Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8—The Power of the Press.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
AMERICAN—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—2:20—8:20—The Aviator.
BELASCO—2:20—8:20—The Concert.
BIJOU—2:20—8:20—The Nest Egg.
BROADWAY—2—Romeo and Juliet—8—Hamlet.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—He Came from Milwaukee.
CIRCLE—2:15—8:15—Mother.
CITY—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
COMEDY—2:20—8:15—I'll Be Hanged If I Do.
CRITERION—2:15—8:20—The Commuters.
DALY'S—2:30—8:30—Baby Mine.
EMPIRE—2:15—8—The Private Secretary.
GAIETY—2:15—8:15—Get Rich Quick Wallingford.
GARRICK—2:15—8:20—The Speckled Band.
GLOBE—2—La Tosca—8—Jeanne d'Arc.
HACKETT—2:15—8:20—Daddy Dufard.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—2:15—8:15—The Girl and the Kaiser.
HIPPODROME—2—8—The International Cup—Ballet of Niagara—The Earthquake.
HUDSON—2:20—8:20—Nobody's Widow.
IRVING PLACE—8:15—Das Musikantenmaedel.
JOE WEBER'S—2—8:15—Alma, Where Do You Live?
KNICKERBOCKER—2—8—Henry of Navarre.
LIBERTY—2:15—8:15—The Country Boy.
LYCEUM—2:30—8:30—The Importance of Being Earnest.
LYRIC—2:15—8—Two Women.
MAJESTIC—2:15—8:30—The Blue Bird.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—2—8—Vaudeville.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—2:30—8:30—The Gamblers.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—1:45—Tannhäuser—8—The Girl of the Golden West.
NAZIMOVA'S—2:15—8:15—Madame Troubadour.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2:15—8:15—Madame Sherry.
NEW THEATRE—2—8:15—Mary Magdalene.
NEW YORK—2:15—8:15—Naughty Marietta.
REPUBLIC—2:15—8:15—Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.
WALLACK'S—2:15—8:15—Getting a Polish.
WEST END—2:15—8:15—The Fourth Estate.

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New-York Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1910.

This newspaper is owned and published by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, New York; Ogden Mills, president; Ogden M. Reid, secretary; James M. Barrett, treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: A tie vote defeated Mr. Bristow's efforts to kill French spoliation claims. ==== House: The legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill was considered.

FOREIGN.—Reports from Chihuahua, Mexico, stated that the federal and rebel forces were being reinforced and that a decisive engagement was expected within a few days. ==== Hattie Leblanc, acquitted of the murder of C. F. Glover, at Cambridge, Mass., reached St. John, N. B., on the way to her Cape Breton home. ==== Reports from Constantinople stated that there was no one killed in El Karek, Syria, attacked by Bedouins, where many Americans were reported to have been slain. ==== The Nicaraguan Cabinet resigned, to take effect at the close of the present year; upon the inauguration of General Estrada as President, he is expected to name a new ministry. ==== Students of nearly all the high schools in St. Petersburg stopped work in protest against the alleged cruelties inflicted upon Russia's political prisoners. ==== Large areas of rural England were flooded, according to a cable dispatch from London; in many places the water was twelve feet deep, and farmers suffered heavy loss.

DOMESTIC.—The proposed court of arbitral justice was further discussed at the conference of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, held in Washington. ==== Nineteen arrests in alleged "get-rich-quick" schemes were made by postoffice officials in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. ==== A number of wrecks were reported along the New England coast; the revenue cutter Gresham rescued the crews of three vessels in Nantucket Sound, and there was a daring rescue by lifesavers at Nantucket Island. ==== Severe winter weather with much suffering was reported in Northern New York. ==== The Saco (Me.) Savings Bank closed its doors after a conference between the trustees and the State Bank Commission. ==== Three men were killed in a freight wreck Castleton, Vt.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and firm. ==== Cunard officials rushed work on the **Mauretania**, which will sail for Liverpool to-night, after thirty-seven hours in port, in an attempt to complete the round trip in twelve days. ==== Deputy Police Commissioner Driscoll said he knew about a plot against his life, but that he was not afraid. ==== The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company decided to bid again for the operation of the Fourth avenue subway in Brooklyn. ==== The transatlantic steamship lines prepared to resist a strike of longshoremen to enforce demands for higher pay. ==== The skating season began at the Van Cortlandt Park, six days earlier than last year. ==== Harvard and Columbia have agreed to meet in a flying contest at Belmont Park next spring. ==== Francis Lynde Stetson, the lawyer, said he favored state rather than federal control of railroads.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 20 degrees; lowest, 9.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

