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—2—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 Schwur der Treue.
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.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—A Case of Arson.
MANHATTAN—8:30—Before and After.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—3—Concert.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—5—Parsifal.
NEW-AMSTERDAM — 8:15 — Forty-five Minutes from Broadway.
NEW-YORK—8:15—The Mayor of Tokio.
PRINCESS—2—8:15—Zira.
SAVOY—2:15—8:15—Walls of Jericho.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—8—Hockey Match.
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	Help Wanted	9	5
Art Sales	3	6	Instruction	15	4
Bankers & Brokers	14	1	Lost	9	4
Banks	14	1	Marriages & Deaths	7	5-6
Board and Rooms	9	4	Miscellaneous	16	7-8
Books & Publications	10	5-6	Ocean Steamers	16	4-7
Business Chances	9	4	Proposals	14	1
Carpet Cleaning	9	4	Proposals	8	6
Desks and Office Furniture	9	4	Public Notices	13	5-6
Dividend Notices	15	3	Railroads	16	7-8
Dom. Sits. Wanted	16	2-3	Real Estate	12	6
Dressmaking	9	4	Restaurants	9	4
Drygoods	9	6-7	Savings Banks	15	5
Drygoods	16	5-6	Special Notices	7	6
Employm't Agencies	9	4	Surrogate's Notices	15	5
Excursions	11	6	Teachers' Agencies	15	4
Financial	15	2-3	To Let for Business Purposes	12	6
Financial Elections	15	3	Tribune Sub'n Rates	7	6
Financial Meetings	15	4	Trust Companies	14	1
Furnished Apartments to Let	12	6	Trust Companies	15	4-5
Furnished Apartments Wanted	12	6	Unfurn. Apartments to Let	12	6
Furnished Rooms to Let	9	4	Winter Resorts	15	5-6
Foreclosure Sales	15	4	Work Wanted	9	5
			Work Wanted	16	1

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1906.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: A large amount of miscellaneous business was transacted, further debate on the Moroccan question being avoided. ═══ House: Debate on the Philippine Tariff bill continued, the principal speeches being made by Messrs. Dalzell and Keifer.

FOREIGN.—Count Witte, the Russian Premier, gave in an interview the reasons which forced him to adopt a policy of repression. ═══ Southern Russia, the Caucasus, Poland and the Baltic provinces are still unsubdued, and many affrays in which there was heavy loss of life were reported. ═══ Advices from Caracas said that President Castro was preparing to sell the asphalt lake at Guanaco to the highest bidder. ═══ The Chinese Minister at Washington, according to a dispatch from Peking, has telegraphed his government that there is little hope of satisfactory changes in the exclusion laws. ═══ Tsinan-Fu, capital of the Province of Shan-Tung, was formally opened to foreign trade. ═══ The British cruiser squadron commanded by Admiral Sir Gerard Henry Noel is expected to reach Manila to-day; a long list of entertainments has been prepared for the visitors. ═══ The Supreme Court of Santo Domingo issued an order for the arrest of former President Morales, who is still missing. ═══ Howard Gould's yacht, the Niagara, which went aground at Cienfuegos on Monday, was floated.

DOMESTIC.—Secretary Taft, in a letter to President Roosevelt, answers the charges made by Poultney Bigelow regarding affairs in the Panama Canal zone. ═══ President Roosevelt appointed Henry L. Stimson United States Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, to succeed General Burnett. ═══ Dr. William Rainey Harper, president of the University of Chicago, died at his home in the university grounds. ═══ Speaker Wadsworth, at Albany, announced his committee appointments, which were generally approved. ═══ Assemblyman Apgar, at Albany, refused to serve as chairman of the Committee on Public Education. ═══ Senator Brackett's resolution to call for the resignation of Senator Depew was not presented at Albany, Senator Raines obtaining an adjournment early in the evening. ═══ John J. Merrill, in the inquiry at Albany into the charges brought by Frank White, declared that agents of a committee of lawyers had threatened to bring charges if he did not resign. ═══ The court of inquiry to investigate the collision between the Kentucky and the Alabama convened on the Iowa at Fortress Monroe. ═══ Eight persons were killed and a score injured in a fire in the West Hotel, in Minneapolis.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular, closing firm. ═══ Dock Commissioner Bensel yesterday revoked the dumping privileges of the New-York Contracting and Trucking Company at the West 35th-st. pier. ═══ The argument in the Supreme Court on the motion to make Henry H. Rogers show cause why he should not answer the questions of Attorney General Hadley in the quo warranto proceedings of the State of Missouri against the Standard Oil Company was set for to-morrow. ═══ Gage E. Tarbell made public an affidavit denying Sickles's charges that he encouraged rebating. ═══ Mrs. Julia Horner Simpson, wife of Dr. Simpson, charged with shooting and killing his father-in-law, Bartley T. Horner, testified against her husband at the hearing in Northport, Long Island.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 32 degrees; lowest, 13.

THE HOUSE "INSURGENTS."

