Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8—Du Barry.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
BELASCO—8—The Girl of the Golden West.
BIJOU—8:15—The Music Master.
BROADWAY—2:15—8:15—The Vanderbilt Cup.
CASINO—8:15—The Earl and the Girl.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION — 2:15 — 8:20 — Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire, also Pantaloon.
DALY'S—8:20—The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
EMPIRE—2—8:20—Peter Pan.
FIELDS'S THEATRE—2—8:15—Julie Bonbon.
GARDEN—2—8:30—The Galloper.
GARRICK—2—8:30—The Little Gray Lady.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Dockstader's Minstrels.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—Coming Thro' the Rye.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Society Circus.
HUDSON—2:15—8:20—Man and Superman.
IRVING PLACE—8:20—Der Kilometerfresser.
JOE WEBER'S—8:10—Twiddle-Twaddle.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—Mlle. Modiste.
LIBERTY—8:15—The Clansman.
LYCEUM—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
LYRIC—2—8:15—Mexicana.
MANHATTAN—8:30—Before and After.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Lucky Miss Dean.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Don Giovanni.
NEW-AMSTERDAM—2:15—8:15—Forty-five Minutes from Broadway.
NEW-YORK—2—8:15—The Rogers Brothers in Ireland.
SAVOY—8:15—The Walls of Jericho.
WALLACK'S—2:15—8:20—The Squaw Man.
WEST END—2—8:15—The German Gypsy.

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New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1906.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: Mr. Bacon and Mr. Spooner debated the subject of the Senate's powers in regard to the negotiation of treaties. House: The debate on the Hepburn bill continued, and it was voted to close the discussion to-day.

FOREIGN.—The Russian elections will be held on April 7, and the first session of the douma is fixed for April 28; the Cabinet decided it would be premature to raise martial law. ═══ The mutiny at Vladivostock apparently was quelled by granting the demands of the troops; it has been found necessary to issue a proclamation saying that Mistchenko's troops would not punish the mutineers; General Grodekoff has been appointed Viceroy of the Far East. ═══ Count Vorontzoff-Dashkoff has been relieved from the post of Viceroy of the Caucasus. ═══ Bishop Hoare, of Victoria, Hong Kong, expressed grave fears of a rising in China; conditions in the southern provinces, he says, are more serious than those which preceded the Boxer rebellion. ═══ France and Germany are beginning to define their positions regarding Morocco, though no basis for an agreement seems yet to have been found. ═══ Belated advices from Caracas say that President Castro considers the French incident closed and expects to renew relations with the next French ministry. ═══ The French battleship Suffren was damaged by a submarine boat in the manœuvres off Toulon.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt sent a letter to the chairmen of the Congress committees on Naval Affairs, urging a modification of the hazing laws. ═══ Representatives of the Slocum victims who appeared before the House Committee on Claims in favor of the Sulzer bill received no encouragement. ═══ The Senate Finance Committee asked Governor Higgins for information on the Kilburn charges and heard Senator Marks argue for general investigations. ═══ T. W. Lawson, of Boston, asked Governor Cummins, of Iowa, at Des Moines, to serve on a committee of five to vote New-York Life and Mutual Life insurance proxies sent to Mr. Lawson. ═══ It was reported in Chicago that the Harriman lines would be consolidated, the Illinois Central to buy the Union Pacific by a collateral bond issue. ═══ Nine negroes were burned to death when a frame building, near Baltimore, was destroyed by fire. ═══ Eight persons were killed and a dozen were injured in two railroad wrecks in the Northwest. ═══ William M. Ivins and many representatives of municipal and reform associations of New-York City appeared at the hearing in Albany on the Elsberg bill. ═══ The body found near Roanoke, Va., was identified as that of S. C. Armstrong, the missing Pittsburg bank cashier. ═══ The United Mine Workers' district convention, in Pittsburg, demanded the resignations of President Dolan and Vice-President Bellingham, of District No. 5.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. ═══ A man named Leary, said to have been a Harvard football player, who was arrested, charged with defrauding jewellers, implicated A. R. Goslin. ═══ An irate husband created a scene in front of the Hotel Lincoln by catching the man he charges with the theft of his wife and a large sum in bonds. ═══ Presidents of the anthracite coal roads met at the office of George F. Baer. ═══ Republican and Municipal Ownership aldermen passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Meyers. ═══ The Board of Aldermen passed a resolution requiring all cars to be heated to a temperature of not less than 60 degrees. ═══ A father brought suit for $300 damages against a minister of New-Jersey for marrying his son, a minor, without obtaining the parents' consent. ═══ The American Can Company showed big increase in earnings. ═══ A witness at the "Force of Life" trial testified that most cases treated were diagnosed by mail and not referred to a medical adviser. ═══ Colonel Mann's counsel moved slowly in the perjury case, seeking to prove lack of motive for denying O. K. to Ward letter. ═══ Henry A. Nobbs, of Hackensack, N. J., treasurer of the Federal Clay Manufacturing Company, of this city, committed suicide in a Paterson, N. J., hotel. ═══ The Chinese commissioners visited West Point.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 18 degrees; lowest, 5.

NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

It is reported from Washington that the House Committee on Naval Affairs has under consideration a bill relative to the organization of the Navy Department. The salient feature of the measure is such an association of different bureaus as would bring most, if not all, of them into one of two groups, to be formally designated the Division of Personnel and the Division of Material.

The framing and enactment of such a law would apparently be an acceptance of suggestions made by Secretary Bonaparte in his last annual report. In that document dissatisfaction with the existing administrative machinery of the department was evinced. The belief was expressed that the good results which had hitherto been secured there were due rather to the high character of the bureau chiefs and other responsible officers than to the system under which they worked. Though crude and hasty efforts to promote reform were deprecated, a scheme of reorganization was proposed tentatively. There was a sufficiently close relationship between the bureaus of Construction and Repair, Yards and Docks, Equipment and Engineering, it was pointed out, to justify associating them under one head. In like manner there was a logical pretext for bringing together the Bureau of Navigation, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, the Marine Corps, the office of the Judge Advocate General and the Naval Academy. There are two other subdivisions of the service which are not included in this enumeration, and it was evidently Mr. Bonaparte's opinion that for a time it might be well to maintain their independence. In the title and duties of one—the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts—he thought slight modifications were advisable, but no change in the status of the other—the Ordnance Bureau—was recommended.

So far as we have observed, certain unfortunate features of the system of accounting in the Navy Department have not received the attention they deserve from legislative reformers. Both in theory and in practice it appears extremely undesirable to assign to a bureau the double duty of making purchases and auditing its own accounts. Any general scheme of reorganization ought to be broad enough to take cognizance of this evil, and careful study of the subject may reveal still other opportunities for improvement.

If the indications of harmonious co-operation between Congress and the Navy Department which are here afforded do not prove fallacious, the country will have occasion for satisfaction. In a variety of ways Mr. Bonaparte has already shown a genuine desire to promote economy and efficiency in the department over which he presides. While he was careful to say that he hoped that only "a well digested plan" would be adopted, reorganization was the first topic discussed in his recent report to the President. The spirit thus manifested can hardly fail to have a wholesome effect at the Capitol. It may persuade those legislators who have the most influence in shaping the nation's naval policy that helping the Secretary to improve administrative methods will really do more good than great reductions in appropriations for the navy or embarrassing limitations as to the particular month in which money shall be expended.

Even if Congress should pass the bill here referred to, further legislation would doubtless be deemed essential to complete the work of reorganization. Some of the most sagacious officers in the navy are convinced that the culminating stage in reform will not be reached until in this branch of the military service, as in the army, a "general staff" has been created. The value of an agency which would co-ordinate the business of the different bureaus has been repeatedly emphasized by men whose opinion is entitled to high consideration. Rear Admiral Converse, the present head of the Bureau of Navigation, has more than once quoted with warm approval the views of his distinguished predecessor, Admiral Taylor, on the subject. In his last report Admiral Converse declares that if a serious war should arise necessity would compel the adoption of the scheme, and he wisely adds that the best preparation can be made in time of peace. Indeed, we do not believe that Congress would err if it gave this reform precedence.