It must be confessed that the more we hear about the "war scare" at Washington the more does it seem probable that some of the uses which have been made of that rather melodramatic incident, and particularly some of what we may call the anti-scare utterances which have been delivered concerning it, had their origin in, or at least received their pretty direct inspiration from, a point not altogether remote and detached from the classic soil of Buncombe County. If, indeed, the greater part of the episode did not savor of much ado about nothing, it must have been peculiarly unfortunate in some of its most conspicuous aspects. Surely there was no adequate cause for the agitation which was displayed over the "secret" report which was at the storm centre. So far as can be ascertained by painstaking scrutiny there was really nothing in that document which has not long been common property in the market place of Gath and in the streets of Askelon—or which might not have been, had the barbarians without the pale been sufficiently curious to take notice. If the world does not know the size and distribution of our army and the general disposition of our fortifications, and the contrast between our militia and the regulars, and all the rest of it, it must be because the world fails to read the thousand and one publications in which those facts are explicitly set forth.

Nor can we agree to the proposition that to admit a perfectly well known truth implies an incorrigible degree of moral turpitude or answers to the constitutional definition of higa treason. It is not good taste and it is not patriotic to decry our own land or to exploit unnecessarily the paucity of its military defences. But we should certainly regard it as of at least equally questionable taste and sense to go swaggering about with a chip on our shoulder and proclaim our readiness to whip all creation when we knew that in fact we were unprepared for even a small war. There really is, it seems to us, nothing in the question of preparing for war or keeping the peace which is incompatible with cool nerves and common sense or which it should be impossible to discuss without flying off at a tangent.

While we have no sympathy with those alarmists who see a hostile cruiser in every gull that glides along the horizon and suspect every packing case of Japanese goods to be a wooden horse filled with Satsuma braves, we can have none either with those who affect to consider this nation superior to the common laws of mankind and therefore exempt from the need of ordinary preparations for self-defence. We do not need universal conscription nor a vast standing army. But neither can we prudently afford to go without a navy strong enough to meet any that is likely to be sent against us, or fortifications at all of our chief ports and at both ends of our great isthmian canal as nearly impregnable as engineering skill can make them. Our government is proceeding in a rational and orderly manner to provide these essentials, and we have no doubt that it will take suitable steps to increase the efficiency of the army to whatever degree may be necessary. As for the rest, let us be tranquil. Buncombe County, at least, is in no immediate danger of invasion.

"SYMPATHY."

Governor-elect Dix has promised to give his "sympathy" as a private citizen to a fit and proper Democratic candidate for United States Senator. Not his "influence" as Governor, it must be distinctly understood, for the election of the Senator is a legislative function. Still, any Democrat and any citizen may have an interest in it.

Just so any Democrat and any citizen may have an interest in that other legislative function, the election of a temporary President of the State Senate. Mr. Dix, Democrat and citizen of New York, might be supposed to feel just a shade keener interest in that function than in the other, for it will bear more directly on the success of the administration of Mr. Dix, Governor. Has Mr. Dix, citizen, given his "sympathy" to Senator Thomas F. Grady, who appears to be the only man under consideration for that place by the Democratic powers that be?

There doesn't seem to be any record of Mr. Dix's views on this subject. During the campaign Mr. Stimson asked his Democratic opponent whether he would begin his charge on the "black horse cavalry" at Albany with "Sen. G." as his chief of staff, mounted on the justly famed Azelina. If recollection serves, Mr. Dix expressed no opinion on the qualifications of the Senator from the 14th to serve in that capacity.

Obviously the Tammany leader, who on occasion can lead Republican cohorts as well, has not the "sympathy" or approval of some of Mr. Dix's heartiest supporters. "The New York World" offered to support any good fusion nominee against Senator Grady in his last campaign. "The New York Evening Post" has not been precisely cordial to Senator Grady for some time. "If he "returns to the Senate," said "The World" of him on October 10, "he will "again lead the renegade Republicans "and the renegade Democrats. All his "ability, experience and cunning will be "used to destroy legislation in the public's interest."

