Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Siberia.
AMERICAN—8:15—Queen of the White Slaves.
BELASCO—8—Adrea.
BIJOU—2—8:15—The Music Master.
BROADWAY—8:20—Girofle-Girofla.
CASINO—8:15—Lady Teazle.
CIRCLE—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:20—Cousin Billy.
DALY'S—8—The Duchess of Dantzic.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:20—The Little Minister.
GARDEN—8:20—The College Widow.
GARRICK—8:10—You Never Can Tell.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HARLEM—8—The School Girl.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Woman in the Case.
HUDSON—8:30—Strongheart.
IRVING PLACE—8:20—Die Liebesschule.
KNICKERBOCKER—8—Lucky Durham.
LEW FIELDS'S—8—It Happened in Nordland.
LIBERTY—2—Ma Cousine—8:15—La Passerelle.
LYCEUM—2:15—8:30—Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots.
LYRIC—8:15—Fantana.
MADISON SQUARE—8:30—Mrs. Temple's Telegram.
MANHATTAN—8:15—Leah Kleschna.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—2:30—Rheingold.
NEW-AMSTERDAM—8:15—Humpty Dumpty.
NEW-YORK—8—Little Johnny Jones.
PRINCESS—2:30—8:30—Love in Idleness.
SAVOY—8:15—Friquet.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Ice Skating.
WALLACK'S—8:20—The Yankee Consul.
WEBER MUSIC HALL—8—Vaudeville.
WEST END—8—The Eternal City.

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New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The situation in Poland seems to be growing worse; although Warsaw is more quiet, the strike is rapidly spreading in the towns, and there are fears of further rioting at the capital to-day. ═══ The Russian Emperor received a deputation of workmen at Tsarskoe Selo; he chided them for their action, counselled patience and promised reforms. ═══ Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, the Russian Minister of the Interior, has resigned, and M. Bouligan, a reactionary, is expected to succeed him. ═══ Advices from Russian headquarters in Manchuria say that the armies are in their former positions; the cold weather caused intense suffering to the Russian wounded. ═══ There was a stormy scene in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, where Premier Tittoni repelled a Socialist attempt to force the government to protest to the Czar. ═══ M. Galovine, chief of the Odessa police, was shot, but not dangerously wounded while driving in the centre of the city. ═══ Reports of surgeons of General Oku's army show that since the beginning of the campaign about 5,000 men were killed and 20,000 wounded, of whom 16 per cent have died; there were only forty deaths from sickness. ═══ Premier Tisza presented the resignation of the Hungarian Cabinet to the Emperor. ═══ Russia, in the commercial treaty with Germany, accepted the Brussels sugar convention and gave promise that no restrictions would be placed on Jewish salesmen.

CONGRESS.—Senate: Discussion of the Statehood bill continued. ═══ House: The Post-office Appropriation bill was under consideration.

DOMESTIC.—Cardinal Gibbons denied Senator Bard's charge that the Catholic Church had attempted to influence his conduct regarding distribution of funds for Indian schools. ═══ A call was issued for a caucus of Republican Representatives to consider railroad rate legislation on Friday afternoon. ═══ Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, was again indicted on six counts for alleged bribery in connection with the land fraud cases. ═══ The Rev. Dr. James Henry Darlington, of Christ Church, Brooklyn, was elected Bishop of Harrisburg. ═══ A conference of leaders called by Governor Higgins was held to discuss new tax measures to increase the State's revenues. ═══ The Assembly of the New-York Legislature directed its Judiciary Committee to investigate the charges of "postal graft" made against Justice Warren B. Hooker, of the Supreme Court. ═══ A sleighing party of church members was struck by a train near Arkport, N. Y., and six women were killed. ═══ President Eliot of Harvard in his annual report said that the deficit of the university for the year 1903-'04 amounted to more than $30,000. ═══ Two indictments for bigamy were found against Johann Hoch in Chicago; his alleged wives now number thirty-one. ═══ The day was the coldest of the winter in the Northwest, temperature as low as 45 degrees below zero being reported in South Dakota and Montana.

CITY.—Stocks active and irregular. ═══ The gift of $1,100,000, including land in Riverside Drive, to the Union Theological Seminary, was announced, the name of the giver was kept secret. ═══ Representatives of the elevated and subway motormen and trainmen declared they would tie up those systems if their demands were not granted to-day. ═══ Richard Croker arrived to attend the funeral of his son. ═══ The jury in the Lundberg trial disagreed and was discharged. ═══ It was learned that La Champagne, sailing to-day, will carry $9,130,000 in gold. ═══ An Italian boy of fourteen killed, it is alleged, a companion, sixteen years old.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and colder. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 27 degrees; lowest, 16.