REAL VS. SHAM INQUIRY.

If a banking investigation committee in the course of a legislative study of the banking laws and their possible improvement wanted the record of the Governor's hearing of charges against Superintendent Kilburn it might properly be incorporated in the evidence as illustrative of conditions. If a Senate committee considering a resolution for investigation asks that record the Governor may very likely comply with the request; but we do not see that he is under any obligation to do so, or that either branch of the legislature has any right to undertake to try Mr. Kilburn over again or pass in review the conduct of the Governor in the trial of Mr. Kilburn as a substitute for an investigation of banking conditions and a revision of laws found to foster banking abuses, which are the proper business of the legislature and which public opinion demands.

This is the point at which the views expressed by Mr. Pound, the Governor's counsel, exactly fit the case. The legislature has its proper sphere of inquiry, but the assumption of executive functions either to pillory or to vindicate an executive officer not removable by the legislature—whether to serve partisan ends or to escape its own legislative duty—is not within that sphere. The hope of some members of the Senate to avoid exposure of banking abuses and at the same time put the Governor "in a hole" can no more succeed than similar efforts succeeded with reference to insurance investigation. When Governor Higgins called the extra session for the Hooker trial there were loud demands for an insurance message, which the Governor withstood, knowing well that with the two topics before them the "Black Horse Cavalry" would have a trading stock and nothing like a fair consideration of either could be secured. It took courage to do this, and more courage to endure misrepresentation by honest men, when, with the Hooker case out of the way, he found an honest investigation could be secured, and asked for it. So now he has refused to countenance an improperly directed investigation, not meant really to do good, but to offer an excuse for not doing good. But he has not opposed a proper legislative inquiry, and declares that he has all along expected there would be one. That is a perfectly consistent attitude. The misunderstanding of it has been due to the politicians who wanted to throw upon him the blame for blocking a proper legislative inquiry and who seized upon his attitude toward an improper executive inquiry by the legislature as an excuse for so doing.

By the way, what do our Democratic friends, who were so merry over this drawing of the line between legislative and executive functions and so anxious to picture it as an attempt by the Governor to cover up evil—what do they think of Judge Parker? Can it be that he, too, is trying to cover up evils—in this case judicial rottenness? The other night at a judiciary banquet at Rochester he said:

> When a few days ago I read in the papers of the introduction of a resolution at Albany by a member of the Assembly calling for a general investigation of the judiciary of the State, an investigation into a co-ordinate part of the government which the legislature has no right to make, I felt the time had come for a protest.

Protest against light! Try to stop the legislature from getting information about any government matter! It might want to establish some new courts or raise judges' salaries. We shall expect to see Judge Parker denounced with Governor Higgins and Mr. Pound for "sitting on the lid," because, like them, he thinks the duty of the legislature is to legislate and study topics of legislation, instead of acting as an amateur "Town Topics," to feed the public appetite for scandal about co-ordinate departments where it has no corrective power. Where it has a corrective power nobody questions its right of inquiry. It is some of the Senators who want to do anything but exercise that right.

RUSSIA'S NEW EASTERN POLICY.

Russia's present policy in Eastern Asia differs much in some respects from that of a few years ago. She now, for example, asks China to make a treaty "for the opening of Manchuria "with the same rights and privileges to all "nations." That seems, as we shall see, superfluous. But what a contrast it presents to the Russian attitude of 1903, when efforts were persisted in to exclude all nations but Russia from Manchuria! It will be recalled that that point was the first ever raised in the Russo-Japanese controversy which led to the war. On July 28, 1903, Baron Komura directed Mr. Kurino at St. Petersburg to express Japan's desire for equal privileges for Japan and Russia in Manchuria, and on August 12 the first formal Japanese note in its first article suggested "a mutual "engagement to maintain the principle of equal "opportunities for the commerce and industry "of all nations" in that region, with a recognition of Russia's special interests in the Manchurian railroads. On October 3 Russia replied with a demand that Japan should recognize Manchuria and its littoral as "in all respects outside her (Japan's) sphere of interest." On October 30 Japan offered to recognize Manchuria as outside her sphere of "special" interest if Russia would do the same in Corea. The Russian reply of December 11 was silent on this point. The next and last Japanese note, on January 13, 1904, renewed the proposal of October 30, and added an offer to recognize Russia's "special" interest in Manchuria. The final Russian note, which was never delivered because it did not reach Tokio until the war had begun, practically renewed the demand of October 3, excluding Japan from Manchuria.