The Legislature will meet for organization soon. Senator Grady, a powerful force there when minority leader, would dominate the upper house as actual and titular leader of the Democratic majority. Such domination, on the basis of "The World's" estimate of his legislative course, might work havoc with the projected reforms of the Dix administration. Therefore arises anew the query, "Has Senator Grady the 'sympathy' of Mr. Dix?"

WALK!

If the citizens of New York would follow the advice of Mayor Gaynor in his letter to one of them who complained of the low temperature in the streetcars the solution of the rapid transit problem would be easy. Are the cars cold? "Walk," says his honor; "it is colder outside." By walking, he went on, his correspondent would become hardened to low temperatures and acquire indifference to everything except fresh air. Philosophy would come unto him, moreover, in such abundance that he would no longer be ready to find fault with everything in the world.

Perhaps the Mayor was a little selfish in his counsel. He has been Mayor for a year, and his experience has doubtless made him sigh for a population of philosophers to rule over, a city whose inhabitants are not ready to find fault with everything in it, with the temperature of its cars, the size of the boot used in catapulting passengers into subway trains at the Grand Central Station and a thousand similar trifles; a people who might even love the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, or at least view it with stoic unconcern. How pleasant it would be to administer the affairs of a municipality of walkers, all with the calm, unruffled temperament of the Mayor himself! Such a community would have no rapid transit problems! There would be no need of going down on one's knees to study maps. No importunate boards of trade would be clamorous for hasty and ill considered action. There would be no crowding in the subway. The idea is so attractive that we wonder the Mayor did not present it to the public when he was a candidate for his present office and was discussing transit questions after the manner of a peripatetic philosopher.

IRISH VOTES THEN AND NOW.

The difference between the political sentiments of English Liberals under Mr. Asquith and those under his predecessor and preceptor, Mr. Gladstone, a quarter of a century ago, is marked and significant. In the last Parliament Mr. Asquith and the Liberal government were in a minority and dependent upon an alliance with the Irish Nationalists for a majority; and when such a majority was formed they attempted to deal with a great constitutional question affecting the whole United Kingdom, and, indeed, the empire, and purposed if that was done to proceed with other constitutional questions, including that of the government of Ireland. In the new Parliament Mr. Asquith and his party will again be in a minority and will again be dependent upon the Irish vote for a majority; and, again, it is understood and expected that they will undertake to deal with great constitutional questions by virtue of that coalition majority.

Just twenty-five years ago last month Mr. Gladstone, in a speech at Edinburgh, uttered a "serious and solemn" warning against precisely such a course. He said:

> I will suppose that owing to some cause the Liberal party was called upon to deal with this great constitutional question of the government of Ireland in a position where it was only a minority, dependent upon the Irish vote for converting it into a majority. I tell you seriously and solemnly that in such a position it would not be safe for it to enter upon the consideration of the principle of a measure with respect to which at every step of its progress it would be in the power of a party coming from Ireland to say: "Unless you do this and unless you do that, we will turn you out to-morrow."

In other words, Mr. Gladstone declared it to be unsafe for the Liberal party to do precisely the thing which under Mr. Asquith's lead it has tried to do and which we are given to understand it fully intends to do. "We have," says Mr. Redmond, "the power, and will make them toe the line." That seems to be an exact realization of Mr. Gladstone's picture of an Irish party being able to say to the British government that it must do this or that or else be turned out. Certainly there is a vast difference between 1885 and 1910. But then, a great deal of water has run under London Bridge in twenty-five years.

A PLOT TO "DO CLEM."

The information dragged forth by diligent reporters from the reluctant Mr. Driscoll, Deputy Police Commissioner, that the gamblers had raised $15,000 and had hired a villain to "do" him, will fill the citizens of this town with consternation. If we mistake not, the entire adult male population capable of bearing arms will volunteer and insist upon acting as his bodyguard henceforth.

And must "Clem" Driscoll die?
Five hundred thousand New York men
Will know the reason why.

The metre may halt, but the sentiment does not. Every one else may be spared, but not "Clem"! In him the public gets its money's worth. He has been weighed upon one of his own severely tested, signed, sealed and delivered scales and not found wanting.