It is encouraging to learn that the "insurgent" movement in the House of Representatives, planned to encompass the defeat of the Philippine Tariff and the Statehood bills, is on the verge of collapsing. For a time this movement seemed formidable, and the House leaders, remembering the losing fight they made in 1902 against a similar hostile combination, were naturally exercised at the prospect of facing another refractory and threatening coalition. Four years ago the Republican insurgents, backed by the Democratic minority, held up reciprocity with Cuba for two sessions. The task of overruling the House organization was made comparatively easy then by the existence of a bitter antagonism on the Republican side to any concessions in tariff rates to Cuba and by the fixed purpose of the Democratic minority to foment Republican differences and to play politics rather than follow principle. The representatives of Western states in which the beet sugar industry had been established professed to be alarmed and indignant that Cuban sugar should be allowed to come into the United States at a 20 per cent reduction in duty, and representatives of tobacco growing constituencies also protested that the American tobacco planter was being sacrificed to fulfil a wholly sentimental obligation to Cuba. The Democratic minority pretended to favor freer trade relations with the new republic as well as with the rest of the world, but it co-operated to thwart any reciprocity agreement by fastening on the reciprocity bill a rider repealing the differential on all refined sugar.

It took practically two years to lift the legislative blockade occasioned by the 1902 insurrection. This winter the forces behind the earlier revolt have been hoping to repeat their tactics and thus delay or defeat a further extension of the principle involved in the Cuban reciprocity contest. The coalition of 1906 was broadened a little by including in it three elements—the Republicans opposing lower rates on Philippine tobacco and sugar, the Republicans opposing the union of New-Mexico and Arizona as a state and the Democrats willing to make trouble and vote for any policy promising temporary factional advantage. The difficulty with the new combination was that it was too unwieldy. Republican opposition to the waiver of tariff duties on Philippine tobacco and sugar has almost vanished. The predictions made four years ago that the concessions on Cuban sugar and tobacco would injuriously affect American producers have proved utterly groundless. Few persons take seriously the protests against lower rates for Philippine products made by the tobacco and beet sugar interests. The country has learned too much to be scared by a second cry of "wolf."

The Democratic minority, too, seems to have learned something. Its leader, the Hon. John Sharp Williams, has decided not to allow himself to be used to rake chestnuts out of the fire for the Republican dissenters. His party is committed to the doctrine of free trade with the Philippines. He does not see, therefore, why it should lend its aid to block the long step toward free trade proposed by the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Williams's return to reason has struck a fatal blow at the insurgent coalition. Without him it cannot defeat the Payne bill, and if it cannot defeat the Payne bill it has no further excuse for existence. Its promoters are four years behind the times. They completely misjudged public feeling when they attempted to sidetrack a measure which will harm no American interest and will at the same time wisely relieve a situation of distress and tension in the Philippines.

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES.

Speaker Wadsworth has accomplished a substantial and uplifting reorganization of the Assembly. The new committees announced last evening betoken much more than a shuffle. They indicate a new and better spirit. They promise the control of legislation by clean men, in harmony with the reform leadership of Governor Higgins. At the head of some of the most important committees men who command complete public confidence have replaced men whose identification with distrusted measures and methods had shaken belief in their faithful co-operation in reform work. Even where, using the material at his hand, the Speaker has felt obliged to leave in their chairmanships some men of similar reputation, he has so arranged the membership of these committees as to give assurance that they cannot be made the instruments for rushing through bad bills or stifling the demands of enlightened public opinion.

An Assembly whose dominating spirits are men like Mr. Moreland, Mr. Wainwright, Mr. Cox, Mr. Agnew, Mr. Hooker, Mr. Prentice and Mr. Wadsworth himself is a vast improvement, we may fairly say, on any preceding Assembly for a generation. The "housecleaning" has been real, and it is not less effective for good because it has been done with discretion and with care to preserve a working organization capable of carrying out reforms, rather than to make merely sensational changes which would be the admiration of the day and the disappointment of the session. The Speaker has made some compromises, but no large body of lawmakers was ever handled for good without compromise. The federal Constitution was a compromise. Speaker Wadsworth has made compromises to secure harmony and efficiency which means, not the sacrifice, but the preservation of the essentials of reform.

As was generally expected, Mr. Moreland becomes floor leader and chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. That is an excellent selection. He is able and clean. So are Mr. Cox, of Erie, who becomes head of the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. Hooker, of Genesee, who succeeds Mr. Bedell as chairman of the important Railroad Committee, which has long been a hospitable nursery for jobs. These three men were candidates for Speaker, and had the choice fallen on any one of them it would have been considered a promise of reform. The same thing may be said of Mr. Wainwright, who heads the Committee on Banks, also a strategic point. New-York City has reason to be gratified at the assignment of Mr. Agnew to the chairmanship of the Committee on Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. Probably no other bills before the legislature will so closely touch the vital interests of this city as those which will be referred to its consideration. Even the Cities Committee itself is probably less important to us. The Insurance Committee can be counted upon to carry to its logical conclusion the work of the Armstrong investigation. Mr. Rogers was a member of the Armstrong committee, as were several of his colleagues. Mr. Rogers was ranked as an instrument of the old system, and the selection of Mr. Cox would probably have been more commended by the general public; but, as a former leader and the ranking Assemblyman on the Armstrong committee, Mr. Rogers had valid claims to recognition. New-York City will be disappointed at failing to get the chairmanship of the Cities Committee, but there, too, precedent stood in the way. Mr. Burnett gave his adhesion to the reform movement, and no good parliamentary reason existed for deposing him, natural and proper as it is for the great cities of the state to desire a committee of more metropolitan character. Mr. Prentice, on that committee, however, will ably defend this city's interests, and there is every reason to believe that as a whole the committee will treat New-York well.

