Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—Sweet Kitty Bellairs.
AMERICAN—2—8:15—Cohen's Luck.
BELASCO—2—8—Adrea.
ELIOT—2—8:15—The Music Master.
BROADWAY—2:15—8:20—Fatinitza.
CARNEGIE HALL—2:30—Concert.
CIRCLE—2—8—Vaudeville.
COLONIAL MUSIC HALL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—2:15—8:20—Cousin Billy.
DALY'S—2—8—The Duchess of Dantzic.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
EMPIRE—2—8:10—The Little Minister and 'Op o' Me Thumb.
GARDEN—2—8:20—The College Widow.
GARRICK—2:10—8:10—You Never Can Tell.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HARLEM—2:15—8:15—The Usurper.
HERALD SQUARE—2:15—8:10—The Woman in the Case.
HUDSON—2:15—8:30—Strongheart.
IRVING PLACE—2:15—Nachtasyl—8:20—Die Liebeskehle.
KNICKERBOCKER—2—8—The Professor's Love Story.
LEW FIELDS'S—2—8—It Happened in Nordland.
LIBERTY—2—8:15—The School for Scandal.
LYCEUM—2:15—8:30—Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots.
LYRIC—2—8:15—Fantana.
MADISON SQUARE—2:15—8:30—Mrs. Temple's Telegram.
MAJESTIC—2—8:15—Buster Brown.
MANHATTAN—2:15—8:15—Leah Kleschna.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—2—Les Huguenots—8—Tannhaeuser.
NEW-AMSTERDAM—2—8:15—Humpty-Dumpty.
NEW-YORK—2—8—A Pair of Pinks.
PRINCESS—2:15—8:30—The House of Burnside and Bardell vs. Pickwick.
SAVOY—2:15—8:25—Friquet.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—8:15—Hockey Match.
WALLACK'S—2—8:20—The Yankee Consul.
WEBER MUSIC HALL—2—8—Vaudeville.
WEST END—8—Siberia.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	16	5-6	Instruction	15	4
Art Sales	12	5-6	Insurance Adjusters	15	3
Bankers & Brokers	15	4	Lost	12	2
Board & Rooms	12	5	Marriages & Deaths	9	5-6
Books & Publicat'ns	10	4-6	Notice to Creditors	15	4
Brooklyn Property for Sale	5	6	Ocean Steamers	4	6
Carpet Cleaning	12	4	Proposals	16	5
Citations	13	5	Public Notices	15	5
City Hotels	15	5	Railroad	13	5-6
Clothing	12	5	Real Estate	5	6
City Prop. for Sale	5	6	Religious Notices	12	2-5
Cop'nership Notices	15	4	School Agencies	15	4
Country Property for Sale	5	6	Shoes	12	5-6
Dom. Sits. Wanted	12	7-8	Special Notices	9	6
Dressmaking	12	2	Steamboats	13	5
Employm't Agencies	12	1	Surrogates' Notices	12	1
Excursions	13	6	Toilet Articles	12	3
European Advts	11	3-4	To Let for Business Purposes	5	6
Financial	15	3-4	Tribune Sub'n Rates	9	6
Foreign Resorts	11	4-6	Unfurnished Apart'ts to Let	5	6
Furnished Rooms	12	6	Winter Resorts	15	5-6
Help Wanted	12	4	Work Wanted	12	6-7

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: The District of Columbia and Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bills were passed, and the Senate receded from its amendment to the Agricultural bill repealing the wheat drawback; one witness was heard in the Swayne trial. House: The Statehood bill was sent to conference, and some time was spent in debate on the naval bill; exercises accepting the statue of Frances E. Willard, presented by Illinois, were held in both houses.

FOREIGN.—Grand Duke Sergius, uncle of the Emperor was blown to pieces by a bomb while he was driving at Moscow; two of the assassins are said to have been killed; one escaped. St. Petersburg workmen have grown more bitter, the labor movement is spreading and the employers regard the situation as critical; the conference at Tsarskoe Selo left the Emperor undecided on the question of a land parliament; fighting is expected at Lodz. The news of the grand duke's murder caused consternation at Tsarskoe Selo; the Emperor is said to have been prostrated, and all festivities in honor of Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia were at once abandoned.

