Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—Sweet Kitty Bellairs.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
BELASCO—8—The Girl of the Golden West.
BIJOU—8:15—The Music Master.
BROADWAY—8—Veronique.
CARNEGIE HALL—8:15—Concert.
CASINO—8:15—The Earl and the Girl.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:15—Alice-Sit-By-the-Fire; also Pantaloon.
DALY'S—8:15—Cashel Byron's Profession.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:15—Peter Pan.
FIELDS'S THEATRE—8:15—Julie Bonbon.
GARDEN—8:15—As Ye Sow.
GARRICK—8:10—Madeline and Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—On the Quiet.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—Coming Thro' the Rye.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Society Circus.
HUDSON—8:20—Man and Superman.
IRVING PLACE—8:20—Der Schwurdertreue.
JOE WEBER'S—8—Twiddle-Twaddle.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—Mlle. Modiste.
LIBERTY—8:15—The Clansman.
LYCEUM—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
LYRIC—8:15—The Babes and the Baron.
MAJESTIC—8:15—The Redemption of David Corson.
MANHATTAN—8:30—Before and After.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—8:15—Concert.
NEW-AMSTERDAM—8:15—Forty-five Minutes from Broadway.
NEW-YORK—8:15—The Mayor of Tokio.
PRINCESS—8:15—Zira.
SAVOY—8:15—Walls of Jericho.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—8—Skating.
WALLACK'S—8:20—The Squaw Man.
WEST END—8:15—Belle of Avenue A.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	8	5-6	Furn. Rooms to Let	9	4
Art Sales	10	6	Help Wanted	9	5
Auction Sales Financial	15	3	Instruction	15	5
			Lost	9	5
Bankers & Brokers	14	1	Marriages & Deaths	7	6
Banks	14	1	Notice of Summons	12	6
Board & Rooms	9	4	Ocean Steamers	15	5
Books & Publicat'ns	10	6	Partition Sale	12	5
Carpet Cleaning	9	4	Public Notices	16	3
Citations	13	6	Railroads	13	5-6
Dividend Notices	15	2	Real Estate	12	5
Dom. Sits. Wanted	16	7-8	Referee's Sale	12	6
Drygoods	9	6-7	Savings Banks	15	4
Drygoods	16	5-6	Special Notices	7	6
Employm't Agencies	9	4	Steamboats	15	4
Excursions	16	3	Surrogate's Notices	12	6
Financial	15	4	Teachers' Agencies	15	5
Financial Elections	15	4	To Let for Business Purposes	12	5
Financial Meetings	15	3	Tribune Sub'n Rates	7	6
For Sale	9	4	Trust Companies	15	4
Furnished Apartm'ts to Let	12	5	Winter Resorts	15	5-6
Furnished Apartm'ts Wanted	12	5	Work Wanted	9	5
			Work Wanted	16	1-7

New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1906.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—A message from the President, courting the fullest investigation of Panama Canal affairs, was received. ═══ Senate: Mr. Gallinger spoke in favor of the Merchant Marine Commission's Shipping bill, and Mr. Rayner in criticism of the President's policy in Santo Domingo. ═══ House: The day was devoted to District of Columbia business and discussion of the Philippine Tariff bill.

FOREIGN.—The belief is expressed in French government quarters that energetic action will soon be taken to force a settlement of the Venezuelan dispute; America is said to be strongly supporting the position of France; and through Mr. Russell strong representations on behalf of France will be made at Caracas. ═══ The British Parliament was dissolved, and King Edward summoned the new body to meet on February 13; the polling will close on January 27; many speeches were made by leaders of the opposing parties. ═══ The German White Book on the Moroccan case was issued and was received in France as a harmless series of documents in no wise affecting France's attitude. ═══ Meagre advices from Russia tell of a slight renewal of disturbances at Moscow and minor engagements with insurgents. ═══ China is preparing to treat with Russia for a settlement of questions in Northern Manchuria. ═══ St. Pierre-Miquelon, in return for concessions, has agreed to aid the campaign of Newfoundland against American fishermen.