And his modesty equals his merits. For example, when he was promoted to his present post—faithful in small things, he was set to watch over the city; having proved vigilant regarding short pounds, he was commissioned to look after those of the man who "pounds the pavement"—well, then, when he was thus fittingly elevated he is reported to have caused a bed to be brought to his rooms at Police Headquarters. This was to create the impression that, like other men, he slept. That was modesty. He never sleeps. His is the unsleeping eye of efficient self-government. The public reads the newspapers every day, and when it encounters the name of "Clem" Driscoll its faith in municipal government is braced and strengthened. The man who put the hens of the land to blush and caused them to lay eggs up to the standard of size, who banished the short weight loaf and under weight ice, shall never be "done" by the gamblers!

A SEEMING CHANGE OF ATTITUDE.

Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson's statement before Mr. Taft's commission of inquiry into the regulation of railroad securities issues, that state regulation of railroads was to be preferred to federal regulation, will cause a degree of surprise. Only a little while ago the country was being told that what the railroads above all else desired was uniformity of regulation. The variation in the requirements of the different states was described as vexatious. A federal incorporation law, it was said, was the hope of the corporations, and, indeed, a short time ago Mr. Stetson himself was reported to have drafted such a bill, though this report lacked authentication.

Mr. Stetson did not elaborate his statement concerning his preference of state regulation, or if he did he has not been reported in the newspapers. It would be interesting to know what advantages he sees in state regulation as compared with federal regulation. Does any reason exist for supposing that it would be less strict? Perhaps it is less strict on the average just now, for federal regulation has been considerably advanced by recent legislation, while many of the more conservative states have made no progress in regulation. But the people are one people, and if there is a public demand for stringent regulation which shows itself in a federal statute it would equally make itself apparent in state statutes, if federal regulation were impossible. In fact, the "progressive" states have always led the way in developing regulative policies. Nothing would be gained by the railroads through adopting Mr. Stetson's suggestion that, following the example of the Standard Oil Company with regard to its pipe lines, they should get out of interstate commerce by breaking themselves into separate companies whose lines would be entirely within single states. The people would not be satisfied by a less degree of regulation because it had to be entirely carried on by the states individually.

The various and numerous oldest inhabitants who have long been lamenting the non-recurrence of "good old-fashioned winters" may now thank God and take courage. If things keep on as at present, we may yet live to see the sort of winter whose disappearance they affect to deplore, with a cheerful confidence that they will be first and most strenuous in complaining of its discomforts.

Ex-Senator Smith, of New Jersey, declares his desire to become next Senator Smith, and thus announces what everybody knew quite well before.

Peacemakers everywhere will do well to take note of the aims of the great organization which is now meeting at Washington, as set forth by its president:

> The American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes seeks to strengthen sentiment where existing and to create sentiment where it does not exist in favor of judicial settlement. It stands for a permanent court as distinguished from a temporary tribunal, a court composed of judges by profession, not a tribunal composed of judges by mere appointment. It stands for judicial decision according to principles of law, not for compromise according to the standard of diplomacy. It believes that a line of judicial decision will develop international law, as judicial decision has developed the common law, and that an international court will do for the family of nations what national courts have done for each of its members.

It is to be believed that efforts along such lines will be more fruitful of real good for the world than on any others which the numerous propagandists of peace have suggested.

There must have been decided despondency among life insurance men when Deputy Police Commissioner Driscoll told of that $15,000 fund raised by the gamblers to "do him up." But no despondency on the part of Driscoll, mark you. "There'll be something doing with the gamblers—shortly."

The Mauretania has failed to break one record—her own, for the swiftest western trip—but she may break two others—for the quickest unloading and reloading and for the quickest round trip.

The pitiable though wholly impossible plea of a blind preacher for some state government to relieve him through the electric chair of a life which has become a burden to him affords a reminder of the scantiness of the provision which is made in some states for the care of non-criminal dependents. The criminal, the vagabond, the idiot, the confirmed drunkard, the lunatic, are all cared for, but the clean and self-respecting man suffering an infirmity which incapacitates him for self-support has few asylums to seek in which conditions of life would be endurable. Perhaps some day it will be thought worth while to make more generous provision for such persons.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Mrs. Snoozer—Henry, the alarm clock has just gone off.
Snoozer—Thank goodness! I hope the thing'll never come back.—Boston Transcript.

How tramps travel nowadays is told in picture and story by F. J. Schulte in "Popular Mechanics." The professional wanderer, he says, knows enough about the construction of a railroad car to select a place for free travel that will be safe as well as cosey. Despite the efforts of the railroad companies to keep the hoboes from finding free riding accommodation in the hidden corners of the car, the deadheads contrive to travel free and laugh at the efforts of the employes of the road to dislodge them and keep them off the trains.