MR. M'ADOO'S SUGGESTIONS.

The efforts of a dozen years at police reform have been practically unavailing. The force is confessed to be to-day almost where it was in 1893, when the public conscience revolted at the disclosures of the Lexow investigation. The gains for good government in the other departments of the municipality have been many and important; in the Police Department few and nugatory. Administrations come and go, but "the system" goes on forever. The "Jimmy" Martins, the "Big Bill" Deverys, the Alexander Williamses, the "Mike" Murphys—those glories of police corruption—disappear; but if "the system" is embodied to-day in less picturesque personalities it still remains.

These dozen years have not been without efforts at reform. The public optimism has turned from one idea to another for relief. In the famous days of Lexow four men were at the head of the department. By courtesy and for purposes of appointment they were called "bipartisan." If they were so, nobody noticed it in their acts. If the public complained of the evils of the Police Department, the retort was: "Both parties are at the head of the department. Tammany is not responsible for the corruption."

The first effort of reform was to establish party responsibility. A single headed commission was the panacea of police ills. So when the limits of New-York were extended, provision was made for one commissioner in place of the four. Then came the administration of Van Wyck, with that wonderful single headed commission in the person of "Mike" Murphy, ably assisted by his first subordinate, "Big Bill" Devery. Single headed or bipartisan, "the system" was there still. Party responsibility did not effect the cure. Under this system the single Commissioner was not removable by the Mayor except on charges. It was thought the idea of responsibility had not been applied to its logical end. Not only the party in power in the municipality must be responsible, but the head of the city administration itself. So when the charter was amended the Mayor received power to remove the Commissioner of Police. Thus the Mayor was estopped from pleading that he was powerless to mend the ways of the Police Department, once his Commissioner was in office.

Each of these changes in regard to the police was viewed by the public with considerable optimism, but we have to-day Mr. McAdoo confessing by his elaborate suggestions for legislation that he is powerless against "the system." "The system," according to Mr. McAdoo, is in the personnel, and without extensive changes in that body no Commissioner, however well intentioned or forceful, can give a good administration. The attention of public opinion and of legislation, attracted perhaps by the conspicuousness of the old "bipartisans," and of "Mike" Murphy and his like, has been concentrated too long upon the head of the department. "Look elsewhere," says Mr. McAdoo, perhaps a little embarrassed as the focus of public gaze.

Mr. McAdoo's suggestions are interesting, arising, as they do, from a year's experience with "the system." Some are of unquestionable utility. Doubtless all are intended to be tentative, and in that spirit they are properly submitted to the Chamber of Commerce Committee of Nine, which is going into the whole subject of police reform in the broadest manner, and may be expected to reach conclusions of value.

This is no time for the man with the panacea. We present above a testimonial to several panaceas of police reform. Only patient investigation and thoughtful consideration will result in real benefit. How hazy and experimental the whole subject is appears in the suggestions regarding the Commissioner's term. Many experts want that official appointed for life, and thus largely independent of the Mayor. Mr. McAdoo would have the Commissioner serve two years and be removable only on charges. Yet but a few years ago that principle was rejected for the sake of unifying the local administration and making the police an integral part thereof. "Responsibility" was a blessed word, but something stronger than blessed words is needed to overthrow "the system."

MAKING NEW STATES.

The bill for the creation of two new States out of the four Territories of Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arizona and New-Mexico, which will be brought to a vote in the Senate next Tuesday, is a compromise measure, and, like all compromises, fails, of course, to meet anybody's ideal. Those who think we have States enough for the present and that no new Senators should be sent to Washington to represent sparsely settled districts feel that the creation of two States would be only less objectionable than the creation of four. On the other hand, those who for one reason or another are concerned to preserve the individuality of the existing Territories think that their present condition is about as endurable as consolidated Statehood. It is impossible to satisfy everybody. Each side must give up something if any progress is to be made in legislation, and it would seem as if the pending measure struck a fair balance with which both can reasonably be content.

Even those who are most conservative about swelling the number of the States must agree that the American citizens who have built up these Territories cannot be kept indefinitely in a state of tutelage. They are bound before long to secure self-government and a voice in national affairs. It is idle to think of keeping them out. The practical issue is between admitting two States now or leaving the problem to be solved by future chance, with the possibility of four States and double the danger of ultimate rotten boroughs. To the advocates of the larger number of States this consideration may seem a reason why they should stand out, in the hope of getting what they want. If they take a purely selfish view of the question and are solely concerned to create many seats in the Senate and State offices for themselves, that, of course, will be their attitude. But, if they aspire to a voice in directing national policy, they should consider the national welfare superior to the claims of local or personal interests.