The all important Rules Committee is the final evidence and safeguard of "housecleaning" thoroughness and good faith. There the Speaker has associated with himself Mr. Moreland, Mr. Prentice and Mr. Hooker for the majority. Such a control means the death of "grabs" and a fair field for worthy remedial legislation. The Speaker has performed his difficult task with great tact, an eye to practical progress and an obviously sincere determination to insure an honest and a creditable session.

THE BRITISH ALIENS ACT.

The discourteous treatment of Mr. Gerald Balfour by a public meeting in England the other evening was doubtless a mark of resentment against him for his part in securing the enactment of the new law regulating the admission of immigrants to that country. The meeting was composed largely of people of foreign origin, who were incensed at the exclusion of some of their countrymen and kin from the land in which they themselves had settled. We can imagine what sort of reception would be given in one of the "foreign colonies" of New-York to a member of Congress or Cabinet officer who had just secured the passage of a bill restricting the admission of other immigrants of that nationality.

The British Aliens bill in question must, however, be regarded as, on the whole, a reasonable and temperate measure. It requires that immigrants shall be landed only at ports where there are officers to inspect them and to determine their fitness to land. It also provides for the exclusion of any one who cannot show that he can decently support himself and his dependents, of any one who is a lunatic, idiot, invalid or cripple and thus likely to become a charge upon the state for support, of any one who has been sentenced in a foreign country for an extraditable crime, and of any one who has had an expulsion order made against him. But leave to land is not to be denied merely on the ground of lack of means to any one immigrating to escape persecution on political or religious grounds. Moreover, the decision of the inspection officer is not final, but an appeal may be made from it to a judicial board. An expulsion order may be made against an unnaturalized alien on conviction of serious crime, for pauperism or on sanitary grounds.

These provisions seem nothing more than reasonable measures of self-protection for the United Kingdom against invasion by undesirable and offensive persons. The principle of asylum for political and religious refugees is amply maintained. But a stop is to be put to the dumping of lunatics, paupers and criminals upon British shores. That, we believe, is as it should be, there and here and everywhere. The enforcement of such principles is in no sense harsh or inhuman. Each country should care for its own derelicts. If it is really unable to do so, it may appeal to its neighbors for aid—and neither the United Kingdom nor the United States has ever been backward in responding to such an appeal. But it has no right to dump its derelicts upon a neighbor's shores for that neighbor to care for. A benevolent man may be glad to aid the poor around him, but he has a right to object to his well to do neighbors thrusting their invalids and incorrigibles into his home for him to care for and to correct.

A SAMPLE SENSATION.

It is proverbially a waste of energy to toss an ocean into tempest "to waft a feather or to drown a fly," but Secretary Taft's experience and observation in the tropics may well have taught him that at times it is a good thing to bring a heavy hand down upon a mosquito, partly to put the insect permanently out of pernicious activity and partly to gratify a certain honest indignation at the annoyance its buzzing has caused, even though its bite be not charged with germs of malaria or "yellow jack." That is the sort of thing which the Secretary has just done in his letter to the President, made public this morning, and we fancy there will be a pretty general satisfaction at the resounding slap, and at the grateful cessation of buzzing which will probably ensue.

The President's references to ignorant or malicious attacks upon the Panama Canal administration, made in his message of Monday, and the Senate's movement for an investigation of matters on the isthmus, were doubtless largely called forth by the sensational publication which Secretary Taft so mercilessly dissects and so completely refutes. It is not necessary here even to summarize the Secretary's treatment of his accuser. It is enough to point out that the latter spent upon the isthmus the time from 10 o'clock in the morning to 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the next day—twenty-eight hours, more than one-third of which he probably spent in sleep; that in that brief interval he interviewed two disappointed and jaundiced "men with grievances," one unknown negro whom he chanced to meet in the street, and—possibly—one aged but otherwise undistinguished negro woman; and that he then returned home and wrote, on the basis of information thus secured, an elaborate treatise on the sanitary, meteorological, industrial, commercial, social, moral, political, diplomatic, judicial, engineering and other conditions, problems and prospects at Panama, and framed an elaborate indictment of incompetence, ignorance and lack of integrity against the whole administration of the canal zone.

Never did a mosquito, even of the common or garden variety, buzz more preposterously. Never was one of the futile but annoying genus more fittingly squashed out of existence.