"What's the worst you can say about him?"
"He hasn't an honest hair in his head."
"Well, that's bad enough."
"Oh, not so bad as you think. I mean, he wears a wig."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

PEACE MONEY.

$10,000,000 is the sum
That Carnegie hands out
To harmonize the world of war
And scatter peace about.
The interest on that princely wad
Will give us, in the clear,
A half million dollars' worth
Of peace for every year.
A half a million dollars! Say,
If it were so you had
To fight to get a pile like that,
Would war seem so darned bad?
W. J. LAMPTON.

Kind Lady—But, my poor man, you told me if I gave you a meal you would keep warm with the snow shovel.
Sandy Pikes—Right you are, mum. I broke it to pieces an' made a cosey little blaze dat took all de frost out of me bones.—Chicago News.

In the office of a New York lawyer whose clients are nearly all real estate operators there are two features which nearly every visitor notices at the first call. They are a queer clock and an uncomfortable chair. The figures on the clock dial range from 1 to 24 instead of from 1 to 12, and the lawyer allows no opportunity to escape to impress upon his visitor that he knows the hours as indicated by the odd timepiece. He has his lunch at "14 o'clock, and leaves for his home on the "17:6 train." No matter how busy he is he can always find time to enlarge on the "logical system." The uncomfortable chair is the only one in his consultation room except the one he occupies, and its condition is well known to the lawyer, who says that its presence in his office is a "mute but forcible protest against 'sitters.'" The professional brother who tells the story says: "Otherwise he is perfectly sane."

"Where did you get that medal you're wearing?"
"That's a medal for life-saving."
"What did you do?"
"I never drove a motor car."—Cleveland Leader.

Boston's police, after casting envious eyes for years on the generous pay of their New York brethren, have asked for an increase in salary. Some of the Boston papers say they ought to have it. It appears that police inspectors and lieutenants in the Hub, who ask $2,000 a year, get only $1,600, and sergeants have to worry along on $1,400, the stipend of New York's patrolmen. The sergeants think they ought to have $1,500 a year for the first three years and $1,700—what New York pays—after that. "The Journal," espousing the cause of the officers, says that this "is less than untried, unqualified employes in City Hall receive when they are first put to work by order of political bosses."

"They say she's a great stickler for good form."
"Stickler! Worse than that. Why, say, that woman would find fault because Eve didn't have a chaperon when she arrived in Eden!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A PLEASED READER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I thoroughly enjoyed reading in your last Sunday's paper the article in which Dr. Funk stated his opinion on the "future woman." Although I do not agree with everything he says, nevertheless there can be no question that he has given serious thought to the matter. Your writer certainly reported the interview most cleverly. MRS. M. LOEWENTHAL.

New York, Dec. 14, 1910.

COLD STREETCARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Mayor Gaynor's letter on cold streetcars is one of those eccentric outbursts that make his friends feel sorry. He says he wishes all cars were cold, and advises his correspondent to walk. Does this advice apply to cripples and old people, to business men who have not as much time as the Mayor has to reach their offices, to small children and women with babies, to tired workers and shoppers, all of whom must use the cars, warm or cold?

Should they all ride in cold cars after coming from hot buildings, with the system in no condition to resist the chilling effect of a cold car? Does the Mayor deny that under such conditions sickness can and has resulted either as a slight cold or run the gamut up to pneumonia?

Was his honor not in a humorous frame of mind when he wrote it, as was Mr. Shonts when he was alleged to have said some years ago that women had no business to be on trains in rush hours, but should be home before 5 p. m., and if so, should he not have marked his letter "humorous"? To many this is too serious a subject to joke about. C. A. M.

New York, Dec. 16, 1910.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Mayor Gaynor is undoubtedly a man of good sound judgment in most respects, but I think he showed rather poor sense in his rebuke of the man who complained of the "cold streetcars." Mr. Gaynor ought to know that what may be harmless or even healthful for some people may be the exact opposite for others.

My father was a more robust and younger looking man at sixty-five than our present Mayor, yet he could not sit in a cold room five minutes without taking cold. He could work outdoors in the coldest weather, however, with perfect impunity. He used to say he was "all right as long as he kept moving." MRS. M. L. W.