DOMESTIC.—The State Department received word that President Castro had refused to accept offers of settlement made by the New-York and Bermuda Asphalt Company; the case will probably be submitted to Congress. ═══ Charles A. Edwards, who was found dead in bed at the Hiller homestead, in New-Haven, Conn., last Wednesday morning, was declared a suicide by the coroner's verdict. ═══ Senator Brackett at Albany said that he would reintroduce his resolution calling on Senator Depew to resign and would try to pass it through. ═══ A fire at the State Normal College, Albany, caused damage of about $700,000. ═══ An Illinois clergyman, after investigation, came out in favor of the canteen for the army. ═══ A verdict was reached at Annapolis in the case of Midshipman Marzoni, charged with hazing, which will not be made public until later. ═══ At Ogdensburg, N. Y., a train killed one hunter and so seriously injured another that he may die from exposure while trying to drag himself to nearby shelter.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular, closing weak. ═══ It was said that Richard A. McCurdy, ex-president of the Mutual Life, had grown bitter and might give the Truesdale committee his version of a certain stock deal. ═══ Dock Commissioner Bensel said that ex-Commissioner Featherson had shown favoritism in granting bids. ═══ Henry H. Rogers entertained reporters before going on the witness stand in the Standard Oil Case. ═══ The tax books were opened, and showed an estimated increase in realty valuations of over $480,000,000. ═══ Mrs. Horner was on the stand in Northport, Long Island, in the trial of Dr. James W. Simpson, accused of the murder of her husband. ═══ Dr. R. W. Steger, after willing his body to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, took poison last Sunday night in the Audubon Hotel, and will probably die. ═══ One firm in this city yielded to the striking printers; the Typothetæ said its companies were resisting successfully. ═══ The battleship Kentucky returned to the Brooklyn navy yard, damaged but not disabled by the collision. ═══ Mayor McClellan appointed Lee Kohns a tax commissioner.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair, preceded by snow. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 30 degrees; lowest, 22.

PILOTS ON WARSHIPS.

The people of the United States cherish an enthusiastic and not unreasonable admiration for their navy. Its ships are modern in design and equipment, and in numbers and armament present a truly formidable array. As long ago as the war with Spain, American gunners exhibited a skill which was hard to match, and continued target practice since that time has undoubtedly advanced the standard of marksmanship still further. Finally, the officers in command of fleet, squadron and individual ship possess not only charming personal traits, but also the more vital professional qualities required in the performance of duty.

Because he has so many reasons for just pride the American citizen experiences the greater distress when anything goes wrong in either branch of his country's military service. An accident like that which happened in the lower part of New-York Harbor on Sunday affects him much as would an injury to a friend. It evokes both lively sympathy and an eager desire to understand exactly how it occurred.

The essential facts in the present instance are these: Five battleships were departing from this port. The flagship had a pilot, and the others had not. The order was given from the former to the latter to follow their leader and to preserve a formation that should have insured a distance between them of four hundred yards. The three vessels next after the flagship got into trouble in consequence of an exceptionally strong westerly wind and the set of the tide, which operated in the same general fashion. The first of the trio was forced far enough to the eastward of her true course to get aground; the second was intentionally steered still further to the east in order to avoid ramming her; and, as the adoption of the same policy by the third was practically out of the question—because the second ship was ahead of her and had come to a stop—she made a heroic effort to work to windward. She was only partially successful, and consequently struck the first ship a glancing blow.

The discipline maintained on all of the ships was admirable, and the actual harm done was much less than might have resulted. Yet the question will arise in many minds whether or not the whole complication could have been avoided, and, if so, by what means. It is natural to imagine that if every ship in the squadron had had a separate pilot there would have been neither grounding nor collision. It will not do hastily to blame anybody for the failure to take that precaution, nor, for that matter, to assume that it would have averted mischief, but the supposition is at least plausible.

The men who take the great transatlantic steamships in and out of the harbor are in one respect better acquainted with the difficulties of navigation there than the commanding officers of war vessels. It is their principal occupation to study these embarrassments, and they have frequent occasion for the exercise of their knowledge. Entering or leaving a harbor is only an exceptional, incidental and minor feature of a naval officer's duty. He is trained mainly for something more important. Again, there are two sets of conditions to which regard must be paid, one practically permanent and the other exceedingly variable. The position of the main channel and of the buoys which mark it does not change. The velocity of the wind and the force of tidal currents do. Only by constant observation and frequent experience can the latter be mastered.

If we are not mistaken, there was a time when no large warship was permitted to leave New-York Harbor without a pilot. Either by the action of Congress or the Executive the usage has been modified. Serious accidents since then have been so infrequent that the policy has in a measure been justified. But if economy was its chief motive, not the professional equipment of officers for every emergency, and if the repairs now needed on the Kentucky should cost the country as much as pilot fees for ten years would amount to, it would be well to reconsider the whole question.

THE PRESIDENT ON PANAMA.

The President's vigorous and incisive words about Panama are welcome. There was need of them, or of some such utterance. Months ago it was evident, as we remarked at the time, that an Adullam's Cave was being formed against the canal, to delay and embarrass the work if it could not defeat it outright. That cave was formed, and has now been transformed into a veritable Cave of the Winds, from which every sort of wild and whirling rumor is proceeding. The air for weeks has been troubled with exhalations of mingled malice and folly. It is high time for a purifying and clarifying blast, such as that which the President has given.