DOMESTIC.—Governor Hoch of Kansas signed the bill providing for a State oil refinery. Six Union Republicans broke away from Addicks in the Delaware Senate contest. Twelve men were held up in Chicago by six robbers, who escaped. The wheat corner in Chicago was marked by a slight drop in prices, due to efforts to drive out small holders. Louis Winter, son of William Winter, dramatic editor of The New-York Tribune, died in Los Angeles, Cal. Timothy Shea, second vice-grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, intimated at New-Haven that the troubles with the New-Haven company might be settled by arbitration. The senior class of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, at Amherst, Mass., voted to withdraw because of the suspension of three of its members. George M. Burr, a banker of Manistee, Mich. at Binghamton, N. Y., brought suit against Mrs. Mary E. Wiggins, of New-York, his sister-in-law, and her counsel for $50,000 for alleged slander. Frederick Cook, formerly secretary of State, died suddenly at Rochester.

CITY.—Stocks irregular and active. James H. Hyde and James W. Alexander had a conference, after which Mr. Hyde was reported to have said a better understanding had been reached. Charles W. Morse told the grand jury about his matrimonial mix-up. Theatre managers replied to the attack of District Attorney Jerome. The Woerz holdup man was sentenced to twenty-five years in State prison. The Board of Estimate voted $3,000,000 for small parks and $1,000,000 for playgrounds. The special committee of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad refused to grant the demand of the locomotive firemen; a strike is expected.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and colder. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 34 degrees; lowest, 19.

THE EQUITABLE SETTLEMENT.

The resolution unanimously adopted by the directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society at their critical meeting on Thursday is likely to result in readjusting the control of the company's affairs in a generally satisfactory manner, though not wholly in accordance with the more extreme views which have found public expression within the last few days. It is usually safe to assume that current reports exaggerate the real facts when dissensions have arisen among honorable men accustomed to act together, and it is probably so in this instance. Nevertheless, there is enough indubitable evidence on record to show that an exceedingly serious situation existed, that if it had continued longer an impairment of immense interests would have been threatened, and consequently that keen apprehension was justifiable.

Under such conditions the Equitable directors met, and for a time the prospect was darkened rather than cleared. Anxious conferences had failed to relieve the tension, and those present listened to declarations which sounded more like war than peace. But at the moment when a rupture seemed imminent they were brought to a realization of the obligations which they had incurred in respect to a trust of vast magnitude and the imperative necessity of preserving the confidence of a multitude of persons. Senator Depew, persuasively presenting considerations which some of his colleagues had never lost sight of and which all were bound in conscience and reason to recognize, obtained a sympathetic hearing, and, when he had finished, the action which now promises a fortunate outcome was unanimously taken. So far as persons not on the inside are able to judge, it assures a faithful co-operation on the part of those immediately responsible for the preservation of the society's good name and for the prosperous administration of its colossal business. It is hardly to be supposed that all resentments have been suddenly and completely allayed, but so long as the united services of an experienced staff of officers are required they will be efficiently rendered, and no change of system or organization will be made without full deliberation.

It may be said—indeed, it has already been said—that, the control remaining where it was, no wide departure from the old course is likely to be made. But that hardly seems to be a judicious forecast. It is to be observed that, although the committee's conclusions may prove unacceptable to the board two months hence, the resolution explicitly declares it to be the opinion of the board that "the policyholders "should be given the right to vote for directors, "and that steps be taken for carrying this prin-"ciple into effect at the earliest possible mo-"ment." Moreover, the committee is instructed not merely to investigate the questions submitted to its consideration, but "to arrange the details for carrying the step into execution," which means that not later than April 12 a definite plan—subject, of course, to modification, but presumably well considered and complete—will be reported to the board. The committee is also charged to arrange "the settle-"ment of the allied question of indemnification "of stockholders." Upon those words, which are probably somewhat vague by intention, various interpretations have been put; but, however interesting it may be to speculate about their meaning and the use to be made of them, an opinion at this time as to the disposition of the society's stock would be of little value. The substantial facts are that policyholders have every reason to believe that the right to vote for directors will shortly be conferred upon them, and that in the future, as in the past, their interests will be faithfully protected.

RUSSIA'S SENTENCE.

Horrors accumulate upon horrors in unhappy Russia, and rise toward higher and higher marks. Bobrikoff was a general and a governor. Plehve was one of the foremost Ministers of state. Sergius was one of the chief grand dukes. Above him is the Czar. No wonder that the sovereign is terror stricken. The horror of the tragedy is rivalled by its ominous menace of what may come next. The world may pray that such omen may be absent, but revolutionists, especially those of the bomb throwing type, pay small heed to prayers. There can be little doubt that the threat of a few days ago is being fulfilled. A reign of terror is coming upon Russia, directed at the autocracy, and therefore at the Czar himself so long as he is identified with the autocracy. It remains to be seen how it will be met. There are two ways. One is repression, the other is concession. It may not be possible to repress exploding dynamite. There may also be doubts of the sufficiency of concessions now to tame the "tiger of Muscovy" which has broken loose.