New York, Dec. 15, 1910.

HE THINKS HE THINKS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I read with interest the remarks in The Tribune for December 12 that "it makes one feel important to learn that his per capita share of the debt of the city amounts to $153.02. It also makes one think." Yes, it makes me think, for one. It also makes me very tired. I think that New York City has no moral right to have any debt at all. I think that if the city were properly governed it would have money to lend instead of being obliged to borrow. I think that the whole bonded debt system is based upon fallacies and is undemocratic, absurd, outrageous and iniquitous. I think that not much would be thought of the good sense of a merchant, no matter how solvent he might be, whose one consuming anxiety was to get further and further into debt, paying ever increasing sums for interest.

I think that Thomas Jefferson was right when he said that public debt was "a moral canker from which we ought to emancipate posterity." I think that Henry George was right when he declared it to be "one of the devices by which tyrannies are maintained, governments are corrupted and the common people plundered."

I think that the enormous sums paid annually to the banking and money lending classes for interest on public debts constitute a most insidious and dangerous form of graft—legalized graft, "honest graft," if you will, but nevertheless graft—which must some day be abolished if the world is to continue in the path of progress. I think that I am prepared to maintain and defend these propositions against all opponents. I think there are more "thinks" where these came from.

WILLIAM BRADFORD DU BOIS.

New York, Dec. 15, 1910.

EARL SEEKS VAN DYCKS

Paintings Were Supposedly Obtained by Americans in England.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, Dec. 16.—Two Van Dyck paintings, which local collectors say were probably on exhibition in this city three weeks ago, are responsible for the visit of Earl Percy, aid to Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada, to Philadelphia. He is seeking to recover the art works. How the pictures were acquired by American collectors, or what inducements were offered the English holders to part with two highly valuable paintings, is not known here.

One of the portraits which Earl Percy seeks is that of the tenth earl of the line. Both portraits are of boys about sixteen years old, and resemble the famous portrait of Lord Philip Wharton, now in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg. They measure 50 by 40 inches. Both were painted when Van Dyck was court painter to Charles I.

Collectors here say that the two pictures, the only portraits of the greatest of the Dutch school of painters ever offered for sale in this city, were probably shown here with the Fisher collection three weeks ago. They are valued at $125,000.

The pictures are not in this city now. They were taken to Washington three weeks ago, and are said to be in the galleries of Victor D. Fisher, their owner, in that city. Earl Percy is said to have determined to hunt down the pictures, and supposedly will hurry on to Washington when he learns here that the pictures are supposed to be in that city.

It was stated here that the pictures had been obtained from the Howards, another ancient British family. Local collectors are certain that the portraits Earl Percy seeks were the ones Fisher exhibited here. The pictures exhibited by Fisher in this city included, besides two Van Dycks, three works of Sir Joshua Reynolds and several examples of the early Flemish school. There were about twenty pictures in all, insured by Lloyds at $500,000.

NEW LAKEWOOD HOSPITAL

George J. Gould and Others to Furnish Money.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lakewood, N. J., Dec. 16.—It was announced here to-day that George J. Gould and others would in the near future erect a large and modern hospital and nurses' home here. The land for the proposed buildings was given by Captain A. M. Bradshaw, and consists of a large plot of ground a few blocks north of the village, near the Lakewood Hotel.

The new hospital, as proposed, will be built in sections, one section to be built and equipped before work is begun on another. It is said that the hospital when finally completed will be one of the largest and best equipped of its kind in the state. It will cost about $200,000.

The nurses' home in conjunction with the hospital insures the presence of many nurses at all times. It is intended primarily for nurses who go out on active duty and will use the home as headquarters when not on a case.

Those who are interested in the scheme, besides Mr. Gould, are Paul Rainey, H. L. Herbert, L. B. Stillwell, George Fales Baker and other members of the cottage colony. The hospital is to be known as the Kimball Memorial Hospital, in memory of Dr. Paul T. Kimball, who died here suddenly a short time ago.

DR. WESTON RECEIVES MEDAL

Franklin Institute Confers Its Highest Honor for Scientific Work.

The Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, having awarded to Dr. Edward Weston, of Newark, the Elliot-Cresson gold medal—the highest honor they confer—for distinguished services to science, a dinner was held last night at the Lotos Club, at which Dr. Robert B. Owens, secretary of the Franklin Institute, presented the medal to Dr. Weston.