We have faith in the gradual development of the Southwest, though we do not believe it destined to support a dense population. Under the most favorable conditions New-Mexico and Arizona together are not likely ever to have more than a million or a million and a half of people. That is not too much for one State, and if there is ever anything like that population, or even any such growth as to justify Statehood at all, the new development will submerge the present diverse types and produce a homogeneous people. On the other hand, it is to be remembered that the population of a mining country is necessarily uncertain. Nobody can tell when exhausted veins or new discoveries may cause a shifting of the people. A small State which under present promising conditions might perhaps be thought to have some claims to admission could easily by industrial reverses be converted into another Nevada. If such a district is to be admitted at all, it should have an area large enough to insure against such contingencies. Arizona and New-Mexico together would be large enough and have enough diversity of industries to guard reasonably against the rotten borough danger. As for Oklahoma and Indian Territory, it would be folly to think of keeping them separate. The division is recent and was made for temporary purposes. The wisdom of reunion is obvious.

The pending bill has been carefully framed for the protection of the civilized Indians and the promotion of education, and makes strong claims to the support of all those who desire to make the most liberal response possible to the aspirations of the people in the Territories, while safeguarding the rights of people in the present States and the welfare of the whole country.

THE CZAR AND HIS PEOPLE.

The Czar has again appeared as the "Little Father." He has done so before a select delegation of his people, numbering less than one-tenth as many as those whom his soldiers have within a few days shot down in the streets. His address to them is academically correct. It is marked with the exhortations to patience, the promises of reform and the condescending pardon characteristic of former imperial utterances. At the same time is announced the retirement from the Ministry of the Interior of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, the most liberal and progressive of the Czar's ministers and the one who, above all others, has favored the granting of the people's requests!

A fortnight ago the Czar's reception of his people, or of their representatives, would have marked a beneficent epoch in Russian history. At the present time it comes too late. We do not know whether the delegation of thirty-four which the Czar received yesterday was really representative or was got up for the purpose by some agents of the government. We shall do the Czar the justice to assume that he regarded it as representative, in good faith, and that he spoke to it sincerely. But even thus we cannot ignore the fact that his act comes too late. At best he is yielding to a forcible outbreak and to a threat of revolution that which he refused to a peaceful and loyal request. He will be suspected, whether rightly or wrongly, of having yielded to fear, and turbulent spirits throughout the empire will be encouraged to think that hereafter the best way to gain their ends will be not to plead for them loyally, but to seek them through seditious outbreak. The authority and dignity of the imperial crown are impaired, and there is created an ominous menace to the future peace of the empire.

His majesty's declaration that in their first attempt to see him the people were "led astray by traitors and enemies" sounds much like Grand Duke Vladimir's declaration that "behind this peaceful procession was an anarchist and socialist plot, of which the overwhelming majority of the workingmen were merely innocent tools." What assurance is there that these thirty-four favored ones were any more loyal than those who marched toward the palace to offer "homage and petitions"? If the government knew that the vast majority of that great company was innocent and loyal, why did it treat them all as though they were rebellious? If only a few of them were seditious and criminal in intent, why was there danger, as the grand duke says, that the innocent and loyal multitude would sack the imperial palace? These utterances do not seem consistent, and they strengthen to a regrettable degree the view, sure to be urged by harsher critics, that the Czar's act of ostensible grace was inspired by fear, and that the purpose of his government is to temporize with the insurrection rather than to grant the reasonable requests of the Russian people.

BLOOD WILL TELL.

It must have made all the fighting McCooks, living and dead, tingle with pleasure to hear how a young scion of that intrepid stock conducted himself the other evening in the presence of a burglar whom he had surprised in his father's library. He is only twelve years old—about four years younger than the youngest of his race who went to war in 1861—but there were no terrors for him in a novel and startling situation. Without hesitating for an instant as to his right and duty, without even calling for assistance, he ran to the next room for a revolver, and then advanced unflinchingly upon the foe, who, seeing what he was "up against," stood not upon the order of his going, but went at once—through the nearest window, with a couple of bullets whistling about his ears.

It is a cause for regret that young McCook missed his mark, though not for mortification, for the time was short and the light bad. We heartily congratulate the general on the fact that his son has thus early established a valid moral title to the name he bears.

TO TAX NON-VOTERS.

