

AT HOME WITH A GREAT CELEBRITY.

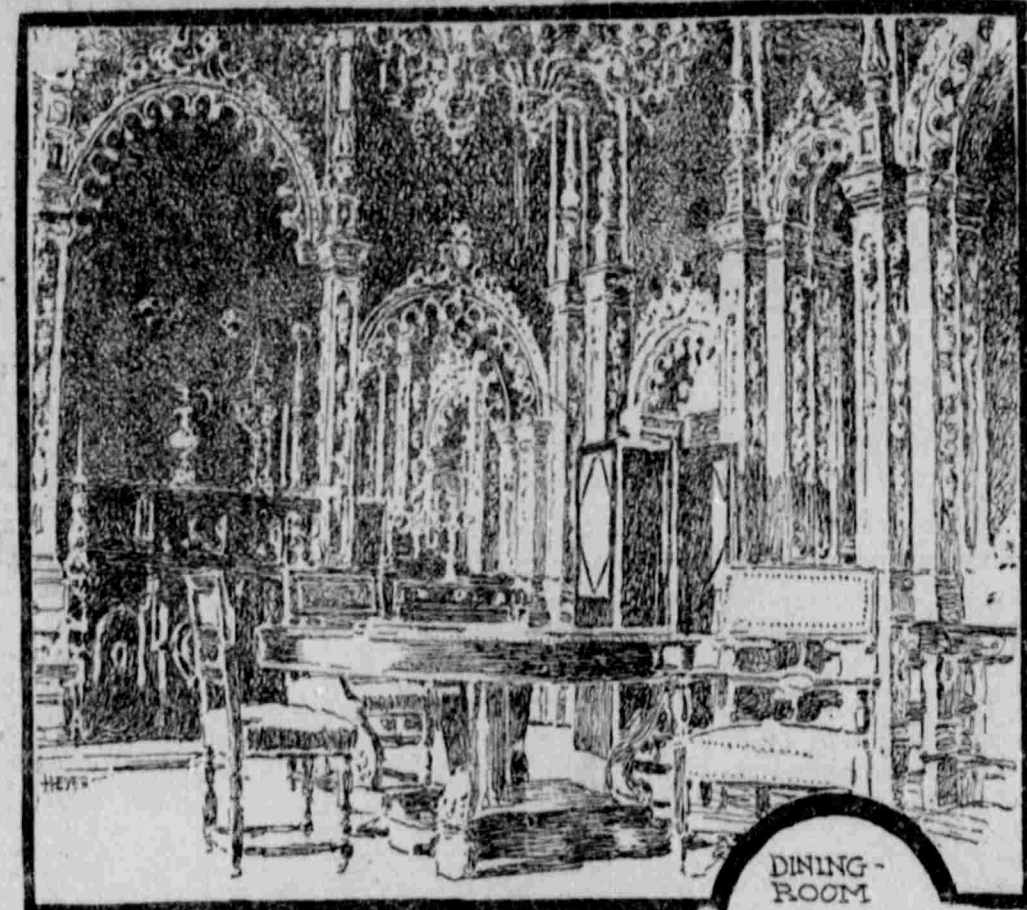
How Senator Chauncey M. Depew Keeps House

In the home of Chauncey M. Depew! What visions one can conjure up of good cheer! How one hears the merry laugh of the Senator which is as proverbial as his ready story. How one sees the genial Chauncey seated in front of his glowing fireplace, with arm outstretched talking to the chance guest, for there is always a guest in the Depew home.

The great dining room has high ceilings and the chairs are massive and the table large and round and heavy. Above the mantle shelf and over the doors are great classic arches, exquisitely carved, and in the center hangs a chandelier worth its weight in gold, for it is a lovely type of glass work.

There is a study, of course, cheerful and sunny. And then there come the numerous corridors, and, as a background and setting to them all, there is the grand salon, which is finer than that of any diplomat in Washington.

When Dr. Depew was elected to the Senate a year ago speculation ran rife as to how he would entertain. Would he take rooms in a hotel and join the



THE DINING ROOM IS THE MOST SPACIOUS OF ALL THE ROOMS IN THE HOUSE. IT WILL SEAT A LARGE NUMBER OF GUESTS AROUND THE MAHOGANY.