Among those present were Dr. Louis Duncan, Dr. F. B. Crocker, Professor C. F. Chandler, Dr. C. F. Brackett, Professor D. C. Jackson, Dr. Alexander C. Humphries, Dr. S. W. Stratton, Gano S. Dunn, L. A. Osburn, Charles P. Steinmetz, William Stanley, J. J. Carty, Charles W. Price, W. D. Weaver, Samuel Insull, Colonel Samuel Reber, W. C. L. Eglin and Ralph W. Pape.

Dr. Weston is one of the pioneers in the electrical arts. While still a young man, by his inventions and discoveries he has revolutionized the nickel plate industry of this country. He is recognized as the father of the electrical measuring instrument which renders commercially possible electricity for light and power as it is used to-day. Dr. Weston is a charter member and past president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and a member of most of the electrical, chemical and metallurgical societies of New York.

The Stevens Institute of Technology, McGill University and Princeton University have given him degrees.

AN OLD SAYING REVERSED.

From The Washington Star.

Grahame-White is said to have accumulated $100,000 by his exhibition. In his case the adage should read, "Wings have riches."

HE'S NO TAMMANY MAN.

From The Binghamton Republican.

One of the most remarkable discoveries made in Washington in a long time is that of a government clerk who openly admits that he has a "soft snap" and receives a liberal salary in consideration of the hours of duty and the amount of work.

People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 16.—The President took up at to-day's Cabinet meeting the question of longer working hours in the government departments. It was decided to leave the matter to the judgment of the chiefs of the departments.

Joseph H. Choate was a luncheon guest at the White House

Dr. David Starr Jordan was at the White House in connection with the negotiations following the settlement of the Newfoundland fisheries question.

Among the White House callers were Senators Brown, Burkett, Gamble, Smith, Scott and Stephenson, Representatives Austin, Mann, Wilson, Tilson, Cassidy, Howland, Parsons, Anthony and Fassett, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, Judge Morrow and Governor Deneen of Illinois.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 16.—The Attorney General has issued invitations for a dinner in honor of the Chief Justice of the United States for December 21.

Mrs. Meyer and the Misses Meyer have arrived here from their home, in Hamilton, Mass., where they went on their arrival from Europe last week.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 16.—The Austrian Ambassador and Baroness Hengelmüller will return to-morrow from their visit in New York.

The Russian Ambassador returned to New York to-night after spending a day at the embassy and will sail to-morrow for St. Petersburg to join his family, who preceded him by a few days.

The German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff entertained at dinner at the embassy to-night the Postmaster General, the Mexican Ambassador, the Belgian Minister and Countess de Buisseret, Senator and Mrs. Winthrop Murray Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Legare, the British second secretary and Mrs. H. W. Kennard, the French counsellor and Mme. Lefevre-Pontalis, Mrs. Slater, Miss Gwynn, Countess Luise-Alexandra von Bernstorff and her fiancé, Count Pourtales.

Henri Martin, secretary of the Swiss Legation, has gone to New York to remain until after Christmas.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 16.—Miss Helen Taft was the guest of honor at a charmingly arranged dinner party of young people to-night, when her hosts were Dr. and Mrs. Krogstad, parents of Miss Jessie Krogstad, a debutante of this season.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Henderson entertained about two hundred guests at a reception to-night in honor of the National Civic Association, which has just closed its convention here.

The Governor of Virginia and Mrs. Mann, who came to Washington to attend the dinner at the White House last night and who were the guests of Senator and Mrs. Swanson, returned to Richmond to-day.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover have issued invitations to the friends of Miss Eudora Clover for a dinner-dance on Christmas evening and to the friends of Miss Beatrice Clover for a young people's dance on January 3.

Miss Helen Taft will be the guest of honor at a tea on Tuesday, when Miss Gertrude Gordon will be hostess.

Major and Mrs. Connor received the guests at the dance given at Washington Barracks to-night, when a number of the younger officers assisted them and a large company of army people attended.