Russia, therefore, is now asking from China for herself just what before the war Japan asked of Russia for herself. That is one of the impressive changes effected by the war. It is fitting that Russia's request should be granted, and it is to be expected that it will be, although, as we have said, it seems superfluous. For Japan has already attended to that. On December 22 last Japan made a treaty with China in which the results of the war and the provisions of the Treaty of Portsmouth, so far as they affected China, were confirmed. But there were some supplementary articles, and the first of these, proposed by Japan, was that as soon as possible sixteen of the chief towns and cities in the three provinces of Manchuria—meaning practically the whole country—should be opened by China, not simply to Japan, but on equal terms to all nations, Russia, of course, included, "as places of international residence and trade." That would appear to have effected precisely what Russia is now seeking. But there will probably be no objection to repeating and reaffirming in a Russian treaty what has already been stipulated in a Japanese treaty.

Russia is also reported to be seeking mining concessions and trade privileges in Mongolia and Eastern Turkestan, and it is said she goes so far as to ask for some exclusive privileges and authority there. A few years ago she insisted upon monopolistic privileges and authority throughout all those vast countries. From that extreme attitude she has now evidently receded, and it may be doubted whether she will secure, if indeed she really demands, any exclusive privileges. But her general request for an opening of those countries seems commendable and will probably be seconded by other nations. In case it is granted Russia will, without any stipulations to that effect, have an enormous advantage over all other nations, because her own Siberian and Tartarian provinces abut directly upon those regions of the Chinese Empire, giving her an ease and intimacy of access to them which no other nation can enjoy. It is not at all surprising that, driven back from Manchuria and Corea, Russia now seeks exploitation of her interests in Mongolia and Eastern Turkestan, though an advance in those quarters would bring her no nearer the coveted open sea, and there are those who think that with her present great domestic problems and tasks on hand she would do well to concentrate all her energies upon affairs at home. That, however, is for her alone to determine. The essential point to the world at large is that her new policy in Eastern Asia is compatible with the equal interests of all other nations.

"MASTER ELECTRICIANS."

A bill has been introduced into the Senate at Albany the nominal purpose of which is to secure the registration of "master electricians." It defines that term, provides official machinery for examination and certification of that class of workmen, and then forbids the performance of work connected with electrical apparatus in buildings and other structures by anybody else, except a workman who is in the employ and acts under the direction of the "master electrician." The prohibition applies not only to original construction, but also to alterations and repairs, and relates to "wires, apparatus or appliances for light, heat and power."

This measure is open to a number of serious objections. It would put in the hands of outside contractors a large variety of necessary work, some important and some trivial, and would deny to the owner or manager of the structure in which these tasks were to be performed the privilege of committing them to his own employes. Now, in the metropolis there are hundreds of hotels, mercantile establishments, printing houses and office buildings which have their own lighting plant and engineering staff. At present the former is cared for by the latter, but the law would put an end to that practice. One effect of the obligation to summon a stranger would be that it would open the way to dispatching a man who was not as well qualified for the service required as the engineer of the building or his assistants. There would be a chance that he would damage the property he was sent to repair.

Or, even if competent help were furnished, there might be prolonged delay from any one of several causes. If there happened to be an unusually large demand for assistance when the emergency arose, it might be necessary to wait for hours even to replace a burned out lighting fuse, and a large money loss might result from the suspension of labor due to darkness. Again, the ablest electrician in the city might go to a building he had never seen before, and waste much time in finding the source of the trouble which he was called on to remedy.

When the great business houses whose interests would be affected by this proposition are once awake to its meaning, a storm of protest will, we imagine, be provoked which will remind the Senate Judiciary Committee of a suddenly dismantled hornet's nest. Look out for your ears, gentlemen!

AN IMPOTENT "PLEDGE."