Believing, with a great and, we hope, an increasing number of persons, that too much money is spent in political campaigns, and especially that the practice of hiring citizens to vote ought to be stopped, Mr. Samuel L. Parrish, chairman and treasurer of the Suffolk County Republican Committee, suggests a plan for diminishing the evil. He has sent to members of his committee, Republican Senators and Assemblymen at Albany, Republican members of Congress from this State and others whom he hopes to interest a circular letter proposing the imposition of a poll tax of $5 on every qualified voter, to be remitted in the case of every one who votes. His idea is that for that purpose certain specified officers should be required to put on the polling list the names of all voters in each Assembly district, but he would provide for the acceptance of reasonable excuses from citizens who had been kept from the polls through no fault of their own.

This is not an absolutely novel proposition, and we are not sure but that a bill to the same effect has been introduced in the legislature within a few years. Objections to the plan will readily occur to the recipients of Mr. Parrish's letter, and have doubtless occurred to him. It may be held, in the first place, that such a tax, lacking uniformity, would be unconstitutional; and even if it were found to be valid it might not prove to be practicable. Obviously the list of voters could not be made up until after the registration had been completed, and then many facts, including such changes of residence as would disqualify those registered, would have to be taken into account. Perhaps more machinery would be needed, in large cities at least, than Mr. Parrish supposes, and we fear it would not be hard to make a pretty thin excuse serve the purpose of a delinquent seeking exemption from the tax. But the object Mr. Parrish has in view is a good one, and there is something very agreeable in the thought of reversing a familiar campaign process by making failures to vote a source of revenue instead of spending a large amount of money in "persuading" citizens to go to the polls. At all events, the proposal is deserving of attention—of more attention, perhaps, than it is likely to receive.

THE TREASURY OUTLOOK.

The Treasury's January report is distinctly encouraging, if one goes a little deeper than mere surface appearances. It is true that the deficit for the month was $6,216,714, and that the Treasury's losing balance is bigger now than it has been at any time since the fiscal year began. For the first seven months of the year the deficit stands at $28,596,307—against $23,790,115 on August 31 and $25,929,251 on November 30. Yet there are many indications that the Treasury has at last turned its corner, and that a material excess of receipts over expenditures will be shown in the next five months.

January's deficit, to begin with, is a little smaller than the January deficit in 1904. A year ago the losing balance for the month was $6,851,629. Receipts this year have been nearly $2,000,000 greater—$43,410,285, against $41,588,370. But expenditures have risen about $1,200,000, and the net gain is only $650,000. In every other month but one this year the Treasury has fallen behind, compared with last year, so that January's showing is an exceptionally favorable one. If conditions continue as they are, a notable improvement in the Treasury situation is bound to follow. Last year between February 1 and July 1 a surplus was run up of nearly $12,000,000. An equal gain now will reduce the net deficit for the year to a little over $16,000,000.

Customs receipts continue to show a slight advance. For January they were $22,303,860—a gain over January, 1904, of more than $1,000,000. Internal revenue collections were larger this year by about $800,000. The shrinkage in income of the first quarter has been gradually made good. At the end of September this shrinkage was $5,400,000. To-day the situation has been reversed. The total collections for the seven months of this fiscal year have been $321,060,138, against $319,425,843 in the first seven months of the last fiscal year. Expenditures still run ahead, however. So far this year the excess is between $31,000,000 and $32,000,000. Of this $13,000,000 has gone to the navy. The army has taken about $9,000,000, the civil establishment $8,000,000, and the Indian service $2,000,000. Pension payments are a little smaller and interest charges have been stationary. But army and navy expenditures are now falling more and more toward last year's level. Disbursements to these two services in January were $20,000,000, against about $18,000,000 in January, 1904—an excess of only $2,000,000, while the average excess for the six months preceding was something over $3,000,000.

From now on, therefore, the Treasury is likely to find less trouble in making ends meet. The most trying months of the year are July, October and January. July, when heavy deficiency payments fall due, is the worst month. But after January April is the only one which threatens a deficit, and March and June are generally counted on for substantial surpluses. Treasury officials are justly confident that the worst strain of the year is over, and that the net deficit for the twelve months—which Democratic orators not long ago were hysterically estimating at "$140,000,000 or over"—will shrink to less than one-seventh of that fabulous amount.

STATEN ISLAND'S FUTURE.