Mrs. James C. Pilling entertained at luncheon to-day Mrs. Adolphus W. Greely, Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Isham G. Hornsby, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. Arthur Lee, Mrs. Ralph Clarkson, Mrs. Duff, Mrs. William Bishop and Mrs. A. H. Fowler, of Chicago.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy gave a dinner dance at Sherry's last evening for her debutante daughter, Miss Marian Van Rensselaer Kennedy. The dinner guests, numbering about a hundred and eighty, were received by Mrs. Kennedy and her daughter at the entrance to the large ballroom and dinner was served in the small ballroom on the floor below, at sixteen tables. Among those present were Miss Aileen Osborn, Miss Claire Bird, Miss Elizabeth Hoyt, Miss Agnes Le Roy Edgar, Miss Marion Hollins, Miss Nathalie Duncan, Miss Caro Q. Brown, Miss Frances Godwin, Miss Margaret Mackay, Miss Leta Pell Wright, Miss Laura Canfield, Miss Ruth Appleton, Miss Leonie Burrill, Miss Mercedes de Acosta and Miss Beatrice Nicholas, all debutantes of the season; Miss Ethel Roosevelt, Miss Frances Dickey, Miss Wilfreda and Miss Edith Mortimer, Miss Josephine Osborn, Miss Louise Knowlton, Miss Laura Webb, Miss Beatrice Flagg, Miss Catherine L. Hamersley, Miss Laura S. Livingston, Miss Virginia Murray, Miss Nathalie Howland, Miss Dorothy Tuckerman, Miss Julia Loomis, Miss Alice Kortright, Miss Elizabeth Cutting, Miss Ursula Wolcott Brown, Miss Zelina Clark, Miss Margaret Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Greenough, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Minott, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Minturn, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson, Phœnix Ingraham, Ashbel P. Barney, Francis Appleton, Raymond Belmont, John Rutherfurd, Malcolm Sloane, Lanier Winslow, E. Coster Wilmerding, Bache McEvers Whitlock, George Wagstaff, Richard Lawrence, James G. K. Lawrence, I. Townsend Burden, jr., Chester G. Burden, Gerry Chadwick, Monroe Robinson, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Julian Wright, William Larned, Reginald Lanier, Oliver W. Bird, jr., Rogers Bacon and Samuel Hinckley.

There was no cotillion, but general dancing followed in the large ballroom, at which about one hundred additional guests were present. Later supper was served at small tables.

Sailing to-day for Europe, among others, is Lady Johnstone, daughter of Mrs. James W. Pinchot. Lady Johnstone, who has been spending several weeks in this country, is bound for The Hague, where her husband, Sir Alan Johnstone, has recently been appointed minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain. Others who will sail are Lord Decies, the fiancé of Miss Vivien Gould; Captain and Mrs. P. A. Kenna, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, who purpose to spend the winter in Paris, and Mrs. M. Dwight Collier. Frederick Townsend Martin gives a luncheon at Sherry's to-day for Lord Decies and Captain and Mrs. Kenna.

Mrs. M. C. Parmelee has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss May Parmelee, to James Alexander Milligan, of Stamford. The wedding will take place next June.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt left town yesterday for Newport, where she will spend the holidays.

Miss Elizabeth Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Williams, of Stonington, Conn., will be married to Rieman Duval to-day at the Fifth avenue home of her aunt, Mrs. George Henry Warren. The wedding will be a small and quiet one, owing to mourning.

Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman will give a children's party this afternoon at her home in East 81st street, for her daughter, little Audrey Barclay Ulman.

Delmonico's will be the scene to-night of the first of the series of Saturday evening dances, which are presided over by Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Lindsley Tappin, as well as Mrs. Charles Edward Sands, Mrs. Sackett M. Barclay, Mrs. John Clarkson Jay, Mrs. James A. Glover and others.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, Dec. 16.—Miss Rosa Grosvenor has arrived here from Providence for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer will go to New York for the winter to-morrow, Mrs. Dyer having completely recovered from the effects of an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Tiffany, after having arranged for extensive improvements to their cottage, in Jamestown, will soon sail for Europe, to remain till spring.

MORRIS BLUEN'S WILL FILED

Ethical Culture Society to Get $32,000 After Widow's Death.

By the will of Morris Bluen, filed yesterday in the Surrogates' office, several specific bequests were made for charitable purposes, while a further bequest of $32,000 to the Ethical Culture Society is to be paid at the death of the wife of the testator.

The public bequests were: Society for Ethical Culture, $5,000; United Hebrew Charities, $5,000; National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives of Denver, $2,000; Montefiore Home, $2,000; Hebrew Orphan Asylum, $2,000; Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, $2,000; Mount S