The Tribune has been criticised in certain quarters for asserting that Congress when creating new states is under no obligation to respect existing territorial boundaries. We laid down the general principle, deduced from over a century of practice, that Congress possesses full power to fix the area of new states and that it can disregard entirely the lines previously drawn for purposes of territorial administration. The fact that a certain section has been governed as a territorial unit has never entitled that unit, as such, to statehood. Congress has time and again recast the map in admitting new states, and, as we argued, it is now fully justified in blotting out, if it sees fit to do so, the division line between New-Mexico and Arizona and offering joint statehood to the inhabitants of the unified area.

Objection has been made to our statement that Arizona and New-Mexico have no "historical "or logical right to lay down the conditions on "which they are to be admitted." Both "The Boston Herald" and our neighbor "The Sun" are disposed to contend that the general rule applicable to the partition and rearrangement of territory must be waived in the case of Arizona. They quote a section of the act of February 24, 1863, by which the present territory of Arizona was created, to prove that that territory, at least, is entitled "to have a voice as to the conditions of its admission to statehood." The section reads:

> Provided, That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall be construed to prohibit the Congress of the United States from dividing said territory or changing its boundaries in such manner or at such time as it may deem proper; Provided, further, That said government shall be maintained and continued until such time as the people of said territory shall, with the consent of the Congress, form a state government, republican in form, as prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and apply for and obtain admission into the Union as a state, on an equal footing with the original states.

Here, it is argued, we have a distinct pledge given by Congress that Arizona shall be admitted to statehood—when ready for it—as "a separate entity." We cannot agree that the language of the act forbids the consolidation of Arizona and New-Mexico. By its terms Congress was to retain power to change the boundaries of Arizona "in such manner as it may deem proper," and it might be plausibly maintained that attaching New-Mexico to Arizona violated neither the letter nor the spirit of the pledge presumably given by Congress.

It is not necessary, however, to argue such a point, for the whole proviso promising "separate entity" is plainly nugatory and unenforceable. It has no legal significance or effect, and is no more binding on Congress to-day than is the Dred Scott decision or the Missouri Compromise. No Congress can forestall the action and judgment of its successors. What it does another Congress is competent to undo.

The pledge given to Arizona in the act of 1863 was a mere form of words. The law might just as well have said that Arizona should be forever excluded from statehood. It was beyond the competence of Congress to fix unalterably the conditions on which the territory should be admitted; for those conditions could become operative only when approved by the Congress which actually admitted Arizona. The Missouri Compromise laid down certain conditions to be recognized in the creation of new states. But the provisions of that compromise were enforced only as each Congress decided for itself to enforce them; and when they became irksome the compromise was repealed, in spite of the fact that the settlement it effected had come to be looked on as fundamental and permanent. The Arizona bill of 1863 is repealable at any time, and Congress is clearly within its rights in treating the "pledge" carried in that measure as subject to cancellation at any time by a majority vote.

The Pennsylvania Legislature is investigating the conduct of one of the executive departments in that commonwealth. Yet the bulwarks of the constitution are not crumbling and we see no signs of "panic" anywhere within the state.

Lord Roberts, in the interest of the national defence, is trying to turn the enthusiasm of young Englishmen for football, cricket, golf and rowing to rifle clubs. Certainly from the point of usefulness, and possibly also from that of health, the manly arts of riding well and shooting straight are superior to most of the university sports of to-day. Yet as in education a liberal course of study is desirable, it would seem that a similar law would hold in sport, always providing that the latter be free from brutality. Let us have rifle clubs and horseback riding, but that need not mean the banishment of the oldtime college sports properly conducted.

The Japanese Embassy shows by a verbatim report of General Terauchi's words that he did not openly criticise the English army. Meanwhile, Lord Roberts neither apologizes for nor explains his severe criticism. In that regard the Field Marshal has a decided advantage over General Terauchi.

Now that the Chinese envoys have seen Bayonne and traced the dreaded octopus to its lair they may begin to understand the folly of trusting to their new Chinese wall—the boycott.

Enough snow may have fallen on Monday along the Hudson to make the use of a scraper necessary before the ice men can harvest their crop. But they won't complain of that hardship very bitterly this year.