Richmond County's opportunities for advancement have been sorely neglected for seasons, but now there appears to be sufficient reason for the realization of the expectations of her citizens. Many years ago the bluff and impetuous Erastus Wiman tried to convince the people of New-York that the development of Staten Island had been sorely neglected, and that there were tempting occasions for large profits in the lower region of the Bay; but the drift of improvements went on in Manhattan, The Bronx and on Long Island with much persistence, and the chances of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to develop its connections and terminals in Richmond County were not taken advantage of with energy.

The time will come when this magnificent region of the city will regain its former position and again be a place of earnest and excited sales of real estate. It is true that the operations of the Standard Oil Company upon the New-Jersey coast will for a long time dominate the development of the shores of the Kill von Kull, but Staten Island is the jewel of our harbor, and there is room in it and to spare for great future growth and for a far larger population than it now contains.

January went out deeply in debt to New-York's Street Cleaning Department. It failed to deliver the expected "January thaw."

The Municipal Civil Service Commission under Mr. Coler did one excellent piece of work in revising the rule relating to appeals. It is to be hoped that his retirement does not mean that the spoilsmen have prevailed upon the Mayor and that the new rule is to be disapproved.

The "indefinite postponement" of the hearing on an ordinance prohibiting the use of fireworks in this city is much to be regretted. It is ominous of the continuance of the reign of terror and the orgy of noise, mutilation, incendiarism and death that yearly prevail for weeks in this afflicted community. Not a day should be wasted in taking action to exclude from this city a curse that each year claims hundreds of victims and costs millions of dollars. But if we cannot have a prohibitory ordinance, such as many other cities have and such as every civilized community should have, let us at least have a strict enforcement by the police of the existing ordinances. That will be a sweet boon such as we never yet have enjoyed within the memory of living men.

The Hon. John Sharp Williams seems nowadays to be leading the minority of the minority.

The Hon. James H. Eckels is not at all pleased with President Roosevelt's railroad rate regulation programme. Mr. Eckels, if we remember rightly, was one of the statesmen who helped to "bunco" the St. Louis Convention into nominating Alton B. Parker for the Presidency.

In the most conspicuous automobile accident yesterday it was pleaded in extenuation that the machine "skidded" and did not obey the guidance of the motorman. That may be. We believe that does often happen. But that is simply another and an uncommonly strong argument for two things. One is the need of the utmost caution upon the part of the drivers of the machines. The other is the desirability of devoting inventive attention not so much to the development of high speed as to absolute trustworthiness in all circumstances. An automobile that would never "skid" would be worth far more than one that could run two miles a minute.

A boulevard from the Williamsburg Bridge to the Bowery, as provided for in the Delancey-st. bill introduced at Albany the other day, would wonderfully brighten up a part of the city now sadly in need of such adornment.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

There is a church in the quiet little village of Mumford, near Niagara Falls, which is composed entirely of fossils. At first glance the walls appear to be constructed of rough sandstone smeared with an uneven coating of gritty, coarse plaster, but a closer view reveals the error of this first conclusion. Instead of plaster the eyes behold traceries of delicate leaves, lacework of interwoven twigs, bits of broken branches, fragments of mossy bark and splinters of wood, all preserved against the wasting of time and decay by being turned into the hardest of flinty limestone. As a matter of fact, every block of stone in the four walls is a closely cemented mass of dainty fossils.

CULTURE AND POLISH.

[According to "The Manchester Guardian" there are several bootblacks in Hungary who are doctors of philosophy in the university.]

If vaulting ambition should prompt you to shine
As an artist of skill in the bootblacking line,
Don't fancy, my friend, that the only thing lacking
Is a polishing brush and a bottle of blacking.

Greek verse is a training which nothing can beat
For one who exists upon polishing feet;
Nor will he who studied his "Ethics" with care
Ever find that his life is a bootless affair.

Success isn't granted to indolent ease:
Men are only made masters of arts by degrees.
Yes, a college career you will find is your game,
For culture and polish are one and the same.
—(Punch.

The Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Germany might, if they please, dispute with each other as to which of the two owns the greater number of palaces. Each might sleep in a different house every night for a month and not exhaust the number of his various dwelling places, according to "The Indianapolis News." The Czar is said to own many country seats—which are kept up in every detail, furnished and furbished and crowded with servants—into which he has never set foot. King Edward of England, while regularly occupying only four, has a dozen or more homes, which are ready for him at all times.

An Easy Creditor.—In a certain town of Connecticut a deacon of the church, charged with soliciting subscriptions for a charity, recently experienced considerable difficulty in getting the townsmen to contribute. To one of his neighbors the deacon said:

"Oh, come, Richard, do give something."

"Sorry, deacon," answered Richard, "but I don't see how I can."