A COSY CORNER IN SENATOR DEPEW'S WASHINGTON HOME.

WHAT DIPLOMATS MUST WEAR ABROAD.

Congress to be Immediately Called Upon to Settle the Much Disputed Question of Court Etiquette.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Those who still adhere to the old-time principle of Republican simplicity will probably be compelled to withstand a shock to their feeling before the adjournment of the present session of Congress, for it is more than possible that that august body will be called upon to discuss the dress question and decide, once and for all, whether or not it is permissible for the foreign representatives of this Republic to array themselves in garments of bright colors when in attendance at court.

This is not the first time that this matter has been brought to the attention of this Government, but in previous cases the application to be permitted to wear court regalia has come from the representative himself, and, as the result, the question has remained a serious consideration. For instance, when Mr. Breckenridge was ambassador to Russia he asked for permission to wear knee breeches at the Coronation of the Czar.

This permission was granted and the ambassador appeared in his knickerbockers, but the matter went no further. Now, however, it has been brought once more to the front by the fact that the Czar of Russia has issued, through his Minister of Foreign Affairs, a circular that decrees that henceforth a court costume shall consist of a "dark blue swallowtail coat, with velvet collar and buttons, white or dark blue waistcoat and dark blue trousers."

This circular distinctly states that it has been issued under the personal instructions of the Emperor himself and it stipulates that it is intended to apply to "all distinguished foreigners and to all the accredited representatives in Russia of such countries as have not adopted for their diplomatic officers specific uniforms and costumes."

FOR FINER DRESS.

There can be no doubt that this order applies to the American representative. It has long been realized that the plain black evening dress worn by the ambassadors of the United States was not regarded with favor in many of the courts of Europe, and it is now stated that similar action is about to be taken at Berlin, Vienna, The Hague, Copenhagen and Brussels. As the result it is scarcely probable that the matter will not be brought before Congress at an early date in order that some form of dress may be adopted that will be in accord with American views upon the subject.

Of course it is quite possible that there will be no change in existing laws, for, while the fact is not generally known, there is a law on the statute books that provides for just such a court costume. The law, which was enacted in 1849, has never been repealed, and reads as follows:

The uniform for the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States to be worn in all visits of ceremony of the following parts and appendages, namely: A blue cloth dress coat, single breasted with standing collar, having the front from the collar to the extremity of the skirt, and the collar, the cuffs and the pocket flaps,

embroidered in gold, not more than two inches wide, representing a vine of olive leaves.

There should be upon the coat ten gilt Navy buttons in front, one Navy button on each side of the cape, four on each cuff, four under each pocket flap, one on each hip, and on the folds, two on each side of the skirt and in the center, one on each side of the lower extremity, and corresponding button holes in front, extending the width of the embroidery worked in gold thread.

The vest should be white, with ten small gilt Navy buttons in front, four under each pocket flap. The trousers should be of blue cloth, lined with gold lace, or white knee breeches, with gold lace and shoe buckles. The head-dress is to consist of a cocked hat, furnished with a gold loop, golden tassels and a black cockade, having a golden eagle in the center. The sword worn with this uniform should have gilt mountings and be suspended from a white swordbelt with Navy trimmings.

AGAINST SENTIMENT.

In spite of the fact that such an elaborate costume has been designed by Congress the uniform was never worn. Instead it has been the custom for the representatives of the United States to confine themselves to the simple black evening dress, it being the tradition that when an American citizen has been selected to represent his country abroad it is all sufficient that he should appear upon public occasions as an American gentleman. It is probable, too, that this tradition is in accord with the general sentiment in this country, as it has always been the American principle that when the Government has dispatched a man upon a diplomatic mission he is sent to represent the Government in as dignified and as satisfactory a manner as possible and not to go capering about in clothes such as would make him absurd at home and would merely indicate his imitative facilities abroad.

From present indications, however, it is quite probable that we shall have an opportunity to become better acquainted with the colored attire of the diplomatic circles in the future. In the past there have been many of the foreign representatives who have been satisfied to appear at all diplomatic and social functions in the plain evening dress that prevails in Washington. Of late, however, there has been a tendency to draw away from these restrictions.