During 1905 the Great Lakes section exceeded any other in the world in shipbuilding. When a similar record is made in ocean going vessels the reproach of American shipping will be taken away.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In a whiskey case tried at Concordia, Kan., last week, one of the witnesses was asked what he understood a nuisance under the prohibitory law to be, to which he made the following answer: "A place where a man goes in at the front door on his feet, apparently in his sober senses, and is hauled out at the 'hind' door on his back like a dog."

Old Friends.—The Wife—What luck?
The Husband (wearily)—None whatever.
The Wife—Were there no servants in the intelligence office?
The Husband (sadly)—Lots of them; but they had all worked for us before.—(Woman's Home Companion.

It was Tuesday morning. The clothes had been washed, dried and folded, and common sense pointed to the fact that it was ironing day; but cautious Scandinavian Tillie, the new maid, was not going to make the mistake of going ahead before being sure that she was right. Before committing herself to the obvious task, according to "The Youth's Companion," she poked her head into the dining room to say, appealingly, "Meesis, I skuld like to speak something." "What is it, Tillie?" "Skal I cook some flatiron?" asked Tillie, earnestly.

Satisfactorily Located.—Old Bill Missgimmons, of Belleville, remarked to Tom Pendergrast, as he sat down gingerly on one edge of a drygoods box: "Tom, did you ever see a gol durn boil just where you wanted it?"
"Yes," said Tom, "the one on you is exactly all right for me."—(Kansas City Journal.

Ten years ago there were 556 Americans in the City of Mexico. The directory printed last December shows 6,745. Prohibition has in some measure struck the town. A law was recently passed closing saloons at 9 o'clock, and "pulque joints" at 6 in the evening.

A BIOGRAPHY IN INSTALMENTS.

When Willie Smith was one day old
His father bought his crib,
Some trinkets for his hands to hold,
His bonnet and his bib—
In fact, the necessary raiment,
Upon an easy weekly payment.

When Willie Smith was quite a lad
He was like other boys;
He was not happy till he had
His complement of toys.
His father laid out every Sunday
The payment to be made on Monday.

When Billy Smith had finished school
To college he was sent.
His mother said: "Pa, send him. You'll
Be very glad he went."
So Billy went, but on condition
Each week they'd send on his tuition.

When William Johnson Smith was wed
He took his happy spouse
To their new furnished home, instead
Of to a boarding house.
He said he thought by being thrifty
Each week they could remit twelve-fifty.

When William Smith (the second) came
His father bought a crib,
A silver mug that bore his name,
A bonnet and a bib.
Each week the grim collector's call meant
They had to pay a small instalment.
—(W. D. Nesbit, in American Magazine.

The late Bishop Mandell Creighton was once asked the difference between an Oxford man and a Cambridge man. The professor, as he then was, immediately replied: "An Oxford man looks as if the world belonged to him; a Cambridge man as if he didn't care to whom the world belonged."

Matrimonial.—Three Germans were sitting at luncheon recently, and were overheard discussing the second marriage of a mutual friend, when one of them remarked: "I'll tell you what. A man what marries de second time, don't deserve to have lost his first vife."—(Life.

A great delicacy in Florida, according to "The Cleveland Leader," is the tip of an alligator's tail. It tastes like frogs' legs, though a bit more gamey. Alligator tails are best just after the ricebird season. The big alligators float in the water with only their eyes showing. When they see a flock of these fat, juicy little birds they dive to the bottom. Their long, wide snout scoops up some of the loam and they float to the surface again with just the rich soil showing. The birds think it is an island. They alight upon it. When the whole family is there the big reptile turns suddenly. Just as the birds scramble off he opens his mouth once. They are gone. The birds are neat little feeders, and the alligator is an epicure at this time of the year. The ricebird diet makes the tip of his tail, of which he is most vain, tender and sweet.

"Speaking of revolutions," began the loquacious man, "I was the central figure in one myself once."
"Somewhere in South America?"
"No, in Massachusetts. I got caught in the shafting of a woollen mill."—(Philadelphia Ledger.

NOT ON THE MARKET.

From The Perry (Okla.) Republican.