With the personal characteristics of the late grand duke we need not now concern ourselves. His traits were such as have been common in Russia since the days of Peter the Great. Unpopular as he may have been, it was not for revolutionists to avenge the moral law upon him with a bomb. Nor indeed was such their purpose. He was killed because he had administered autocracy with harshness and because he conspicuously stood for all that is worst in the governmental system of Russia. Perhaps we may add that it was also because he was a grand duke, whose slaughter would more nearly concern and more powerfully affect the Czar himself than that of any man of lower hereditary rank. In such madness there is a deadly method. We must regard it with detestation and abhorrence. Upon no ground can such a deed be justified. Such reflections are, however, mere truisms, the multitudinous repetition of which would be vain either for consolation or for rebuke and restraint. The fact that a deed is atrocious in its wickedness does not count for so much as the small dust of the balance in the mind of a revolutionist who has determined to achieve it.

There was, too, a dreadful deliberation about the thing. We are told that Sergius was sentenced to death two months ago. It was known at the time, or soon after, by himself and by the police that his death had been decreed by some death dealing "circle." Precautions, defences and all else have been vain to prevent the fulfilment of the decree. Nor was he alone proscribed. It is said that the Grand Duke Alexis, the Procurator Pobiedonostseff, General Trepoff and even the Empress Dowager were similarly sentenced. If so, they stand to-day in the shadow of an awful menace. We may easily believe it is so, for it would be difficult to name four persons in the empire more generally hated by the revolutionists than they. After the deed of yesterday nobody would be surprised at any fearful thing to-morrow's Russian tidings might disclose. But where is it all to stop? For twenty-five years the Russian autocracy has been striving strenuously to stamp out nihilism. It has not succeeded, nor even made progress. Its lethal enemy is still in existence, and more active and potent than ever before. It is passing sentence at will upon the rulers of the land and is executing its sentences with inexorable zeal and with inevitable precision. Practically it is a sentence against autocracy through the autocrats themselves. The only reply thus far made is a sentence of repression and of oppression against the Russian people. But surely there must be some wiser course.

PARCELS POST EXTENSION.

What some dispatches speak of as a parcels post treaty with Great Britain, but which is really a parcels post convention, under authority of the act of June 8, 1872, was signed yesterday by the President, the Secretary of State and the Postmaster General, having already been signed by the British postal officials. In the earlier days postal treaties were made by the President and ratified by the Senate, but when postal relations became general as a matter of course, and were recognized as involving not matters of diplomatic policy, but of simple business convenience, the Postmaster General was empowered to enter into money order agreements with the postoffice departments of foreign governments, and by and with the advice and consent of the President to negotiate and conclude postal conventions. By virtue of this act the Executive Department has made various postal agreements without submitting them to the Senate, and in June, 1897, superseded most of the old separate conventions by giving its adhesion to the Universal Postal Union formed at Vienna in 1891, to which nearly every nation in the world is a party and which in terms abrogates previous conflicting postal conventions. Since then the United States has been in negotiation with separate countries for still better special postal facilities than are provided by the general agreement, and the present arrangement with the British postal authorities is one of the fruits of that enterprise.

The first parcels post convention between the United States and any country in Europe was concluded with Germany on August 26, 1899, and went into effect on October 1 following. Before that conventions had been made with several West India islands and countries in Central and South America. The German agreement provided for the carriage of parcels not exceeding four pounds six ounces in weight. The rate from the United States is 12 cents for each pound or fraction thereof, while the rate paid in Germany for delivery here is 1 mark 40 pfennigs a parcel, whatever the weight. The British convention, which is to take effect on April 1, is similar to the German, except for the foreign rate, which is a trifle higher. The weight is again limited to four pounds six ounces. The American rate is likewise 12 cents a pound. The rate in England is two shillings a parcel without regard to weight. The value of goods is limited to $50, and provision is made for customs declaration and payment of duties.