Senator Don Antonio Lazo Arriaga, the Minister from Guatemala, set the ball rolling, and it is generally supposed that the coming season will see the Latin-American diplomats resplendent in their gay uniforms. At present, however, it is scarcely likely that they will rush into extremes. The costume they have chosen is rich but simple, being of broadcloth and gold. The colors, however, will vary according to nationality.

The representative from Nicaragua, for instance, will wear dark blue; Guatemala, a shade of blue somewhat lighter; Costa Rica, a brown, and Mexico, bottle green, and so through the list.

AN ELABORATE DRESS. The coat is a combination of an English officer's mess jacket and an officer's full dress coat. It is left open in front, revealing a gorgeous waistcoat of colored or figured silk or velvet. The coat has long spike tails, starting

from the front line of the hips and meeting in a blunt point at the back. A court sword and sword knot complete the uniform.

Of course there are many persons who will deplore this disregard of national principles. There are also many persons who will object seriously to any action on the part of Congress tending to compel our own foreign diplomats to don any other uniform than the sober black that has so long been worn by the representatives of this country. They will look upon this circular of the Czar's as nothing more or less than foreign interference, another kick at our boasted "republican simplicity." Still there can be no doubt but that the diplomatic war is fairly on. The action of the Russian court has simply precipitated matters. Europe has been brooding over the question for some time. They have objected to the appearance of the representative of the United States as being the one dark spot in the midst of a riot of color, and they have decided to take the initiative. Of course the whole matter seems most ridiculous to us. It appears as if of no more consequence than an act from a comic opera, and yet it is such a serious question that it is not likely that the State Department will consent to decide upon the matter without laying it before Congress. As the result the whole question will probably be brought before the House or Senate at an early date and then we shall know if we are to stand or fall by the prosaic black garments that have come to be so much a part of American official life.

army of those who live quietly in great comfort in Washington's luxurious hotels. Would he, worse still, take bachelor quarters or live at the club and thus become one of the army of dinner-out who cannot possibly entertain.

THE SENATOR'S HOUSE IS NOT ALL FOR PLAY: A GREAT DEAL OF HARD WORK IS PERFORMED IN THE STUDY, WHICH IS FITTED OUT WITH BOOKS, CHARTS AND THE FINEST COLLECTION OF ENCYCLOPEDIAS IN THE WORLD.



AMBASSADOR HAY CREATED CONSIDERABLE SENSATION BY APPEARING AT QUEEN VICTORIA'S COURT FUNCTION IN KNEE BREECHES.

THE STRANGEST BIRD.

The banks of the streams in the vicinity of St. Paul's, in the Upper Amazon, in South America, are dotted with palm-thatched dwellings of the Indians, all half-buried in the lush wilderness, the scattered families having chosen the coolest and shadiest nooks for their abodes.

The traveler frequently hears in the neighborhood of these huts the organ bird, the most remarkable songster by far of the Amazonian forests. When its singular notes strike the ear for the first time, the impression cannot be resisted that they are produced by a human voice. Some musical boy must be gathering fruit in the thickets, and is singing a few notes to cheer himself.

The tones become more fluty and plaintive. Sometimes they resemble the notes of a fagot, and the traveler is almost persuaded, in spite of the absurdity of the thing, that some person is playing that instrument in the primeval forests. However closely he may scan the neighboring thicket, no bird appears, although the voice seems to be that of some one near at hand.

The bird is rarely if ever heard in the Lower Amazon. It is the only song-bird that makes an impression on the natives, who sometimes rest their paddles while voyaging in their small canoes along by the shady stream as if struck by the mysterious sounds—a high compliment, indeed, for the usually impassive natives to pay to the feathered songster.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION.

But Dr. Depew set all speculation at rest by leasing the magnificent mansion at the southwest corner of H Street and Connecticut Avenue, which was once the residence of Mr. Corcoran, a wealthy banker and philanthropist of Washington. The house is pleasantly situated within a stone's throw of the White House and overlooks that most fashionable of the Capital's landmarks, Lafayette Square. It is a commodious brick building constructed upon the lines of the most up-to-date residence of a century ago, with large sunny rooms, magnificent parlors and spacious reception rooms, capped by a mansard roof.