After the newly organized band at Morrison had desisted from practice for a few nights, the B flat player found the valves on his cornet had stuck. He wrote to the factory asking what kind of grease to use on the valves. The house answered him saying that cornet players used only saliva on the valves and never used grease of any kind. The B flat player then wrote:
"Gentlemen: Please send me 25 cents' worth of saliva. I can't get it at the store here. Inclosed find stamps for payment."
His reply has not yet been received.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 6.—President Roosevelt entertained at luncheon this afternoon Major John Pitcher, of the Sixth Cavalry, and John Burroughs, the naturalist. Major Pitcher is the commanding officer at Fort Yellowstone, and with Mr. Burroughs accompanied the President on his trip through the National Park in the spring of 1903. The luncheon this afternoon resolved itself into a jolly party, and did not end until long after 3 o'clock.

Before the Cabinet meeting this morning the President received a call from Representative Humphrey, of Washington, who called to ask for the appointment of a commission to investigate the sinking of the Valencia off Puget Sound. The President said that he would take up the matter with Secretary Metcalf, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and later announced that several members of the old General Slocum investigating board would proceed to the Pacific coast to make the inquiry. In addition to Messrs. Murray and Smith, the members of the old board, the President designated Admiral William T. Burwell, of the Bremerton Navy Yard, and directed District Attorney Frey, of Seattle, to give the board all the assistance in his power.

President Roosevelt will give a dinner Friday evening for the members of the Republican Executive Committee and Postmaster General Cortelyou, Chairman of the National Committee. In addition to the members of the executive committee, the President has invited Frank H. Hitchcock, First Assistant Postmaster General; L. A. Coolidge and W. F. Stone, sergeant-at-arms of the Republican National Committee.

Among the President's callers to-day were Senators Flint, Warner and Penrose; Representatives Littauer and Calder, ex-Governor Myron H. McCord, of Arizona, and S. Brown Allen, the newly appointed United States Marshal for the Western District of Virginia.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 6.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt were the guests of honor to-night at a dinner party given by Secretary and Mrs. Bonaparte on board the Mayflower, which is at her berth in the Washington Navy Yard. The guests were able to drive directly to the covered gangway. The approach to the vessel was lined with incandescent lights, and the Dolphin, as well as the Mayflower, was illuminated with festoons of the lights. The only decoration in the reception room was a large Venetian vase of American Beauty roses, while the dining room was filled with early spring flowers, ferns and other greens. Flowering almond was used about the fireplace and the sides of the cabin. The table decorations were of white and purple lilacs, mignonette and orchids, with pink lights from overhead. Corsage bouquets of violets and orchids were placed for the women, and boutonnières of the white violets for the men. The silver punch bowl presented by the Russian peace delegates, filled with lilacs, made an effective decoration. The menu was that of a typical Maryland dinner.

The guests, besides the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, were Cardinal Gibbons, Governor and Mrs. Warfield, Senator and Mrs. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Newberry, Representative and Mrs. Foss, Mme. Bonaparte, Jerome Bonaparte, Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Longworth, Miss Tuckerman, Mrs. David Everett Wheeler, of Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. W. Hall Harris, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. John C. Rose, of Baltimore; Robert Garrett, of Baltimore; Dr. and Mrs. Richard H. Hart, of Philadelphia; Lieutenant Commander A. T. Long, U. S. N., and Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Edgar.

Secretary and Mrs. Metcalf entertained at dinner to-night. Their guests were the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Senator Kean, Senator Brandegee, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague, Mr. and Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis, Mrs. Cowles, Mrs. Hope Slater, Miss Gwynne, Miss Chabot and Ernest Rennie, of the British Embassy.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 6.—The Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Nabuco were hosts at a dinner to-night, when their guests were the Ambassador from Mexico and Mme. Casasus, the Minister from Norway and Mme. Hauge, the Minister from Switzerland, Dr. Vogel, Baron and Baroness von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, of the German Embassy; M. and Mme. Chermont, of the Brazilian Embassy; Commander and Mme. Lan, of the Argentine Legation; Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Hagner and others.