ARE SANATORIUMS DANGEROUS?

Every now and then opposition is offered to the establishment of a sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis by residents of the locality in which it is proposed to put it. A demonstration of this sort has just been made by a number of business men on Staten Island. Several reasons are advanced for abandoning the plan, but the chief one seems to be a fear that the health of people living near the institution would be imperilled. Such misgivings have repeatedly inspired similar protests against similar projects in other parts of the country. Though it is comparatively easy to understand them, it is only fair to ask if they are reasonable and grounded on ascertained facts. Experts declare that they are not. The State Board of Health, in a recent monthly bulletin, quoted with approval the opinion that a well conducted sanatorium is absolutely no threat to the wellbeing of persons in its vicinity. Unless that opinion can be controverted, it ought to be accepted and be allowed to control the policy of the metropolis.

There are now in existence in different localities in the United States a considerable number of public and private institutions like that which the city wishes to establish on Staten Island. Most of them have been in existence long enough to test the question at issue thoroughly. There must have been ample opportunity by this time to show whether or not anybody has ever contracted consumption from proximity to one of these hospitals. If evidence of such a misfortune can be presented, it deserves consideration; if it cannot, the objectors to the Staten Island sanatorium must be held to have no case. Can they justify their antagonism?

NATURALIZATION REFORMS.

A little more than a year ago Secretary Hay appealed to Congress to remodel our naturalization laws. Frauds in naturalization, he found, were a source of continual embarrassment to the State Department. The procurement of naturalization papers and passports by persons intending to use them to escape the obligations of citizenship in the countries of their nativity had become a flagrant abuse. It was discovered that no less than 16 per cent of the naturalized persons applying for passports were naturalized within the previous six months—that is to say, naturalized with a predetermined purpose to live abroad. As aliens here they had avoided the duties of citizenship. But, going home again, they obtained—and often fraudulently—a safe conduct which they hoped would again relieve them from the burdens of citizenship. Americans of this sort are continually getting into hot water and then appealing to our ministers and consuls for assistance. As Secretary Hay put the case to Congress: "The protection of "American citizens abroad is one of the most "important duties of the department. To per-"form it effectively and avoid international fric-"tion requires the use of discretion and good "judgment on the part of our agents abroad, and "it is a thankless task when the persons for "whose protection they intervene are discovered "not to be really entitled to the naturalization "certificates they hold."

Other reasons were advanced—one of them being the protection of the suffrage—for overhauling and amending our naturalization practices. But Congress at the short session last winter found no time to prepare an amendatory law. Just before adjournment, therefore, President Roosevelt appointed a commission of three officers, one from the Department of State, one from the Department of Justice and one from the Department of Commerce and Labor, to investigate naturalization abuses and report suggestions for a new naturalization bill. The commission nominated, consisting of Mr. Milton D. Purdy, assistant to the Attorney General; Mr. Gaillard Hunt, chief of the Bureau of Passports in the State Department, and Mr. Richard K. Campbell, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, has recently presented a report which has been printed and referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives. Some of the recommendations it makes are of general interest, and are well worth reproduction.

The commission wisely insists on the necessity of standardizing our naturalization methods—that is to say, requiring a uniform court procedure, a uniform text in the certificates issued, uniform fees and a uniform system of record and registration. At present there are a hundred divergences in practice, and the avenues to fraud are left wide open. The commission would simplify matters by abolishing the declaration of first intention and making naturalization a single definite act. To guard against the issue of certificates to aliens intending to leave the country every applicant should be obliged to declare his intention to live permanently in the United States. To support this declaration he must show that he has learned and can use the English language. In order to minimize naturalization for political purposes, no certificate is to be issued within thirty days of the date of a Presidential or Congressional election; so that more than four months must elapse between the day an alien is naturalized and the day he is entitled to vote. A fee of $7—half the amount to go into the federal treasury—is to be charged, so as further to discourage the creation of citizens merely for voting purposes. In cities of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants the federal courts are to have charge of naturalization; elsewhere application can be made in either the state or the federal courts. Finally a bureau of naturalization is to be established in the Department of Commerce and Labor to receive all records of naturalization, thus furnishing a check, now missing, on fraudulent applications for passports. Our naturalization laws have stood practically unchanged for a century. It is high time for Congress to take them in hand and bring them up to date.

Ohio, having inaugurated her Governor in a glass case, should be careful about throwing stones.

Japan's proposal to distribute $75,000,000 among the soldiers and sailors who carried her arms to victory on sea and land is both generous and wise. A nation that thus promptly recognizes the valor and patriotism of those who have served it nobly will never lack defenders.

The change in the Park Commissionership in The Bronx ought to serve as a hint to public officers generally to safeguard the interests committed to their care instead of neglecting or impairing them. The duty of a park commissioner is to protect and maintain the parks for the good of the public, and not to despoil them with the construction of racetracks for the delectation of a few "sporting gents."