This extension of postal facilities is a step in the right direction calculated to increase our foreign trade. Much more should be done in the same direction. At present small parcels from various countries, after being sent by mail, postage fully prepaid, to our shores, are taken from the mail bags, dumped into express cars and delivered at their destination with preposterous express charges. We have ourselves seen an Australian parcel, which if dropped in the post box at San Francisco would have been delivered here as domestic matter for eight cents, fully prepaid across the ocean, and then, instead of being delivered for that payment, or even for an additional eight cents for domestic transit, given to an express company, which held up the recipient for 50 cents! There is clearly room for more postal conventions. Then, too, there is room for more liberality at home with third and fourth class matter. We can send parcels to England and Germany better than to Chicago. The limit of weight for the foreign parcels is four pounds six ounces, while the domestic limit is four pounds. The domestic rate for merchandise is one cent an ounce, which amounts to 16 cents a pound, and the foreign rate is 12 cents a pound. The only favor shown to domestic business is the ounce rebate, which gives it a slight advantage on parcels above the even pound and below the next half pound. Otherwise, the foreigner has the advantage. It is a pity that the influence of the express companies should stand in the way of the cheap transportation of small parcels.

NEWSPAPER PICTURES.

In discussing the matter of newspaper pictures "The Home News" of New-Brunswick, N. J., remarks that "very few people realize "that the main difficulty about producing good "halftone illustrations in newspapers lies with "the photograph furnished as copy." Further on it says that "The New-York Tribune con-"tinues to print the clearest and most satis-"factory illustrations in New-York's journal-"ism. The underlying secret, we should say, is "that The Tribune employs the best photogra-"phers."

That is part of the explanation, but not all of it. We get the best photographs obtainable—not always so good as we would wish. After that much has to be done to insure satisfactory reproduction. The engraving process requires skill and care, and the stereotypers and pressmen must do their work with the pictures in mind.

The simple truth is that The Tribune's excellent pictures, which so many of our contemporaries have generously complimented, are due to proficiency on the part of the workmen, the use of the best known processes, methods and materials and extreme care at every stage of the work from the time that the photographer begins operations until the paper is run off the press.

THE SOUTH AND THE PRESIDENT.

It is gratifying to note the quick and cordial response made by leaders of opinion at the South to President Roosevelt's Lincoln Day speech in this city. The South has mistrusted the President's views on the race question because it has never fully understood them. It has attributed to him ideas and purposes wholly subversive of what it held to be its truest interests. But the South is open to reason and honest enough to retract an unjust judgment. In the President's latest deliverance it recognizes a broad and generous purpose with which it has been loath to credit him. It sees that he stands ready to deal with the race problem in exactly the same spirit of helpfulness and fairmindedness as he has shown in dealing with any and every other problem of the day.

"The New-Orleans Times-Democrat," one of the ablest and most representative of Southern newspapers, has this to say of the President's Waldorf-Astoria address:

There are some minor points in the speech in which the whole people of the South do not wholly agree with him, but on the chief propositions laid down by him all can unite, and he proposes a broad platform, adapted to the South as well as the North. His speech throughout is patriotic and national, free from the slightest suspicion of that sectionalism with which he was credited. Its tone is friendly, and the good wishes he expresses for the South, the sympathy for it in the difficult problems it has to solve and his strong protest against any interference that would tend to render these problems more difficult should be and will be appreciated by the Southern people. If he can persuade the party whose head he is to follow the line he lays down, the race problem, freed from sectional or political complications, can be brought to a satisfactory settlement far sooner than we had hoped for, and with far less friction.

Considering the South's recent attitude toward the President, and remembering the stinging articles and speeches levelled at him from that quarter during the last campaign, this tribute is significant. It marks the abandonment of those unjust and injurious prejudices which blinded the South to President Roosevelt's real character, and which in a measure inspired its egregious underestimate of him both as a man and a statesman. Now that Southerners are beginning to realize their error and to put aside their prepossessions, there seems to be no reason why President Roosevelt should not win the South's full confidence and enjoy among its people that exceptional popularity which President McKinley once enjoyed.

It was one of President McKinley's great achievements that he broke down old sectional barriers and finally banished the sectional issue from politics. His aims and policies were thoroughly national. He welcomed the South once more to a full share in the political life of the nation. President Roosevelt's aims are equally unsectional. Under his leadership the people of the North are turning away from the dead issues of the reconstruction period and are attempting to deal with the more urgent and more vital democratic problems. The South should lay the ghosts of the past and turn likewise to the labors of the present. Its awakening to the hollowness of its recent fears is an encouraging sign. Ere long, perhaps, it may be ready to forego its isolation and play its normal and proper role in the nation's development.

SAVINGS BANK MOVEMENTS.

Some interesting statistics of savings banks in all parts of the world are presented in the new fiscal Blue Book of the British Board of Trade, especially those indicating the growth of accounts in proportion to the population in various countries. Figures are given for three years at decennial periods, to wit, 1881, 1891 and 1901. From these it is to be seen that savings bank deposits are increasing in all countries, though at markedly and suggestively varying rates.