There will be no successful gainsaying of any of the President's statements. He knows what he is talking about. He knows, as the observant public knows, that innumerable errors and libels concerning our enterprise at Panama have been put forth in the last two years, and that they have been shown to be errors and libels. There is every reason for the public to share the confidence which he feels and expresses that the same fate will attend the present attacks upon the canal administration. If any one wants to investigate matters, by all means let him do so. The President has nothing to fear from such action, nor is there fear of any result save that of vindicating the canal administration and demonstrating what excellent progress has been made on the great work.

It should not be overlooked that the President, who makes this earnest, straightforward and almost impassioned utterance, is the man who is responsible for the canal. "The President of the United States," said the Act of Congress of 1902, "is authorized to acquire . . . is authorized to pay . . ." and "shall "cause to be excavated, constructed and com-"pleted, a ship canal from the Caribbean Sea to "the Pacific Ocean." He has the authority. He bears the responsibility. In such circumstances he has a right to ask, as he does in this message, for fair play and for a free hand to do the mighty work committed to him. He asks that his agents shall be decently paid, "and "that their hands be upheld as long as they "act decently." That is equivalent to asking that Congress shall uphold his own hands in the work which it directed him to do, and that is beyond question a necessity if the work is to be satisfactorily done.

PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

King Edward yesterday dissolved Parliament, and writs were at once issued for the election of a new House of Commons, which is to meet within thirty-five days. This was in exact accordance with the expectations of some weeks past. The electoral campaign machinery is already at work, and before the end of the present week we shall know the result in a number of constituencies. The boroughs will be heard from first, and it is quite possible they will show the Unionists holding their own, if not actually making some gains in places where labor candidates are running and thus dividing the Liberal vote. But it would be rash to base any estimate of the final result upon the first two or three days' polling.

Seldom has there been a more hotly contested election in the United Kingdom than this will be. As our London correspondent said in his cable letter on Sunday, the number of uncontested seats is smaller than for many years, showing that a fight is to be made in every constituency where there is even the smallest fighting chance, and indeed in many where the result is a foregone conclusion. We have already pointed out how many seats were held in the late Parliament by very small majorities. In such a multiplicity of closely divided constituencies the possibilities of change in the complexion of the new house are great, and some startling surprises may be the order of the day. For purposes of comparison it may be interesting to bear in mind that the house which was dissolved yesterday contained at the time of its election, in 1900, 402 Unionists, 186 Liberals and 82 Nationalists. The Liberals have recently estimated that the new house will contain 200 Unionists, 388 Liberals and 82 Nationalists, but it is scarcely probable that there will be so sweeping a political revolution as that. If the Liberals secure a clear majority of a dozen over all others, they will have cause for great exultation.

The campaign will be much shorter than that of a general election in America, but it will make up in vigor what it lacks in length. Dispatches have already told of some passionate scenes at public meetings. There are reports of 150,000,000 political pamphlets to be distributed among the 7,000,000 electors. The "Anti-Tea Duty League" is covering hoardings with posters fifty feet long. The Liberal League has been paying big prizes for the best cartoons. As for public speaking, there will be an amount of it rivalling the palmiest days of American "spellbinding." The strictness of the "Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention act" will, however, serve as a bar against the too free use of money, and will save the election from the scandals and suspicions of scandals that have at times marked elections here. The average legitimate expenses are about $4,000 for each candidate, for which, of course, he can hope to get not a cent of salary in return. But if it can be shown that a single farthing was used as even an indirect bribe the election will be invalidated.

In such fashion is the "Mother of Parliaments" to be renewed, and in such fashion is the nation which has for so many centuries set the world an example of self-government to demonstrate its continued fitness for that estate.

FRANKING ABUSES.

An investigation which ought to lead to long neglected reforms has just been ordered by the federal House of Representatives. A resolution offered by Mr. Simms, of Tennessee, was adopted the other day which directs the House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads to inquire "whether or not there are, or have been, "abuses of the franking privilege of members "of Congress, or in the name of members of "Congress." In support of his resolution Mr. Simms read certain charges publicly made in Washington that "Congressmen load the postal "cars with all sorts of freight—furniture, "libraries, kitchen utensils, the family wash, "pianos, poultry and barnyard animals." It was alleged, in addition, that the franking privilege is occasionally put at the service of non-governmental agencies, which thus evade the payment of postage on literature which they circulate. These complaints may be grossly exaggerated. But beneath them there is apparently a basis of truth. Congressmen have been known to send soiled linen through the mails, and perhaps furniture and household utensils are thus also transported gratis. As to livestock, the situation is more clouded; but it may be that the postal cars have now and then furnished shelter and a lift from one way station to another for some thrifty statesman's horse or cow.

At any rate the field of inquiry is an inviting one. It is a matter of public knowledge that only last year an organization maintained at Washington to agitate for certain legislation employed the frank of a member of the House of Representatives to send out a volume describing its methods of procedure and eulogizing its aims. A Congressman's frank is given him primarily to enable him to conduct official business free of cost and to serve his constituents by distributing among them public information and public records. It is a grant in lieu of an allowance for postage—a privilege which should not be twisted to uses to which no Congressman would think of putting an actual supply of stamps. No statesman would like to pay out of his fixed quota enough stamps to carry a piano or a cow. But if the allowance is indefinite he may be tempted to try to turn our postal conveyances into moving vans or livestock cars.