It would be audacious, and perhaps unjust, to suggest that United States District Attorney Burnett's excuses for the delay in bringing the captain of the General Slocum to trial are not perfectly valid, but no one will suspect him of rash impetuosity.

It is announced that the American representatives at Algeciras will be absolutely uncommitted to either the French or the German side of the Morocco controversy. That is a matter of course. This country has nothing to do with foreign rivalries or intrigues, if any exist. It is aiming, in Morocco, at the safeguarding of its own interests and those of the world at large in the establishment of order, justice and the "open door." It will agree with whatever other powers are devoted to those aims, but it has no individual axe to grind, and will not turn the grindstone for another's grinding.

The Hon. Israel Durham has decided to follow the Hon. George B. Cox into retirement. He knows when the people have had enough. Why shouldn't the example set in Cincinnati and Philadelphia be imitated here in New-York? Cox and Durham should be joined in exile by Murphy and McCarren.

Coroner's law continues to furnish as many subtleties and surprises as it did in the days of the sapient Dogberry.

The Oregon, which doubled the Cape and arrived in time to take a leading part in putting an end to Spanish power on the Western Continent, is now to be retired to the second line of defence The new first liners will be fortunate if when the time comes for them also to go to the rear they have as fine a record.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Victor Hirtzler, who served two years in the Czar's kitchens at the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg, has given some interesting details as to the cuisine of the imperial household and the precautions taken against any attempt to poison the Autocrat of All the Russias. The head chef of the imperial kitchens holds the rank of general in the Russian army, receives a salary of more than $50,000 a year and is an important official of the state. Under him there is an army of some 300 men as chefs, underchefs and subordinates, and also the keepers of the wine cellars. Every dish that is prepared for the imperial table must first be partaken of by a major of the army, the food is then placed in a closed shaft, which the major also enters, and it then ascends to the dining room of the Czar, where the major again partakes of it, and, no ill effects ensuing, it is then served to the imperial household. The menu is ordered each day by the Czar, who is a hearty eater, and who occasionally demands that new dishes be invented by his chef. The dining room in which the regular meals are taken is small, made of cast iron, is bombproof and is sealed like a bank vault between meals.

Mrs. O'Brien—Phat medicine did Mike find the best?
Mrs. Riley—Divil a know Oi know. He took so much av it he was sick for tin days after he got well.—(Boston Transcript.

The Bishop of London tells this story, according to "The London Standard:"

"I was sitting in my room one morning very busy, when I was told that a woman wanted to see me. I was very busy, and almost said at first, 'Oh, I'm too busy to see any one this morning,' but I thought and said, 'No, I have made a rule never to refuse to see anybody, in case it is some one in trouble.' So I said, 'Let the woman come upstairs.' She came, and the first thing she said to me was this: 'I was going to ask you whether you can find a use in your work for £1,000?' I said, 'It is the very thing I have been wondering all the morning how I was to get.' I showed her exactly what I was going to spend her £1,000 on, and the whole scheme was carried out."

THE OSTRICH PUNCHING OF ARROYO AL.

I was broke in Arizony, and was gloomy as a tomb
When I got a chance at punchin' for an outfit called Star-Plume;
I didn't ask no wherefores, but jest lit out with my tarp,
As happy as an angel with the newest make o' harp.

When I struck out from the bunkhouse, for my first day on the range,
I thought the tracks we follered was peculiar like and strange,
And when I asked about it, the roundup foreman sez:
"You ain't a punchin' cattle, but are herdin' ostriches."

Well, we chased a bunch o' critters on the hot and sandy plain,
Though 'twas like a purp a-racin' with a U. S. A. mail train;
But at last we got 'em herded in a wire fence corral,
And the foreman sez, offhand like: 'Jest go in and rope one, Al."

Well, the first one that I tackled was an Eiffel Tower bird,
But the noose aint pinched his thorax 'fore several things occurred:
He spread his millinery jest as if he meant to fly,
And then he reached out with a stilt and kicked me in the eye.

They pulled me out from under that millin' mass o' legs,
And they fed me on hot whiskey and the yelks of ostrich eggs;
And, as soon as I was able, I pulled freight fer Cattle Land,
And the ostrich punchin' bizness never gits my O. K., brand.

—(Denver Republican.

The women of France want to end the invidious distinction in title between the married and unmarried of their sex. Why should man go through life plain monsieur, with nothing to mark him bond or free, while his sisters await his pleasure, wearing meanwhile the unambitious designation mademoiselle, a title which becomes irksome after—well, after a while? Down with the artificial barrier to equality and enfranchisement, say the feministe league. No more mademoiselles! Let every woman be a madame or call herself one.