Senator Depew has leased this palace for a term of six years for \$9,000 a year. A great rent, it seems, and an amount which would satisfy an ordinary man for a lifetime; but when Senator Depew set out on his house-hunting expedition a year ago his words to a reporter of this newspaper were, "I am going to represent New York socially and politically to the best of my ability, and I must have a house fitting the occasion, if it takes a fortune." And his determination has been carried out to the complete satisfaction of those whom he represents.

The neighboring houses of the Corcoran mansion constitute the most historic group in Washington. Out of the different windows Senator Depew may look and view the residence of Secretary of State John Hay, the house once occupied by John Slidell, another owned by a descendant of President Adams, the former home of General Decatur, and others equally celebrated. Sur-

rounding the house are delectable gardens which Mrs. Senator Brice made historic during the late Senator Brice's term of office by the fetes which she gave in them. They are surrounded by a high wall, that completely shuts off the gaze of the curious many. Access to the gardens is gained by a giant gateway at the side of the mansion which was erected by Senator Brice.

ITS HISTORY.

Preceding the occupancy of the palatial Corcoran residence by Senator and Mrs. Brice were those of Daniel Webster and M. Monrohan, the French Minister whose magnificent ball given within its walls in 1866 by order of Louis Napoleon is a matter of history. During Mr. Corcoran's lifetime it was a rendezvous for such diplomats as formed the Henry Clay circle. Mr. Clay was an intimate friend of the millionaire banker, as also was the Hon. Rufus Choate.

Such is the history of the mansion in which Senator Chauncey M. Depew will represent the society and politics of the

Empire State. His intimate associations with the most exclusive circles of this country and Europe make him a brilliant entertainer and a responsive and generous host. He will be assisted by his niece, Miss Annie Depew Paulding, and Miss Charlotte N. Hegeman, both of whom are beautiful, accomplished, and prominent in their respective spheres of activity.

Although the house was leased since April of 1899, it has only been since December last that Senator Depew has occupied it. During the intervening months the carpenters, upholsterers and decorators have been busily rearranging the rooms and draping them after the mode Metropolitan, and visitors to the Corcoran mansion who have not had a glimpse into the exclusive residences of Gotham will have enviable opportunity of gaining an idea of their lavish decoration and subtle elegance so worthily reproduced in the palatial mansion in which the ever genial and cordial Chauncey M. Depew has domiciled himself.

TRUE AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

Grover Cleveland Defines it for the Growing Youth of the Country.

By Grover Cleveland.

American citizenship means more than any other citizenship, not only because it lives and flourishes beneath the protection of the freest and best institutions in the world, but because it has the perpetuity and success of those institutions absolutely in its keeping and control.

Our Government is not and never was in outside proprietorship, which could determine or set limits to our right of occupancy. American citizenship has built its own habitation and is the tenant of no superior. It must, however, be plainly apparent that this independence in the enjoyment of privileges is not all that is involved in our relations to the Government we proudly call our own. As one who is the owner of the house in which he lives cannot look to another for its care and preservation so American citizenship assumes the responsibility of maintaining unaltered and unimpaired the government which shelters it, and which has thus far been its protection against wind and storm. A just appreciation of the seriousness of this responsibility is the test of true American citizenship.

If you are satisfied that foreign conquest and unnatural extension or annexation are dangerous pervasions of our national life, and if it shall seem to you, in the light of reason and history, that such pervasions bring in their train a people's demoralization and a decay of popular contentment and virtue more surely destructive to republics than armies with banners, you will not be necessarily wrong.

OUR NATIONAL MISSION PERVERTED.

As a vindication of our past methods it may occur to you that though a hundred years is but a day in the life of a nation, we have within such a short existence, by close adherence to our original design and purposes, astonished the world by our progress and the development of our vast possessions. With our first century's tremendous growth and advancement before your eyes as proof of the strength and efficiency of consistent Americanism you will find in the beginning of our second century proof of the abundance of our present domain in millions of acres of American territory still unoccupied while hundreds of Government officials wait to bestow it upon settlers. There are also other large areas of American soil yet untrodden by the foot of man, while our gates are still open to receive those who shall come from other lands to share our homes and privileges.