It may even be argued that as a matter of administrative efficiency and economy it would be better to abolish the franking privilege, make each branch of the government pay its own postal charges and give a definite postal allowance to each member of Congress. The Third Assistant Postmaster General, Mr. Madden, in his last report, advocated the abolition of the franking and penalty privileges, on the ground that the actual saving resulting would wipe out the present postal deficit. Apart from the abuses of franking, Mr. Madden pointed out that freight now sent by the departments free through the mails could be transported more cheaply by dealing directly with the railroads and express companies, and would not then interfere with the expeditious handling of legitimate postal matter. Postmaster General Cortelyou in his last annual report showed that the matter carried free in the mails in 1904 amounted to 12.58 per cent of the entire weight carried. Applying this ratio to the revenue the franking and penalty privileges cost the government in 1904 $19,822,000. Possibly on a pay-as-you-go basis the government's expenditure for postage could be reduced by about half that amount.

STREET SIGNS AND NUMBERS.

The mystery of the streets is still unsolved. Other cities have solved it without difficulty, and this one has successfully disposed of problems of apparently far greater difficulty and certainly of immeasurably greater cost. But the simple marking of the streets and numbering of the houses still seem to be beyond the ken or power of New-York, and here in this metropolis of the Western world the wayfarer must still find the street he seeks by counting the blocks from some known landmark, and when he has found the street he must find the house he wants by counting doors along the block from some number which happens to be in plain sight. If by some strange catastrophe all the signs and numbers of the city had been suddenly obliterated, it would be bad enough to be compelled to endure such inconvenience for a few days, while they were being replaced. But for the city deliberately to put itself into such a plight, and to remain in it supinely, with scarcely an effort for reform, year after year, taxes the limits of credit and surpasses the bounds of the grotesque. Gulliver himself could scarcely do justice to the situation.

We have said there has been scarcely an effort for reform. A few quasi-efforts have been made from time to time in a half-hearted way. A few years ago, it being generally recognized that uniformity of signs was highly desirable, the city government undertook to see how many different kinds of signs it could devise and put up, and in how many different positions, until there were scarcely two streets marked in the same fashion, and some of the signs were so fearfully and wonderfully designed that it was difficult to distinguish them from "penny-in-the-slot" machines and anti-smoking chimney caps. Seeing, also, that a sign to be useful at night must be illuminated, care was taken to put the signs on unlighted lampposts and to leave the lighted lamps devoid of signs. After a time the signs on some streets were carefully removed, though the frames they had occupied were left in place as reminders of what had been. For the last year the plight of the city in this respect has been probably worse than ever before since the days of New-Amsterdam.

Recently there have been a few more efforts—or attempts to make efforts—for reform. A few fairly legible signs have been put up here and there in Manhattan, chiefly, however, in places where they are least needed, while over in Brooklyn there has been a sporadic eruption of those cheap and nasty little tin signs so dear to the frugal heart on tree trunks, fence posts and other odd places. Of intelligent and energetic purpose to give the whole city a uniform, effective and artistic system of signs, such as alone would be worthy of New-York, we can perceive no official symptom. The best hope for it appears, as has so often been the case in other matters, in private initiative. We note that the West End Association, which has hitherto shown so fine a public spirit, has taken the subject up again, in conjunction with various other civic and commercial organizations, and it may be that thus something will be accomplished. It seems necessary in this town not only to elect officers to do the public business, but also to organize societies to prod them into doing it. Since such is the case, we must wish these organizations success in their propaganda, and hope they will not remit their efforts until every street is legibly marked at every corner, and every building bears its proper number, so placed that it will be easily legible by day and by night.

We want a first class navy, and we also and most particularly want a first class harbor for it at the metropolis of the nation.

The Chinese commissioners who are now on their way to the United States will be received and entertained with all official courtesy. They should receive the same attention from public and press, wherever they go. Our relations with China are intimate and important, and are bound to grow more so with each year, and it is not only fitting from the point of view of courtesy but also desirable from the point of view of material profit that we shall cultivate those relations in the manner of a civilized nation.

The first snow of the winter yesterday, barring a dozen flakes a month ago; and there are still two months to the date of the great blizzard.

Count Witte does well to express confidence in the peaceful outcome of the Moroccan conference on the ground of the German Emperor's pacific policy. At the accession of William II it was commonly predicted in the most cocksure and matter of course manner that within a year he would involve all Europe in a war. He has now occupied the imperial throne nearly eighteen years, and in all that time not only has not precipitated a war in Europe, but has on many occasions exercised—as the whole world recognizes—a strong influence for peace. It is not to be expected that he will spoil that splendid record over a little matter like Morocco.