An attractive and altogether "bonny" young business woman of this city came here with a large stock of propriety and a small amount of practical knowledge of the world to carve out her fortune, after passing her girlhood days in Edinburgh and London. Although without any undue amount of self-consciousness or egotism, she is sometimes annoyed by the very evident admiration she attracts in public places. The other day, while dining in a restaurant, she fancied that the man opposite was preparing to speak to her, as he glanced her way and seemed to be making up his mind to open a conversation. The young woman assumed a most frigid air and looked as unapproachable as the Arctic pole. The man as he left the table made one more half-hearted attempt to speak, blushed red to his ears, then hurried away. When the young woman finished her luncheon and called for her check, the waitress amazed her by exclaiming: "Why, I thought you were with that gentleman. I put your check and his together." The bill had manfully been settled.—(Philadelphia Record.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 10.—President Roosevelt spent a busy day with callers, but found time to make an important speech to a number of delegates of the American Medical Association and to present a medal of honor for gallantry in action to Captain James Robb Church, formerly of the Rough Riders, who distinguished himself at Las Guasimas.

Among the callers were Senators Beveridge, Warner, Long, Aldrich, Alger, Dolliver and Crane, Representatives Watson, French, Graff, Cocks, Sulzer and Brick, Delegate Larrinaga from Porto Rico, Secretaries Taft and Root and Postmaster General Cortelyou, and the members of the army General Staff, who attended the presentation of the medal to Captain Church.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt received the new Minister from Peru and Mme. Pardo at 10 a. m.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 10.—Mrs. Richard Townsend entertained at dinner to-night, her guests being the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, the British Ambassador and Lady Durand, the Danish Minister, Constantin Brun; Senator and Mrs. Hale, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Senator and Mrs. Foraker, Senator Allison, Senator Kean, Senator Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Robert Patterson, Mrs. Gwynn and John R. McLean.

Mrs. Basil Gordon, of Baltimore, who is in Washington for the winter, gave a dinner to-night before going to the bachelors' german at the New Willard. Mrs. Gordon's guests were Dr. and Mrs. Magruder, Mrs. Lamontagne, Miss Myles, of New-Orleans; Miss Mattingly, Colonel George Barnett, Clary Ray, Walter Davidge and Señor Pulido. The table was prettily decorated with Meteor roses and ferns.

Another dinner to precede the bachelor dance was given by Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley. Their guests were the naval attaché of the French Embassy and Viscountess de Faramond, the Misses Durand, Miss Oliver, Mrs. Maus, Mrs. Bulmer, Miss Polly Randolph, Miss Coudert, Miss Colton, Pol de Tallier, of the Belgian Legation; Captain Butt, Mr. Langhorn, Lieutenant U. S. Grant, 3d., Captain Crabbs, Mrs. Bingham, Captain Cloman and Jack Siebert. Mrs. Bradley is planning some further entertainments later in the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee were dinner hosts to-night.

Society in general attended the bachelors' cotillon at the New Willard to-night. Mrs. John Davis, assisted by the committee, which included Major McCawley, Lee Phillips, Major Montgomery Macomb, Reginald Huidekoper, J. M. Carlisle, William R. Hitt, Chandler Hall and George Howard, received the guests.

Mrs. Stanley Matthews gave a dinner to-night, followed by a theatre party at the Belasco to see Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Adrea."

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

The wedding of Miss Florence G. Wyckoff, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Peter D. Wyckoff, to Arthur Whitney, will take place in Grace Church Chantry to-day. Miss Wyckoff will have no bridal attendants, and the bridegroom will have his brother, Stephen Whitney, as his best man, while his sisters, Mrs. Seymour Cromwell and Mrs. Robert Stevens, of Castle Point, Hoboken, will be among the guests. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Battershall, rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany, who in the summer has charge of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Southampton, Long Island, where the bride's parents have a country place. There will be no reception after the wedding.

Mrs. Charles L. Hackstaff gave a small dance last night at her house, No. 58 East 57th-st., in honor of her daughters, Miss Mai and Miss Margaret Hackstaff. The cotillon was led by Franklin A. Plummer, dancing with Miss Mai Hackstaff. After it supper was served at small tables. The guests, who were all young people, numbered about a hundred, among them being Miss Dorothy Roosevelt, Miss Christine Roosevelt, Miss Janet and Miss Rosalind Fish, Miss Ellen, Miss Mercer and Miss Katherine Atterbury, Miss Georgette and Miss Alice Borland, Miss Gladys Endicott, Miss Marion Stoddard, Miss Anita Peabody, Miss Kate de Forest Prentice, Schuyler Schieffelin, Albert Gallatin, Dongan de Peyster, Charles Edmund Fairfax, Hamilton Fish Benjamin, Percy R. Pyne 2d, Courtlandt Nicoll and William Baylies, jr.

Mrs. Atwood Violett gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her house in West 56th-st., to introduce her daughter, Miss Corinne Violett. In the receiving party were Miss Louise Schroeder, Miss Ione Page, Miss Juliet Lee, Miss Bessie Martin and Miss Ethel Howell.

Several dinner parties were given last evening, the largest by Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, at their home, 5th-ave. and 61st-st. Mrs. Albert H. Gallatin entertained at dinner, at her home, in Gramercy Park for Miss Gladys Pell.

Mrs. John C. Calhoun gave a theatre party at the Knickerbocker last evening for her daughter, Miss Julia Calhoun, and afterward took her guests to Sherry's for supper. The guests included Miss Cornelia Lee, Miss Alice Fellowes, Miss Rosalie Tone, Herbert Pell, jr., and James E. Calhoun.