In view of these things, and considering our achievements in the past and our promise for the future, recalling what we have done and what yet remains for us to do under the guidance of the rules and motives which have thus far governed our national life, we are surely entitled to demand the best of reasons for a change in our policy and conduct, and to exact a conclusive explanation of the conditions which

make our acquisition of new and distant territory either justifiable, prudent or necessary.

WHY THIS CHANGE IN OUR POLICY?

Perhaps we should be satisfied with the excuse that such acquisition is necessary by way of warlike preparation or precaution. This, however, immediately suggests that we have found heretofore a constant source of congratulation in the fact that the contemplation of war and its contingencies is not and should not be familiar to our ordinary national life. It has always been our boast that a large standing military establishment and warlike precautions are not among the needs of a people whose victories are those of peace, and whose immunity from armed conflict is found in their freedom from the foreign relationships that give

birth to war, and that though it has been abundantly demonstrated that the courage and splendid fighting qualities of our countrymen will never fail in time of need, it is still a grave question whether the cheapening of our estimate of the value of peace by dwelling upon war is calculated to improve the quality of our national character.

It is difficult to deal with the question of war at this time and avoid misconception and misrepresentation, but we are considering American citizenship and endeavoring to find its best and most useful characteristics and how they can be most effectively cultivated and securely preserved. From this standpoint war is a hateful thing which we should shun as antagonistic to the objects of our national existence, as threatening demoralization to our national character and as obstructive to our national destiny.

WARRANT TO THE NATION. While thus suggesting the forbidding traits of war, I should be guilty of an attempt to mislead if I failed to say that there are conditions which not only justify war but make a resort to it a duty.

No nation, however peacefully inclined and whatever the consequences may be, can determine that it will in no circumstances engage in war. Had it as it is deplorable as its incidents are, no government can refuse war at the risk of imperiling its existence or sacrificing the rights and interests it holds in trust for its people and for humanity and civilization. In view of such an unescapable liability to be brought face to face with the question of war, and in view of war's real nature and demoralizing effect upon our national life and character, we cannot fail to be most seriously impressed by the reflection that we have expressly authorized those to whom we have entrusted our public affairs to determine for us the momentous issue of peace or war, and that if the determination is in public life, of their nation's mission and of the baleful effect of war upon their nation's health. These considerations emphasize in the strongest possible manner the importance of a large participation by thoughtful and educated men in political affairs.

No man can lay claim in a proper sense to true American citizenship who does not interest himself in matters pertaining to our Government, who does not inform himself as to its designs and purposes, or who is not willing by active interference to guard it against abuses and insidious perversion as well as against open attack.

No one increases his claim to good citizenship who interests himself in public matters for purely selfish purposes and to accomplish personal ends. A man may acquire a knowledge of the principles of our Government, and use that knowledge to mislead, and the pretense of devotion to these principles may mask nothing better than the advocacy of blind and mischievous partisanship.

If such things constituted good citizenship we might congratulate our country, for we have them in abundance. Inasmuch, however, as they are really evils which sadly afflict and endanger us, it is of the utmost importance that there should be infused into our body politic the counteracting remedy of true patriotic, unselfish American citizenship.

This grows out of a love of our Government, for its own sake and for what it does for every citizen. It is thoughtful and intelligent; it has a clear understanding of the doctrines upon which our Government rests; it rejoices in American traditions; it glories in American objects and purposes, and is proudly contented with the accepted mission of the United States among the nations of the earth.



THIS IS THE COSTUME WHICH WAS APPROVED BY THE CONGRESS OF 1849 AS THE PROPER DRESS FOR AMERICAN DIPLOMATS ABROAD; THOUGH THE COSTUME HAS NOT BEEN GENERALLY WORN THE LAW WAS NEVER REPEALED.

FOR THE PAST YEAR MR. CLEVELAND HAS WALKED FOR DAILY EXERCISE.