The death is announced of a negro woman of Philadelphia, at the age of 135 years, who is said to have been an inveterate smoker down to a short time ago. The question is referred to debating societies for discussion, whether it was the smoking or the abandonment of that habit that caused her thus to be untimely cut off in the full flower of her second century.

Isn't it rather queer and discreditable that the only first class trolley cars in New-York should be found on suburban lines which run amid farms and open country? There are cars running out in Queens Borough, from village to village, that make the best in Manhattan and Brooklyn look like horsecars of the vintage of '63.

Reports of disaffection and the proclamation of martial law throughout Siberia confirm the forebodings of ten days ago. The Tokio correspondent of the Paris "Journal" then reported that not only were the Russian prisoners in Japan becoming mutinous at the delay of the Russian government in repatriating them, but that also all the Russian troops in Manchuria and Eastern Siberia were becoming disaffected and insubordinate. A revolutionary propaganda was being vigorously pushed among them, and there was danger of open disloyalty from Vladivostok to the Urals.

Sir Charles Dilke sets a record in political campaigning in confining his election address to a single sentence of seven words. If only all such pronunciamentos were as brief! And we shall not be a bit surprised if his seven words prove as effective as the most elaborate and voluminous outgivings of the spellbinders.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Baron Bramwell once appeared for the Crown in a case in Wales. The counsel for the defence asked permission, as the jury was Welsh, to address its members in their native tongue. As the case was simple the baron made no objection. The Welsh barrister said only a few words. The baron also was brief, but he was somewhat surprised at a prompt verdict of acquittal. "What was it," he afterward inquired, "that Mr. L—— said to the jury?" "Oh," he just said, 'This case, gentlemen, lies in a nutshell. You see yourselves exactly how it stands. The judge is an Englishman, the prosecuting counsel is an Englishman, the complainant is an Englishman. But you are Welsh, and I am Welsh, and the prisoner is Welsh. Need I say more? I leave it all to you.'"

BALLADE OF GOOD TEMPER.

At times it seems that things will not go right,
Your patience then is very sorely tried;
You want to rip and tear and growl and fight
And say some very foolish things beside.
You think perhaps that you are justified
In kicking up a pretty lively spat.
Still, it is better far to let it slide;
I wouldn't mind a little thing like that.

Perhaps the dinner isn't ready quite,
Or you discover that the steak is fried;
Unless its broiled you cannot eat a bite,
You hate to have it shrivelled up and dried.
It's aggravating, that can't be denied.
To have it crisped and served in swimming fat,
But still the faithful cook you need not chide;
I wouldn't mind a little thing like that.

Or you imagine you've received a slight,
That very naturally hurts your pride;
Or else go out and get held up at night,
Or somebody informs you that you've lied.
The other fellow wins your promised bride,
Or some one sits upon your Sunday hat;
But, though its purpose thus is misapplied,
I wouldn't mind a little thing like that.

L'Envoi.

Friend, though the tyrant janitor deride
Your prayer for steam to heat your chilly flat,
Still make a calm philosophy your guide;
I wouldn't mind a little thing like that.
—(Chicago News.

The Editor of "The Lamar (Mo.) Democrat" tells what happens when he reminds by letter one of his delinquent subscribers of his remissness. The subscriber comes to the office, and in a "voice that is aimed to be built upon the style of that of Jack o' the Beanstalk's giant when he says, 'I smell bl-o-o-o-o-d,' he wants to know how much he owes on this paper. Tremblingly, as an autumn leaf and as gently as a spring lamb, the meek and lowly prince of the sanctum looks through the lists and halting informs the lordly delinquent that the book shows that he owes $3. With the air of an Eastern potentate the aggrieved reader of the 'county's favorite family paper,' hands over the three plunks. Then he squares his shoulder, sticks out his chest and halts at the door. 'You can stop it,' he says, and then he walks out with the air of a man who has just received such a grievous wrong that he fears to speak for fear he'll lose control of himself. The Editor sits meekly down at his desk and writes for the personal column next week: 'Mr. John Haines, one of the leading citizens of Roaring Prairie Township, made this office a pleasant call last week.'"

Strictly Business.—"May I ask if I am in the market for a bid for your affections?" asked the youth who did everything in a businesslike way.
"You must go to par before I can take any stock in your offer," answered the dutiful broker's daughter.—(Baltimore American.

In the early days of Kansas Judge Strang was district judge on the bench in Dodge City. Every time he was absent the lawyers of Dodge City would elect an old ex-Confederate colonel, practising law there, as judge pro tem. A stranger drifted into Dodge City and soon noticed that the old "rebel" was always chosen judge pro tem. He couldn't understand it. He asked Mike Sutton how it came about.