Among those who will give dinners to-night are Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Captain and Mrs. Warren C. Beach and Mrs. Philip Lydig. Mrs. Lydig's dinner will be followed by a musical, at which Scotti will sing.

Another musical set for this evening is that given by Mrs. Trenor L. Park, who has Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman's house, in East 79th-st., for the season.

Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge will entertain the members of the Thursday Evening Club to-night at Sherry's, and receptions will be given this afternoon by Mrs. Herbert Sanford Carpenter and by Mrs. Herbert Shipman.

At Mrs. Charles T. Barney's house, yesterday morning, another of the sonata recitals of Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes in behalf of the Music School Settlement work took place, under the patronage of Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Stanford White and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. Mrs. Sloane will sail early next month with Mr. Sloane for the south of Europe.

Dr. W. Seward Webb has left town for Palm Beach. Mrs. Webb remains in town, at her house in 5th-ave.

Confirmation has been received of the report of the engagement of Spencer Eddy, secretary of the American Embassy at St. Petersburg, to Miss Lurline Spreckels.

Miss Ada d'Acosta has been ordered South by her physicians and will therefore be unable to act as maid of honor to Miss Edith Lounsbery at the latter's wedding to Henry Pierrepont Perry, at St. Thomas's, on February 1. The invitations have been issued, and the reception after the ceremony, given by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lounsbery, parents of the bride, at their house, in East 52d-st., will be restricted to relatives and a few intimate friends. Miss Lounsbery's bridal attendants will be Miss Edyth Deacon, Miss Janet Fish, Miss Laura Swan, Miss Harriet Daly, Miss Rosamond Street and Miss Dorothy Rand.

At the Waldorf-Astoria, on Saturday, January 20, The Helpers, who have a Settlement house in East 85th-st., and who for thirteen years have been working among the poor, will hold a bazaar. Miss Iselin, Miss Emily Vatable and Miss Le Brun are in charge of it.

POPE'S BAN ON DANCES.

Will Especially Denounce Those Held on Saturday Night.

All night dances, and Saturday night dances especially, are to be put under the ban by Pope Pius X in a letter now being prepared to be addressed to archbishops and bishops of this country, and through them to every parish priest. Briefly, the Pope proposes that Catholic societies shall take the lead in this matter by discountenancing the practice of prolonging dances after midnight and of holding them on Saturday night.

The Pope, it was learned yesterday, has been inspired to address this letter to the American hierarchy by the numerous complaints that have been laid before him by visiting American bishops and not a few laymen, all of whom contend that while the pastors are now under obligation to forbid all-night dancing, and Saturday night dances especially, little attention is given to this serious matter.

Parents are known to have complained from time to time to parish priests about their sons and daughters being kept out at all hours of the night at dances, under supposedly Catholic auspices. In the larger cities of the country an investigation has shown that there is an almost impudent neglect of duty, and the reports received by the Pope on this subject have inspired him to address a letter to the American hierarchy.

In this city the Daughters of the Faith, essentially an organization to discourage the divorce evil, is being appealed to to investigate complaints about the evils of all-night dancing, and it is not unlikely they will take some action as individuals, if not as a body.

Bishops Stang, of Fall River, Mass., and McFaul, of Trenton, N. J., have got into the field, in a manner, ahead of the Pope, and recently issued pastorals on dancing, and the holding of Saturday night dances especially.

KING EDWARD RECEIVES MR. TUCKER.

His Majesty's Interest in Jamestown Exposition—Message to the President.

London, Jan. 10.—Harry St. George Tucker, president of the Jamestown Exposition Company, who was introduced by John R. Carter, chargé d'affaires, was received in audience by King Edward this morning. His majesty showed much interest in the proposal to send British naval military contingents to the opening ceremonies at Jamestown in 1907. Mr. Tucker, having expressed the desire in America that Great Britain be represented in proportion to her power as a naval and military nation, the King replied that Great Britain welcomed the opportunity of uniting with America in celebrating the birth of the American nation. It has been suggested that Field Marshal Lord Roberts should head the military contingent, and also that a member of the royal family should attend the exposition.

A personal message from President Roosevelt was delivered to his majesty, who sent a reply.

Mr. Tucker will embark on board the White Star Line steamer Majestic at Queenstown to-morrow.

Lieutenant Commander John H. Gibbons, naval attaché of the United States Embassy here, was also received in audience by King Edward this morning.

DINNER OF TRANSPORTATION CLUB.

The tenth annual dinner of the Transportation Club will be held on Thursday evening, January 18, at the clubrooms, in the Hotel Manhattan. The special subject for discussion will be aerial navigation.

PROF. THORNDIKE COMING TO COLUMBIA.

