

The acting of Mr. Willard is thus described by "The Milwaukee Sentinel":

> Mr. Willard sketches the lovable character of Colonel Newcome in all his moods, from the gay, bluff, honest soldier returned with honors from the Indian campaign, the impeccable business man whose word is as good as his bond, the lovable and almost doting father, to the man abject and alone in his poverty and misery, almost losing his reason because he finds it impossible to make good the trust reposed in him, and until the end, when death no longer has any terror for him, as he realizes that all his obligations will be made good by those who have clung to him in his adversity. Mr. Willard completely sinks his individuality so that there is not the least intimation of any of the other stage characters in which he has won just renown.

ALICE ROOSEVELT'S TEACHER HURT.

Cuban Girl Who Taught Her Spanish Run Over by Mail Wagon.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Pittsburg, Feb. 20.—Miss Clorinda Cuneo, formerly of Havana, Cuba, now a teacher in the 15th Ward School, of Allegheny, was run down on Smithfield street this evening by a mail wagon and was taken to the Homœopathic Hospital, where she is in a serious condition.

Miss Cuneo came from Cuba some time ago and has been living at the Young Women's Christian Association rooms here. She was formerly head governess in the household of Leonard Wood, then Governor General of Cuba, and while there met Miss Alice Roosevelt, who took lessons in Spanish from her.

THE BOSTON VELASQUEZ.

Spanish Correspondence of The Author.

J. Ramon Melida has just finished an important work called "Cronica de Arte." Its reference to well known works of art is replete with information. The author notes with a spice of mischievous amusement that the original priceless work by Velasquez, which Americans claim to have in their museum at Boston, is still in the Palacio of the illustrious family of Villahermosa, in Madrid.

THE PEABODY FUND.

Distribution to Southern Institutions Deferred Till November.

Washington, Feb. 20.—None of the Peabody Education Fund, established by George Peabody in 1867 and amounting to between $2,300,000 and $2,400,000, will be distributed among the educational institutions of the Southern States at this time. This decision was reached after a meeting of the trustees of the fund at the Arlington Hotel to-day called to consider that matter. It was also decided that the next meeting of the trustees shall take place in New York City in November, when it is expected that the proposed distribution of the money set aside by Mr. Peabody in aid of education in the South will be made in accordance with his will.

Two of the trustees, J. Pierpont Morgan and Joseph H. Choate, of New York, who were appointed last October as a committee to report to the board of trustees as to the relations and obligations of the board to the Peabody Normal College, at Nashville, Tenn., and also on the exact legal status of the contributions proposed to be made from any source to the George Peabody College for Teachers, submitted their report, but its nature was not made public. The report attracted a good deal of attention and excited much discussion among the trustees, but the decision was reached that they were not prepared at this time to distribute the proposed funds. It had been expected that final action would be taken at to-day's meeting. No reason was given for the board's decision.

Professor Wickliffe Rose, of the Peabody College for Teachers, was chosen general agent of the board in place of Dr. Samuel A. Green, of Boston, who has been general agent and secretary to the board. Dr. Green will continue as secretary, however.

Dr. Green said after the meeting that the education fund will be distributed among fourteen Southern states, and it is probable the Peabody Normal College, which was founded by Mr. Peabody, will receive about $1,000,000 of the fund when the proposed distribution is made. He said the trustees were favorably impressed with that institution. Of the sixteen trustees, twelve were present and four absent, among the absentees being President Roosevelt. Those present were Chief Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court of the United States, who presided; J. Pierpont Morgan, Joseph H. Choate, Samuel A. Green, of Massachusetts; James D. Porter, of Tennessee; Henderson M. Somerville, of Alabama; Charles E. Fenner, of Louisiana; Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, of Maryland; Richard Olney, of Massachusetts; Hoke Smith, of Georgia, Bishop William C. Doane, of New York, and Bishop William Lawrence, of Massachusetts.

EXCAVATIONS AT HERCULANEUM.

Professor Boni's Reasons Against Making Appeals for Money Abroad.

Rome, Feb. 20.—Professor Boni, who has charge of the excavations in forums here, and has been requested to act as a member of the international committee to collect funds for the furtherance of the plans of Professor Charles Waldstein, of New York and Cambridge, for the excavation of Herculaneum, said to-day that in his letter to Professor Waldstein, saying he would propose to give $10,000,000 from the surplus of the Italian budget for the excavations at Herculaneum, instead of having him "go begging, to the dishonor of Italy, among non-Italians," he intended to appeal to the dignity of the Italian government and people against the interference of foreigners in the excavations, not only at Herculaneum, but elsewhere, as well as against the collection of unnecessary money abroad for work for which the resources of Italy were sufficient. Professor Boni particularly pointed to the case of Herculaneum, where he thought it was impossible to spend more than $6,000 a year, if it was desired that the excavation be gradual and fruitful.

TRIBUNE FILES FOR A COLLEGE.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Thomas B. Cochran and E. K. Martin have presented Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, with the complete files, bound, of The New York Tribune, "Times" and "Herald" and "The Philadelphia Press from 1858 to 1874. This covers the time of the Civil War and the reconstruction period that followed. The only condition of the gift is that the files be kept intact and in a convenient place for research. The gift has a cash value of from $3,000 to $5,000.

SENORA CREEL'S WEALTH.

From The Boston Transcript.

Heiress apparent to $200,000,000, Señora Creel, wife of the Mexican Ambassador, is the richest woman of the diplomatic set in Washington, where many are rich. Enrique C. Creel, the ambassador, is far from poor, but his $24,000,000 dwindles to paltry insignificance when ranged beside his wife's huge fortune. She is the daughter of General Luis Terrazaz, of Chihuahua, owner of gold mines and broad acres. The Creels will find many other millionaire diplomats to keep them company, for the Brazilian, German, Japanese and Nicaraguan representatives all are in that class, it is said.