"Oh, we do it because we like to see the old sardine take the oath of allegiance to the United States," said Sutton.

THE STATESMAN'S RETURN.

They waved the flags for Snidgeley and the brass bands loudly played,
And the air was rent with plaudits after every bow he made;
The people hailed their statesman as the Romans used to cheer
When their heroes came home proudly with chained princes in the rear.

What had Snidgeley done in Congress? Had he saved the ship of state,
When it seemed that she was headed for the rocks as sure as fate?
Had he made a statute giving to the people new delights
And restraining Greed forever from usurping Honor's rights?

No, great Snidgeley's proud achievement in the lofty halls of state,
That for which the people hailed him, that for which they called him great,
Was the big appropriation for the dredging of Mud Run,
With the splendid chance for grafting while the little job was done.
—(Chicago Record-Herald.

A Frenchwoman who from her fondness for man's work dressed as a man and was employed for years as a wagoner, became so noted among her fellows for her strength that she was known as "Bras de Fer." She was the best boxer in her district, and none of the men would venture a bout with her.

THE SOUTH WIND.

The south wind keeps a-foolin' me,
A-whisperin' an' hummin'
As if it told each sleepin' tree
That summer was a-comin'.
I know the apple blossoms wait
Until the buds are swollen,
I know the clover blooms, sedate,
Want bees to fling their pollen.

I know the violets that drowse
Below the withered grasses
Don't hear the gay south wind that vows
It loves 'em, as it passes,
But still the warm south wind it blows
As if it sang of summer
Till cricket fiddlers swept their bows,
With katydid for drummer.

I know the fields are bare and clean,
But when the south wind's sighin'
I look to see a cloth of green
Starred with the dandelion;
I listen for the robin's song
An' for the thrush's trillin',
An' for a strain, all clear an' long
From some lark's throat a-spillin'.

The south wind keeps a-foolin' me—
Some way, I can't remember
That all these things can never be
While it is still December.
The south wind sings it every day
Although the old world dozes—
It whispers that they're on the way,
The robins an' the roses!
—(Chicago Tribune.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 8.—President Roosevelt went for a horseback ride in the suburbs to-day, after office hours.

A committee from the American Bar Association, headed by ex-Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, called on the President to-day to urge legislation providing for the establishment of a government bureau for the investigation of criminology. Samuel T. Fisher, J. H. Ralston and J. R. Edson, with Mr. Thurston, comprised the committee. The President assured them of his interest in the subject.

Among to-day's callers at the White House was W. Spencer Walton, founder of the South African General Mission, who is in this country for the purpose of raising funds for the establishment of a school for training native missionaries. The President signed his name in Mr. Walton's autograph album on the page opposite from that occupied by the signature of "Oom Paul" Krüger.

Other visitors at the President's office were Senators Hemenway, Warner and Gamble, Representatives Watson, Dovener and Weems, Secretaries Root, Taft and Hitchcock and Postmaster General Cortelyou.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt have sent out invitations for the reception to be held at the White House on the evening of January 18 in honor of the justices of the Supreme Court.

The diplomatic dinner will be given by the President on January 11.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 8.—Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks entertained a large dinner party to-night, when their guests were the Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Metcalf, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Senator and Mrs. Dolliver, Senator and Mrs. Overman, Representative and Mrs. Dalzell, Representative and Mrs. Lawrence, Representative and Mrs. Sibley, Representative and Mrs. Gaines, Justice and Mrs. Peelle, Colonel and Mrs. Symons, Dr. and Mrs. Radcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. Cropper, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Richardson Clover and Representative Denby.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Root were hosts at a dinner to-night. Their guests were the Austrian Ambassador and Baroness Hengelmüller, the British Ambassador and Lady Durand, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, Senator and Mrs. Hale, Senator and Miss Kean, General and Mrs. Randolph and Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague.

Miss Cannon, daughter of the Speaker, entertained at luncheon to-day in honor of her guests, Mrs. Leseur, Mrs. Loose and Mrs. Samuel. Those invited were Mrs. Dalzell, Mrs. John B. Henderson, Mrs. Somers, Mrs. R. I. Fleming, Mrs. Symons, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Wayne Parker, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. J. C. Simpson, Mrs. Theodore Noyes, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. P. Heasleton, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mrs. Sibley, Miss Kean, Miss Aldrich, Miss Williams, Miss Kibbey, Miss Cullen, Miss Bessie Cullen and Miss Ida Thompson.

Mrs. Charles G. Dulin was hostess at a dinner to-night, given in honor of the Mexican Minister to Cuba and Mme. Godoy. Invited to meet them were the Minister from Hayti and Mme. Léger, the Minister from Bolivia and Mme. Caldron, Justice and Mrs. Duell, Colonel and Mrs. M. M. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Guthridge, Miss Minetree, Colonel Supplee, of Baltimore, and Señor Don Manuel Zapata Vera, jr., of the Mexican Embassy.