Professor Ashley H. Thorndike, head of the English department of Northwestern University, has accepted a position as professor of English at Columbia University. He will replace William Allan Neilson, adjunct professor of English, who has resigned his place to go to Harvard. Professor Thorndike is a brother of E. Thorndike, professor of psychological education in Teachers College, and is best known for his work in the Elizabethan drama, on which he has written several short articles. Among them are "The Influence of Beaumont and Fletcher on Shakespeare" and "The Relation of Hamlet to Contemporary Revenge Plays."

LOVING CUP FOR ISAAC A. HOPPER.

At the annual entertainment of the Harlem Democratic Club, last night in the Harlem Casino, a silver loving cup was presented to Isaac A. Hopper, leader of the 31st Assembly District and Buildings Superintendent, by the employes of the Buildings Department. The cup is of sterling silver and gold, and cost $1,000. Ex-Postmaster Charles Dayton received the cup for Mr. Hopper. An address was made by Mr. Hopper, who defended his work in office, and declared he had performed his duties honestly and as efficiently as possible under the circumstances.

MUSIC.

MR. CAMPANARI'S RETURN.

Puccini's "Bohême" had its second representation at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, and in it Mr. Giuseppi Campanari returned to the company with which he has so long been identified after an absence of a year, during which he was greatly missed. He returned, too, to his old part in the opera, that of Marcello, with which he has been identified since the opera was placed upon the Metropolitan list. He reassumed his old laurels last night and did his part to enhance the beauties of a thoroughly admirable performance, as excellent a one as the opera has ever had in New-York, for Mme. Sembrich was at her best in song and action and Signor Caruso in his element.

WELCOME TO BRITISH AT MANILA.

Admiral Noel's Squadron Expected To-day—Long List of Entertainments.

Manila, Jan. 10.—The British cruiser squadron, commanded by Admiral Sir Gerard Henry Noel, consisting of the flagship Diadem and the first class cruisers Hogue and Sutley, is due here to-morrow morning. On Thursday Rear Admiral Train will give a dinner to Admiral Noel, the captains of the British fleet and civil and army officials on the flagship Ohio. A ball will follow the dinner. The junior officers of the battleships will be entertained at a similar dinner in the ward room of the Ohio.

On Friday night Acting Governor Ide will entertain the British and American officers at a dinner, and the officers of the American marine corps will dine the British marine corps officers. The chief petty officers of the American fleet will give a dinner to the British officers of the same rank at the Metropole Hotel, which both Admirals Train and Noel will attend, and the sailors of the American fleet will entertain the visiting sailors at a minstrel show.

On Friday afternoon Admiral Noel will give a reception on the Diadem. On Saturday afternoon the British residents will entertain the officers at a garden party, and on Saturday night the Elks will give a dinner and ball. The British squadron will sail on Sunday.

The American squadron, consisting of the battleships Ohio, Wisconsin and Oregon and the cruisers Cincinnati and Raleigh, is anchored off Manila.

HITCHCOCK AT THE GARDEN.

Henry W. Savage returned to the city yesterday and has definitely fixed the date of the appearance of Raymond Hitchcock in Richard Harding Davis's farce, "The Galloper," at the Garden Theatre as Monday, January 22.

ALAS! POOR ROVER.

From The London Chronicle.

Now that both Moscow and St. Petersburg are said at intervals to be in a state of siege, one recalls one of the best stories told about the siege of Paris. A much loved collie dog had, with great difficulty, been preserved by its doting owners from the death that befell all pets during that time of starvation; it had shared what little food came into the household; it had been kept concealed from all hungry visitors. There came at last a day, however, when it, too, had to go, and the sorrowing but famished family met its pet for the last time in the soup tureen. They ate in silence until nothing remained but a heap of bones. Then the master of the house, an absent minded person, looked round in search of something, and said with a sigh, "How poor old Rover would have enjoyed those bones!"

EASY ENOUGH.

From The Washington Post.

"From time immemorial," said Judge Asher Caruth, of Louisville, "Southern people have been lavish in bestowing titles. I think there is something in the Southern temperament which explains this. I didn't start out on this, however, for a philosophical disquisition, but rather to tell how a certain Kentucky gentleman established valid title to the rank of colonel. He went to Cincinnati once with a friend, who enjoyed many acquaintances in the Buckeye metropolis, and who introduced him to every one as Colonel Brown. Everything went along smoothly until finally one Cincinnatian asked of the introducer:

"'I suppose your friend Colonel Brown was in the Confederate army?'
"'No, sir, he was not.'
"'Well, then, he fought on the Union side?'
"'You are wrong there, too.'
"'Oh, I see now; he got his title by serving in the State militia?'
"'No, he never entered the militia.'
"'Then, how in thunder did he get to be a colonel?'
"'He drew a sword, sir, at a church fair!'"

THE WRONG END.

From The London Globe.

A man, suffering from a bad cough, went into a chemist's shop and bought a bottle of mixture which was advertised under the alluring heading of "No More Coughs, No More Colds. One Shilling a Bottle." After a week the sufferer returned and complained in a hoarse whisper of having drunk the mixture and of being no better. "Good gracious, man," said the chemist, "you haven't drunk that? Why, it's liquid indiarubber to put on the soles of your boots."