"Why not? Isn't the cause a good one?"

"Oh, yes, the cause is good enough; but I owe too much money."

"But, Richard, you owe God a larger debt than any one else."

"That's true, too," drawled Richard, "but God ain't pushin' me."—(Harper's Weekly.

Ever since Rice Lake, in Minnesota, was frozen over, it has been noticed that a narrow channel was always open at the thoroughfare leading into Alder Lake. "Tom" Miller early one morning noticed that a thin coating of ice had formed during the night. While looking at it he was astonished to see a big muskallonge start from the east shore and, acting for all the world like a tug bucking heavy ice, break its way to the other shore. Reaching that, the big fish, which, according to Miller, must have weighed seventy-five pounds, started back, trimming up the rough edges of the channel. Mr. Miller says it was the most remarkable sight he ever witnessed. It was remarkable, indeed, remarks "The Buffalo Commercial," which adds: "We regard Mr. Miller's effort as by far the best winter fish story of the period."

A DEFENCE.

[Because a man began to compose a poem in his surgery a Bangor doctor certified that he was drunk.]

It really seems a little hard,
Because a person is a bard,
That doctors should be led to think
Him very much the worse for drink.
Full many a songster, I aver,
Is quite the strict tectotaler.

Myself, for instance, many a time
Have scoured my "Walker" for a rhyme.
I've written things in sportive mood,
(I made them scan whene'er I could)
And several, the reverse of solemn,
Were printed in this very column.

Yet when I wrote those little lays
No bottles stood around on trays;
I could have mouthed, without confusion,
The mystic "British Constitution."
I wrote the whole degrading bosh
Exclusively on lemon squash.

Then take my rivals—Swinburne, Kipling—
No one accuses them of tippling;
Each would refuse, with visage shocked, ale;
Neither could mix the simplest cocktail.
—(London Chronicle.

A Russian timber dealer has discovered a valuable mine of oak. It is in a river of South Russia, in layers three or four feet deep, scattered over one hundred and fifty square miles, and its most striking feature is its variety of colors, supposed to be due to the variegated soil of the river bottom. No fewer than twelve shades of pink, blue, yellow and brown have been noted, each log having its own uniform shade. The logs taken out have ranged from 40 to 200 feet in length and from 15 to 20 inches in diameter, and it is estimated that more than 150,000, averaging 70 feet, remain.

IN THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

Folks married then for good,
And took due previous thought,
Nor ever guessed they could
Back out, once they were caught.

When gallants offer now,
They say: "I like you well.
Let's make no lasting vow.
But try me for a spell!"
—(Life.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Feb. 1.—President Roosevelt today received a delegation from Cincinnati representing fifteen of the city's business organizations, who called to tell him they indorsed his attitude on railroad rate legislation. Secretary Taft introduced them, and remained at the White House while they saw the President. The substance of the addresses was that the business men were anxious for a "square deal," but did not desire any legislation that would cripple the roads.

Senator Cullom, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, consulted the President this morning about the arbitration treaties. "I think that there is still hope for ratification this session," said Mr. Cullom. "Some of the gentlemen are opposing them on account of that old Southern bond bugbear, but I guess they will come around after a while and vote for them."

"But hasn't the President assured Senators Bacon and Morgan that there is no danger on that score?" Senator Cullom was asked.

"Oh, that does not make a bit of difference to them," said Mr. Cullom. "They can't see anything but the Constitution."

Senator Dietrich, of Nebraska, had a talk with the President this morning about his Alaskan bill; Senator Smoot, of Utah, took up a question relating to the changing of the Uintah Indian Reservation to a forest reserve, and Secretary Hitchcock came to introduce Colonel Dyer, United States District Attorney at St. Louis. Other callers were Senator Hopkins, with Representative-elect Martin Madden, of Illinois; Representative Humphrey, of Washington, and Fish Commissioner Bowers.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Feb. 1.—Representative and Mrs. Porter gave the first of a series of dinners to-night. Their guests were Speaker and Miss Cannon, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Oliver, Senator and Mrs. Spooner, Senator and Mrs. Dryden, Lieutenant General and Mrs. Chaffee, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Boardman, Miss Hegeman and General Wilson.

Colonel and Mrs. Bromwell entertained Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Westcott, Mr. and Mrs. McClintock, Miss Durand, Miss McKenna, Miss Foraker, Captain Fournier, of the French Embassy; Mr. Dering, of the British Embassy, and Captain Moore at dinner to-night.