Mr. and Mrs. Leseur, who have been visiting the latter's father and sister, the Speaker and Miss Cannon, will go to New-York to-morrow to remain several days.

Commissioner and Mrs. MacFarland have given up their home at No. 1,816 F-st. Mrs. MacFarland sailed for Naples Saturday. After a short stay in Italy she will go to Switzerland, where she will remain several months. Commissioner MacFarland will be at his mother's home in his wife's absence.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Sherry's was the scene last night of a dance given by General and Mrs. Frank Morgan Freeman for their daughter, Miss Julia Freeman. The small ballroom suite was used, and was decorated with palms and other plants. There was dancing throughout the evening, but no cotillon. Supper was served at small tables. The guests, who were all young people, numbered about one hundred and fifty. Some of those present were Miss May Weatherbee, Miss Louise Knowlton, Miss Gillian Barr, Miss Juliet Lee, Miss Marjorie Gould, Miss Sara Hardenbergh, Miss Martha P. Strong, Miss Beatrice Carpenter, Miss Irene Shepard, Kingdon and Jay Gould, Theron R. Strong and Tiffany Richardson.

Among the dinners given last night was one by Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond at their house, in East 55th-st., for the celebration of the fourth anniversary of their wedding. A string orchestra played throughout the evening in the conservatory adjoining the dining room. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Morton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Childs, Mrs. James Brown Lord, Miss Cornelia Redmond, Miss Louise Scott, Franklin A. Plummer, C. C. Cuyler and Philip Armour. Mr. and Mrs. Redmond will entertain again at dinner on January 18 and February 1.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, sr., have arrived in town from Idle Hour, their place on Long Island, and are at their house in 5th-ave. for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes will give a cotillon this evening at Sherry's, and Mrs. Charles T. Barney will have a party to-night at her house, in Park-ave., while the Cotillon of Eighty will have another of its dances at Delmonico's.

August Belmont and his sons have returned from Garnett, S. C.

Captain and Mrs. Warren C. Beach will return to-day from Washington.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Stanford White and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are among the patronesses of the performance which is to be given this afternoon at the Criterion Theatre by the Paul Orleneff Russian theatrical company, which will present Ibsen's "Ghosts."

At the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday Albert Morris Bagby gave one of his Musical Mornings. The artists were Mme. Sembrich and Samuel Grimson, the English violinist.

Mrs. Maturin Livingston will give a dinner to-morrow at her house, in East 69th-st.

The reception which was to have been given some weeks ago by Mrs. G. Winthrop Folsom for her daughter, Miss Constance Folsom, but was postponed on account of mourning, will take place on January 27 at her home, No. 3 Gramercy Park. Mrs. Folsom will be assisted in receiving by her two daughters, Mrs. Clark G. Voorhees and Mrs. Edward H. Delafield.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb will leave town to-day for Palm Beach.

Prince Henri de Croy, captain of Belgian cavalry, on the reserve list, has arrived in town from Brussels. As this is his third or fourth visit to New-York, and his previous stays have been of considerable duration, he has many friends and acquaintances among the fashionable set.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield have arrived in town from Tuxedo for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Olin have returned to town from Washington.

Baroness de Sellière, who is in mourning for her sister-in-law, the late Duchess of Talleyrand-Perigord, is spending the winter with her son, John R. Livermore, at Bedford, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard have closed their place at Tuxedo and have gone to Washington for the remainder of the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy have gone to Garnett, S. C., for a fortnight, and when they return will sail for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander have closed their villa at Tuxedo and have arrived in town for the winter. They are staying at the Hotel Gotham, as their house, in West 58th-st., which has been undergoing extensive alterations, is not yet ready for occupancy.

Miss Gourlie will give a small dance for Miss Nathalie Gourlie at her house, in East 37th-st., on January 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spies Kip, who have been staying at Sandy Point Farm, near Newport, with Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, have returned to town.

Governor and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop have left town for Porto Rico.

Miss Adelaide Randolph, stepdaughter of the late William C. Whitney, has sailed for England, and will spend the season in London.

Mrs. G. Morgan Browne, of No. 64 East 54th-st., will be at home on Thursdays throughout January.

Mrs. Foxhall Keene and her nieces, the Misses Howland, who have a house in West 50th-st. for the season, are in mourning for the death of Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre, who was Mrs. Keene's sister.

Among those present at the opera last night were Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, sr., Baroness de Brienen, Captain and Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mayor and Mrs. McClellan, Mrs. Charles D. Kingdon, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mr. and Mrs. H. Leroy Emmet, Miss Emily Trevor, Colonel and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Miss Dorothy Whitney, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Miss Anne Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb, Miss Claire Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. H. McKay Twombly, Miss Ruth Twombly, Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Miss Mabel Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., Hugo Baring and Lady Evelyn Baring and Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse.

ASSESS MISS GRIGSBY.