In the United States the amount on deposit for each head of the population was $18 10 in 1881, $26 47 in 1891 and $34 83 in 1901. These figures are creditably large and show a gratifying rate of increase. Those of the United Kingdom are smaller, but show a slightly more rapid increase, being for the three years, respectively, $11 50, $15 14 and $23 14. In France they were $7 47, $18 56 and $22 72, which are smaller than might have been expected in so thrifty a country; but, then, the French have other ways of saving money. In the major part of Germany—Prussia, Bavaria and Baden—the figures were $14 20, $25 62 and $25 81, the insignificant gain in the last decennium being due, no doubt, to the industrial depression of recent years. Other German States, however, are far more saving, for we are told that the per capita amount for the whole empire in 1901 was no less than $42. Italy shows a fair rate of increase, her figures being $5 50, $9 91 and $13 66. Austria's are $14 91, $19 68 and $32 18, while Hungary's are only $7 89, $11 60 and $15 35. Russia, with all her poverty and squalor, is making progress, from only 4 cents in 1881 to 87 cents in 1891 and $3 27 in 1901. More power to Mr. Witte, who largely brought it about! Canada is not saving as much as might have been supposed, her figures being $5 58, $10 68 and $14 33. Australia does better, with $16 91, $23 81 and $41 56, while New-Zealand leads the British Empire with $15 50, $26 87 and $46 12. Finally, we must note that Denmark stands easily at the head of the record, with $35 85, $65 20 and $76 31.

We cannot, of course, regard these figures as complete indices of the relative degrees of popular thrift or prosperity. Some nations are more inclined to other ways of saving. Savings bank systems vary, and their rates of interest vary. It is possible that of two nations the one that actually was saving the more might have the less on deposit in savings banks. Nevertheless, these figures are an index, and a valuable one, of popular financial conditions and tendencies, and as such are well worth the consideration of fiscal students. It is gratifying to see that only four countries, Denmark, New-Zealand, Australia and Norway, surpass the United States in per capita deposits, yet it must not be overlooked that many are increasing their deposits more rapidly than we, and will, if present rates are maintained, surpass us at the end of another decennium.

What Mr. Lloyd George in his recent speech called the "battering of Port Arthur" still goes on in the British Parliament, but Mr. Balfour seems to stand the battering process well.

The Kansas Legislature—a breeding house for so many startling "reforms" in politics and legislation—is a little late in putting forward a measure to give women the right to vote in Presidential elections. Four other Western States have already anticipated this move toward adult, as opposed to manhood, suffrage.

Ex-Police Superintendent Byrnes when he says the police force is demoralized does not say anything new, but when he affirms that "if "there were a competent man at the head of the "force the character of all—so far as disci-"pline is concerned—would improve 100 per cent "within forty-eight hours," he makes a statement of great interest to every one concerned in the welfare and fame of the metropolis. Not only does Mr. Byrnes declare the police at present to be a rabble, but he also says he knows a man who, if appointed Chief of Police, would reorganize the force within twenty days. Could not Mr. Byrnes be prevailed upon to give the name of the indispensable man whom he has in mind?

The Nebraska Legislature is trying to vindicate the Darwinian theory. It has just passed a bill applying the eight hour law to monkeys doing service as coin collectors for Italian or other organ grinders.

The statement by Dr. Dyer, of New-Orleans, that "there are more than two hundred lepers walking in the streets of New-York" and that the danger from these "is not even recognized by the city's medical authorities," is a startling one and, if true, constitutes a serious arraignment of the Health Department of the city. The city waits to hear what the authorities may have to say to this indictment, and it wants the undisguised truth in the matter.

Abraham Koudos, the fourteen-year-old newsboy hero who starved himself to death in a heroic effort to support his mother and her two-months-old child, did not die in vain. The pitiful story of his heroism will find an echo in generous hearts and thereby help to prevent such a human tragedy in the future.

A bill has been introduced at Albany compelling railroads to furnish seats for passengers on pain of damages. Can this measure be meant to apply to New-York, or only to 'way towns like Schodack and Skaneateles?

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Browning letter to be sold at auction in London this month is a reply to a young poet who wrote asking Browning's advice about publishing a volume of poems. The reply, in part, is as follows, and may serve a useful purpose to young poets of to-day as well: "It sounds strange and almost sad to me that I should be imagined of authority in this kind, I who for years could not get a line printed except at my own expense, and I began half a century ago or more."

MY PIPE IS OUT.