Miss Elkins, the debutante daughter of Senator and Mrs. Elkins, entertained a company of young friends at dinner to-night. Her guests were Miss Carolyn Huff, Miss Alice Parker, Miss Errol Brown, Miss Elsie Curtis, Miss Zaidee Gaff, Miss Anna McAuley, Miss Cassie Schroeder, Miss Davis, Miss Bird, James Lounsbery, Mr. Robb, Cuthbert Brown, Lieutenant Bulmer, Frederick Huidekoper, Charles Huff, Charles Lee, Lieutenant Gibbon, Mr. Hanihara, of the Japanese Legation, and Stephen B. Elkins, jr.

General Chaffee invited a party of army men to luncheon to-day to meet General Funston. General and Mrs. Funston are house guests of General and Mrs. Chaffee.

The Bachelors gave their second cotillon to-night in the ballroom of the New Willard.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

To-night the Charity Ball in behalf of the Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place at the Waldorf-Astoria. So large has been the sale of the tickets that the financial success of the entertainment is already assured. There are a number of well known women interested in the management of this particular hospital, and as they always take an active part in the organization of the annual ball it has become the only public ball of the season at which the most fashionable element of society is usually to be seen. Among the patronesses, many of whom will be present, are Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and Mrs. Astor. General Frederick D. Grant, General James F. Wade and Admiral Coghlan, all in full uniform, will open the ball.

At the Waldorf-Astoria a most successful entertainment was given yesterday under the patronage of Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall and several other fashionable women, in behalf of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children. Mme. Nordica, Sir Charles Wyndham, Miss Mary Moore, Mme. Rejane, Edward Terry, Miss Edna May, Courtice Pound and Miss Dorothy Geyser figured on the programme and contributed to the enjoyment of the affair.

Among the dinners given last night were one by Mrs. Laurens Van Alen, at her house, in East 50th-st., and one by Mrs. A. Holland Forbes, at her home, in East 55th-st.

The Belgian Minister and the Baroness Moncheur will arrive here to-morrow from Washington for a week's stay, after which the baroness will proceed to Mexico, while the baron will return to Washington.

Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn and her daughters, Miss Helen and Miss Alexandra Stevens, of No. 34 East 53d-st., will receive on the first and second Mondays of this month. Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman will be at home on Thursdays throughout the month, and her cousin, Princess Suasa Poggio Rusoli, will receive with her to-day.

Mrs. M. Dwight Collier has invitations out for a large theatre party this evening.

The engagement is announced of Miss Gertrude Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Clarence Martin, to J. Luther Martin, of Windsor House, Devonshire, England. Miss Martin, who is a cousin of Seth Low, has just returned with her parents from abroad, after several years' absence.

"Aida," with Mme. Eames and Caruso in the caste, was given last night at the opera. Among those present were Paul Morton, Secretary of the Navy; Miss Leary, Mrs. Goelet, Miss Gladys Mills, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Pell, Miss Theresa Iselin, Mrs. Vanderbilt, the Misses Bryce and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who will sail to-day on La Champagne are:

Mrs. C. M. Cristi.
Mr. and Mrs. R. Fernandez.
C. M. Lippincott.
Miss Delphine Rinot.
Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Verschoore.

Among the passengers who will sail to-day on the Prinzessin Victoria Luise are:

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bowne.
William M. Cole.
Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Sewell.
Mr. and Mrs. James F. Stillman.
Lambert Suydam.
James Timpson.
Jackson Wallace.
Mrs. W. J. Montgomery.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

An indignant man sought the boxoffice of a Broadway theatre the other day. "Look here," he said, "I can't see more than three-quarters of the stage from the seat you sold me."

"That's all right," answered the ticket seller, "you are getting what you paid for."

"What do you mean?"

"You gave 75 cents for your seat, didn't you?"

On bright days in winter, as in the "good old summer time," Park-ave. on the heights of Murray Hill is the daily scene of a baby promenade and a veritable congress of nursery maids. Babies blond and babies brunette, puny midgets and husky scions of aristocratic households, blue eyed and black, good natured specimens and some of the sort that seem to have been born to make life a burden to their elders—all of these and more foregather on the western side of the thoroughfare and up and down, back and forth, the perambulators come and go between the limits of 34th and 40th sts., while the nurses exchange the stories of their troubles and give their respective charges a moiety of unavoidable attention. But the babies are not the only pampered patrons of the avenue. On a recent afternoon one of the colored men servants of a family on the Hill might have been seen mated for an airing on the thoroughfare with a Boston terrier, "a prize winner at the Garden dog shows," so the servant said. "He is not very well, but old age, I guess, is what's the matter." The dog was blanketed and wore the initial of the family name. He walked along at the end of a leader with the air of an invalid to whom prize winning possibilities were a dead issue. "He gets better care than lots of the babies that take the morning sun on this avenue—sure he do!" was the comment of his colored chaperon.