Protege of Charles T. Yerkes Taxed for $500,000 Personalty.

On the tax books for the year 1906, which were yesterday opened to the public, appears the name of Miss Emilie Grigsby, who is assessed for $500,000 of personal property. Miss Grigsby is the young woman who was for several years the protege of Charles T. Yerkes and gained some attention on the latter's recent death, as it was a source of speculation whether he had made her a beneficiary in his will, which, however, developed to be not the case.

In the tax roll of last year Miss Grigsby was also assessed for $500,000. She lives at 660 Park-ave., at 67th-st., in a four story white stone house, said to have been built by Mr. Yerkes for herself and mother.

The interior of the house, as described by persons who have seen its furnishings, contains costly paintings and art objects. She is said to possess diamonds and pearls also of great value.

ST. PIERRE AIDS NEWFOUNDLAND.

Agreement to Stop Favors to American Fishermen—Concessions in Return.

St. John's, N. F., Jan. 8.—The French administration in St. Pierre, Miquelon, in return for concessions from Newfoundland regarding fisheries and commercial intercourse, has undertaken to prevent American fishing vessels from making St. Pierre the base of their operations, and to prevent the smuggling of liquors and other goods to Newfoundland. The Miquelon government has also undertaken to stop Americans from getting bait or other requities from Newfoundland through Miquelon. This action is regarded here as being of great assistance to the colonial government in its present struggle with American fishing interests.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Not all who think they think have thoughts.

Two heads are better than one—if neither one aches.

There are mistakes it would be a mistake not to make.

It's so much easier to borrow trouble than it is to pay debts.

Many a man's so-called happy home is happy only when he isn't there.

The less experience a man has the easier it is for him to fall in love.

If the good fish still in the sea are wise they will continue to abide there.

No, Alonzo, the single tax advocates are not necessarily after the old bachelors.

Life is an uphill road—if you are lucky enough to be going in that direction.

Opportunity is an angel in disguise that some people suspect of being a gold brick pedler.

PETS GIVE NO CLUE.

Examination of Animals Which Died with Mrs. Chase.

Lynn, Mass., Jan. 8.—An unsuccessful effort was made to-day by the officers who are investigating the death on September 12, of Mrs. Jennie P. Chase, of Swampscott, to ascertain if the woman's pets, which were found dead at the same time, were killed by arsenic. This poison is said to have been found in considerable quantities in the stomach of Mrs. Chase. The bodies of the pets, a dog, two parrots and a canary bird, were dug up by Chief of Police Harris, of Swampscott, but it was found impossible to make an examination of them owing to decomposition.

Handwriting experts have been called into the case. District Attorney Peters sent specimens of the handwriting of Mrs. Chase and also of her husband, Dr. Chase, to an expert to-day.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.

RELIABLE AS A POLITICAL GUIDE.

From the New-York Staats Zeitung.

We have received The Tribune Almanac for 1906. Like its predecessors, it is a reliable reference book for matters of public interest, particularly political questions. The new almanac contains, together with much valuable statistical matter, a complete record of the laws enacted in the course of the three sessions of the 58th Congress, from December 5, 1904, to March 4, 1905, and also the municipal laws passed in 1905. There is also much valuable information not contained in former issues of this useful book. The price of this book, with more than four hundred pages, is only 25 cents, and can be procured at all book and news stands.

AN INDISPENSABLE MANUAL.

From the Brooklyn Standard-Union.

The standard, familiar Tribune Almanac is this year of more than four hundred pages, packed as usual from cover to cover. The almanac is as usual particularly strong in its political and governmental departments, giving the United States Constitution in full, the important acts and resolutions of the last Congress, and the principal statistics of finance, trade and industry; of the leading religious organizations, leading universities and colleges, and, as a whole, worthily holds its place as an authoritative and indispensable manual for every reader and maker of current history who wants to be right and to be immediate in his certainty. The Tribune announces a gain of more than one million advertising lines last year, and that Emperor William and Sir A. Conan Doyle write for its Sunday issue.

CREEKS' MEDICINE MAN.

The medicine man of the Creeks will not eat anything scorched in cooking; in treating a gun or arrow shot wound he, as well as the patient, will fast four days only drinking a little gruel.

He will not allow a woman to look at his patient until he is well or dead. If his patient dies the medicine man takes a lot of medicine himself in order to cleanse himself from the fumes or odor of the dead. The pallbearers, as we might call those assisting in the burial, also take the same cleansing process.

And again when an Indian committed murder, even in self-defence, he went to the medicine man and took the cleansing remedy, claiming that he remedy appeased the crime and the trouble to his mind. The medicine man has a horror of women, keeping out of their company as much as possible. At the fall of each moon it was the custom of the bucks to drink medicine made by the medicine man to cleanse their system. In camp the Indian killed nothing which was not eatable.—(Indian Journal.