My pipe is out; the world—my 'baccy pouch—
Is flabby flanked and empty to the touch.
I shake it till its lank sides sag and slouch,
Yet all it yields me doesn't count for much.

At length, its dustings settled in the bowl,
I seek my matchbox (that's my brain) to find
A germ of genius' blaze with which my soul
May fire the fruits of gropings patient, blind.

No match is there; the last one I had struck
To boil the pot of hunger in my home—
To kindle torches of dissembled pluck
And guide some brother's footsteps as they roam.

My pipe is out; I puff at it in vain—
No taste or warmth—no winking glow I see!
Whence, then, the longed-for solace for my pain
That's mocking at the helplessness of me?
—(The Reader Magazine.

Discussing the strike, on political grounds, of the members of the St. Petersburg bar, "The Law Times" recalls a strike, on professional grounds, of the members of the Irish bar, owing to an insult offered by John Scott, Earl of Clonmell, who was Chief Justice of Ireland from 1784 to 1798, to counsel practising before him, which was resented by the bar in its collective capacity. The judges sat, but no counsel appeared; the attorneys all vanished, and their lordships had the court to themselves. There was no alternative. The next day Lord Clonmell published a very ample apology in the newspaers, and, with excellent address, made it appear as if written on the evening of the offence, and therefore voluntary.

As a stranger in Philadelphia I was much amused by certain provincialisms. One of these was the use of the word "off" instead of "from." "Please buy flowers off me," say the youthful street venders. One day, while waiting for some groceries, a young lady, evidently unused to housekeeping, approached the raw Irish clerk and timidly asked: "I want some mutton to make broth. Shall I get it off the neck?" "No, ma'am," was the solemn reply, as the clerk pointed to the butcher busy at his block, "ye git it off that mon."—(Presbyterian.

A Sioux Indian in South Dakota, according to "The Buffalo Commercial," invited Senator Kittridge, of that State, to the wedding of his daughter. Senator Kittridge was unable to be present at the nuptial event, but the Indian laconically described the affair subsequently to illustrate what the Senator had missed. "Four dogs," said Poor Lo, "and plenty of pie."

WHEN YOU CARE FOR A GIRL.

Gee! ain't it funny the things that you do,
An' gee, ain't it funny that life seems so new,
An' how yer ambition has suddenly grew,
When you care for a girl!

An, then you don't care to be stayin' out late,
An' your home goin' always is sower an' straight,
An' your mind's always thinkin' o' Wednesday night's date,
When you care for a girl!

Never before had you owned a clothes brush;
No longer you say to the married man, "Tush!"
An' you find out how easy it is to talk mush,
When you care for a girl!

My! how you hated to carry a shawl!
Now you'd lug bundles all day till you fall;
You even say "Music," when kids start to bawl,
When you care for a girl!

Flowers were things that you'd never prefer;
Now every rosebud reminds you o' her.
Yes, things as they is ain't like things as they were
When you care for a girl!
—(Smart Set.

A North Carolina lawyer was trying a case before a jury, being counsel for the prisoner, a man charged with making "mountain dew." The judge was very hard on him and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. The lawyer moved for a new trial. The judge denied the motion, and remarked: "The court and the jury think the prisoner a knave and a fool." After a moment's silence the lawyer answered: "The prisoner wishes me to say that he is perfectly satisfied he has been tried by a court and a jury of his peers."

Dr. Bailey (looking at thermometer)—Hum-m! I don't like your temperature.
Sick Student—Then why did you take it?—(Harvard Lampoon.

A Western paper prints the following as a speech delivered by an Indian chief: "All that the red man is to-day he owes to the paleface. We have been so benevolently assimilated that one measly government agent could round up and herd a whole Indian reservation. The paleface lobster gives us a bottle of whiskey with a string tied to it. And the string reaches to the federal courtroom, where we lie around for a couple of weeks while the witnesses are cashing in their pay vouchers. Then we walk home in a snowstorm. The sun of the red man is setting in the West. Soon will his copper colored tribes be assimilated by the copper trusts, and he will be extinct. You may put him in a bicycle suit and tan shoes, but he will continue to yearn for planked muskrat and Jamaica ginger. His days are numbered. For a few years he may powwow with the smooth government commissioner, but he is fading away and you can see his finish. I have spoken."

A Reuter cable from Washington states that "the House of Representatives Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has authorized a favorable report on the Mann bill, abolishing the Panama Commission, and placing the work of constructing the canal entirely in the hands of the President of the United States." Why not call it frankly the One Mann bill?—(Punch.

About People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Feb. 17.—Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, and Representative Cushman, of Washington, talked with the President this morning about the provisions of the Alaskan Delegate bill.

Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, who has been confined to his home for some time with an attack of grip, called to see the President while the Cabinet was in session. "I had lost all track of time," he said, with a laugh, "and did not know it was Cabinet day."

Among the other callers at the White House in the forenoon were Representatives Cromer, Bates, Goldfogle and Dovener, and Thomas Akins, Republican National Committeeman from Missouri.

THE CABINET.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Feb. 17.—Appointments to be made by President Roosevelt in the near future were under consideration to-day by the Cabinet. Men, rather than measures, as one member said, formed the principal subject of discussion at the meeting. Secretary Hay and Postmaster General Wynne remained with the President after the meeting to take up the parcels post treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

Mrs. Hay, wife of the Secretary of State, left Washington this morning for New-York, to spend a week with her daughters, Mrs. Payne Whitney and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, jr.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Feb. 17.—Senator and Mrs. Depew gave a dinner this evening, their guests being the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw, Attorney General Moody, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Wynne, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Metcalf, Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Justice and Mrs. Brewer, Justice and Mrs. McKenna, Justice and Mrs. Holmes, Justice and Mrs. Peckham, Senator Bacon, General and Mrs. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Merriam, Miss Gwynne and Miss Louise Jones.

Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks were dinner hosts to-night, and will entertain again to-morrow. Their guests this evening were Senator and Mrs. Burnham, Senator Kearns, Bishop Cranston, of the Methodist Church; Monsignor O'Connell, of the Catholic University; General and Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, of New-York; Representative and Mrs. Bartholdt, Representative and Mrs. Candler, Representative and Mrs. William Alden Smith, Major von Etzel, military attaché of the German Embassy; Miss Bryan, Miss Cranston, Miss Patten, Mrs. Timmons and Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, jr.

Mrs. Audenried entertained a small dinner company again this evening, in honor of her house guests, ex-Attorney General and Mrs. Griggs. Invited to meet them were Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Senator and Mrs. Newlands, Senator and Mrs. Gibson, Senator and Mrs. Dryden and Senator and Miss Kean.

Miss Christine Roosevelt, Miss Margaret Roosevelt and John Roosevelt will be guests at Senator Kean's home for the inaugural ceremonies. Other guests will be Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Kean, of New-York, and their two sons. Mrs. Kean is a sister of Bateman Winthrop, Governor of Porto Rico.

A dance at the Mexican Embassy for Senorita Aspiroz was to-night's attraction for a hundred young people, the guests being limited to the debutantes of this winter and the young bachelors of diplomatic and general society. Senora Perez, the elder daughter of the Ambassador, and Senora Aspiroz acted as hostesses.

Mrs. Dryden's guests at luncheon to-day were Mrs. Griggs and her hostess, Mrs. Audenreid; Mrs. Foraker, Mrs. Spooner, Mrs. Kean, Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. H. V. Butler, Mrs. Selden, Mrs. Pike, Miss Kean, Miss Hegeman, Miss Stevens, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Kenzie and Mrs. Kuser, daughter of the hostess.

Mrs. Babcock, wife of Representative Babcock, gave a luncheon to-day in honor of Mrs. Joseph V. Quarles. Mrs. F. W. Watkins, of White Plains, sister of Mrs. Babcock, is now her guest.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

J. Pierpont Morgan and Henry H. Walters will spend the spring cruising about in the Mediterranean on their respective yachts, with parties of relatives and friends on board. The Narada and the Corsair have already sailed for the other side, and will be joined at Marseilles by their owners.

At Delmonico's the Columbia Junior ball took place last night, the guests being received by Mrs. Henry C. Sturges, Mrs. Henry L. Rogers and Mrs. Charles W. Clinton. Among the patronesses were Mrs. Marcellus Hartley, Mrs. J. Howard Van Amringe, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge.

Malcolm Stuart's party at Delmonico's last night for Miss Mary Stuart took the form of a stereopticon exhibition of photograpns taken by him during his extensive travels in the Southeast of Europe, especially in the Balkan States. It was followed by a supper at small tables.

Delmonico's will be the scene to-night of a dance given by the Saturday Evening Dancing Class, of which Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, Mrs. John Erving, Mrs. John Clarkson Jay, Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt and Mrs. Sackett M. Barclay are patronesses.

At the 12th Regiment Armory this afternoon there will be the usual meeting of the Badminton Club, one of the oldest social organizations in town.

Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Miss Louise Ward McAllister, Mrs. Oliver Harriman and Miss Georgiana Harriman Owen were among the patronesses who received the guests at the second of the Friday Junior dances, which took place last night in the Annex of the Metropolitan Club. The class is composed of girls who have not yet made their debut. Among those who were present were Miss Clara Barclay, Miss Edith Landon, Miss Gertrude Sheldon, Miss Sophie Olyphant and Miss Gladys Endicott.

Mrs. Charles De Rham, jr., gave a large reception yesterday afternoon at her house, in 5th-ave., for her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Henry De Rham, who was Miss Dana, of Cambridge, Mass., and whose marriage took place a few weeks ago. Other receptions yesterday afternoon were those of Mrs. Henry Forbes McCreery, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman and Mrs. Henry Worthington.

Among the dinners last night was one given by Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge at her house, in Park-ave., and another by Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin at their house, in East 45th-st., for their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Bruce Ismay, who have arrived from Europe and are staying at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Jules A. Montant give a theatre party this evening for Miss Pauline Riggs.

Mrs. William Rhinelander has issued invitations for a large luncheon party at her house, in West 48th-st. for March 1.

Among the dances set for next week is one to be given by Miss Beatrice Kinney at Sherry's on Thursday of next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly, with Miss Ruth Twombly and Miss Ethel Cryder, have left town for Palm Beach, and will be away for several weeks.

The Hotel Astor was the scene last night of a dance given by the Alumnæ of the College of St. Elizabeth, of Convent Station, N. J., both of the ballrooms being used for the occasion. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. William C. Courtney, Stephen H. Horgan, Miss Louise Horgan, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Egan and Mr. and Mrs. John T. Kelly.

"Lohengrin" was given last night at the opera and among those present were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Gwendolyn Burden, Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, Count Limburg-Stirum, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mrs. Gambrill, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, James De Wolf Cutting, Moncure Robinson, Miss Harriet Daly, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Frederick Pearson and August Belmont.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Dan Reber, of Mountain Home, Idaho, is a guest at the Grand Hotel. Mr. Reber is a Pennsylvanian, but it is nearly thirty years since he left the Keystone State to win his fortune in Western mining fields. He has been ten years in Idaho, and in all that time has devoted his energies to the development of a single property in the "Boisé Gold Belt," about fifty miles west of Haley.

Speaking of the mineral resources of Idaho, Mr. Reber said: "The future must tell the details of their richness, but it is notable that the proved mineral belt beginning at the Payett River runs east along the foothills of the Rockies for a distance of two hundred and fifty miles, and has a width of two to two and a half miles. The western half of the distance the predominating values are in gold, with some silver and a little lead, while the change of the country rock about Haley and east of that point indicates a different formation, and the easterly half of the mineral belt yields silver lead. The oxidized ores near the surface are, of course, the least valuable, and it is below the 300-foot level, as a rule, that the sulphide ores are found. On the property in which I am interested a depth of 450 feet has been attained, and we have been compelled to contend with one of the common difficulties of deep mining—the excessive inflow of water."

One of the big uptown hotels, which extends from one street to another, with entrances at both ends of the house and elevators near each entrance, had a discontented female guest a few days ago whose troubles were completely dissipated when she came to understand the plan of the house. It happened that the bellboy who conducted her to her apartments selected the elevator nearest the main reception room, and when the upper floor was reached led her a chase around three sides of the block before her suite was reached. After several long distance sprints over the same route, in trips to and from the street, the woman halted at the desk to give vent to the plaint that she was too remote from the elevator—had too much travel through the hallways cut out for her. When told that the front-of-the-house "lift" was within three doors of her room, and that she had been regularly passing it and unnecessarily doubling her tracks, she was happy again and effusive in her assurances that her apartments were "just too lovely for anything."

One of the latest conceits in timepiece construction is on exhibition in a jeweller's window in Union Square. It is a Parisian product. The case is of bronze and the model is a dog. The dial of the clock is set in the side of the canine figure. The swing of the tail corresponds to the movement of a pendulum, and in the animal's open mouth a palpitating tongue is in constant oscillation, four vibrations every second. The mechanic's triumph is the antipodal harmony, which is arranged internally—out of sight, so to speak, and the hidden source of action recalls the story of the itinerant book agent, whose approach to a country place in quest of a customer was barred by a bulldog—apparently in a mood of belligerence. "He won't bite," was the caretaker's friendly assurance, as the book agent made a prompt 'bout face to get away, "don't you see he is wagging his tail?" "Yes!" was the book agent's answer, "but he is showing his teeth, and I don't know which end to believe."

The methods of the "grafter," suggested by a "touch" to which one of the party of men standing at the entrance to