One of the clerks in a big uptown hotel has conned the pages of registered autographs so long that his interest in characteristic chirography has made him something of a handwriting expert. His attainments in that direction were the undoing of a guest a few days ago, who was wanted in another city for forgery. The guest in question had earned some attention in one of the hotel papers for his operations in bogus checks with which he liquidated hotel bills, and his reproduced signature figured in the story. The clerk in question was impressed by the name when it appeared on the register as one possessed of chirographic peculiarities that seemed familiar, and when a little later a request was made for cash on a check similarly signed, he identified the signature as that of the individual named in the story of punishable methods. The temporary absence of the cashier from his place conveniently served the purpose of delay, and a little later when the check was again offered the clerk committed the perpetrator to the custody of the chief porter, who detained him until a policeman took him in charge.

That title embellished foreign family names have an attraction for many American women has been abundantly proved. One case in point, that may be cited as evidence, was noted not very long ago at an exclusive uptown hotel. The woman in the case had bided her time in the state of single blessedness until she had passed the thirty mark; when her patience was rewarded. She married and obtained both the husband and the title. The husband in his bachelorhood lived at a Fifth-ave. hotel, and two days after he had surrendered his apartments the woman tripped into the hotel lobby and, on reaching the desk, she addressed the clerk, to whom she was known only by sight, with the query, "Is there any mail for the Count or Countess ——?" The wedding that had conferred the title on the latter having been celebrated only two days before, the clerk, who had been so long accustomed to the Count as a bachelor guest, looked askance for a moment at his visitor, who drew herself up to her full height and with the air of one who knew her rights, even though they had been recently acquired, she said, "I am the Countess." The proud assertion suggests the story of two titled Englishmen, well known to each other at home, who met abroad. One was travelling incognito, while the register of the hotel at which both were staying was emblazoned with the full name and title of the other. "I find it very much more comfortable," said the former, "to get about without disclosing my full identity." "I quite agree with you," said the other, "that it is less bother, but I am married." "What difference does that make?" queried the other. "Oh! I married an American woman," was the answer.

When the subway was being built, and there was "kicking," William Barclay Parsons, chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, was fond of pointing to a human skull on the wall of his private room at his offices. Underneath the skull was this legend:

WARNING!

To those with complaints: This is the result.

The skull was found in 1900, when workmen for the subway builders were turning what is known as the Canal-st. sewer from the North River to the East River. Spades turned it up, along with two or three others, in Oliver-st. The subway engineers thought the skull may have been from the old Jewish cemetery that still fronts on the New Bowery, near Oliver-st. It is much the same as it was in the seventeenth century, when Peter Stuyvesant granted land for it. The year before he had refused the request of the Jews of the city for a cemetery of their own, saying that "there was no need for it," presumably thinking the Jews would never die, but in 1656 he gave them permission to take as their own the plot on what was then the east side of the old Bowery Road.

Mr. Parsons, commenting on the skull in his office, said that many of his visitors said first, "Mind, I haven't got anything to kick against." He remarked that some of the people who "kicked" about the subway evidently never had seen the skull and its legend. "You see," added Mr. Parsons, "that man must have had a complaint, for it's very plain he's dead."

DARLINGTON A BISHOP.

Brooklyn Rector Elected Head of Harrisburg Diocese.

Harrisburg, Penn., Feb. 1.—The Rev. Dr. James Henry Darlington, rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn, was elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Harrisburg on the thirteenth ballot in St. Stephen's Church, this city, to-day. His election followed a speech by C. La Rue Munson, of Williamsport, representing the laity, who served notice that rather than consent to a compromise the laity would move for an adjournment.

The vote of the last ballot follows: Dr. Darlington, 28 clerical, 73 lay; the Rev. William Frederick Faber, rector of Grace Church, Lockport, N. Y., 1 clerical, 7 lay; the Rev. Paul Matthews, dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, Cincinnati, 11 clerical and 13 lay; the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Williams, dean of Trinity Cathedral, Cleveland, 1 clerical.

Following the announcement of the ballot the election of Dr. Darlington was made unanimous, after which the convention adjourned.

Dr. Darlington, in the rectory of Christ Episcopal Church, at No. 481 Bedford-ave., Williamsburg, last night said that he had just received the announc