Ambassador Nabuco will leave Washington for Michigan next Sunday, where a number of dinners will be given in his honor in different parts of the State.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 6.—Mrs. Audenried gave a dinner to-night complimentary to Speaker and Miss Cannon. Invited to meet them were Secretary and Mrs. Taft, Captain and Mrs. Richardson Clover, Mr. and Mrs. Peirce, Mrs. Warder, Admiral O'Neil and Representative Adams.

Colonel Colton and the Misses Colton entertained at dinner to-night Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Alger, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Francis, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, Colonel and Mrs. Denny, Mrs. Maus, Captain Henry and others. The Misses Colton will go to New-Orleans in a couple of weeks for the Mardi Gras. While there they will be the guests of the Misses Ellis, who visited them here early in the season.

Mrs. Foraker entertained a luncheon party to-day to meet Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, who is staying at the New Willard. In the party were Baroness von Sternburg, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Audenreid, Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Frederick Alger, Mrs. Witner, Mrs. Stanley Mathews, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Clover, Mrs. Munn, Mrs. Robert Patterson, Mrs. Herbert Parsons and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Frederick P. Wilcox will give a dance to-night at Sherry's for his niece, Miss Frances Hadden, one of the debutantes of the winter and niece of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Smith Hadden.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Milton S. Barger, only son of Samuel F. Barger, to the widow of L. Henry Morgan, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Robert W. Leonard, of Mount Kisco. Mr. Barger is a member of the Union and other New-York clubs, and a graduate of Harvard, class of '98.

Miss Florence Mott's marriage to John Finck will take place this afternoon at St. Thomas's Church. The bride is a great-granddaughter of the late Dr. Valentine Mott, and a daughter of the late Professor Henry A. Mott. The ceremony will be followed by a reception to be given by her mother, at her house, in West 75th-st.

Charles H. Sherrill, who will marry Miss George Barker Gibbs, daughter of Mrs. Edward N. Gibbs, to-morrow, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at the University Club, his guests including Gifford Pinchot, who will be his best man, and Thomas F. Bayard, Robert L. Luce, Tecumseh Sherman, Major Alfred R. Whitney, Colonel Selden Marvin and Colonel Norman Dike, who will be his ushers.

Mrs. Charles T. Barney's house will be the scene this morning of another of the series of sonata recitals by Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes, in behalf of the Music School Settlement.

Last night the third of the Junior Cotillions took place at Sherry's, and most of the debutantes of the winter were present. Mrs. Robert Endicott, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge and Mrs. Gustav Kissell were the patronesses who welcomed the guests. Stowe Phelps led the cotillon with Miss Adeline Havemeyer. Several dinner parties were given in connection with the dance.

Mrs. Gustav Amsinck has issued cards for a reception on February 16 at her house, in East 47th-st., for her niece, Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay, who will arrive to-day from England. Mrs. Ismay was Miss Florence Schieffelin.

Mrs. H. H. Benedict gave a reception last night at her house, in East 75th-st., for her daughter, Mrs. Archibald A. Forrest.

Arriving to-day from Europe are Lord Caithness, who is on his way to his ranch in South Dakota; Mrs. Robert Fleming Crooks, daughter of S. H. Russell, of Boston, and widow of Lord Playfair, and Lord and Lady Yarmouth.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury have left town for St. Augustine.

Mrs. Benjamin Knower is in mourning for the death of her sister, Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan; and Mrs. Albert H. Gallatin is in mourning for the death of her mother, Mrs. Ewing, of Philadelphia.

WHITE HOUSE WEDDING.

Efforts to Get Invitations—Value of Gifts Overestimated.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 6.—As the date of the Longworth-Roosevelt wedding approaches interest grows and the struggle to get on the invitation list becomes more frantic on the part of those who cannot be accommodated even under the most liberal interpretation of the rules that Mrs. Roosevelt has laid down for the guidance of her social secretary. Owing to the limited space at the White House not more than one in ten of the social set in Washington can be included in the list, and many of the really intimate friends of the two families will be left out, for the simple reason that if they were invited there would be no place to put them should they come. Less than a thousand invitations all told will be issued, and it is feared that even with this number the lower apartments of the Executive Mansion will be seriously overcrowded when the wedding takes place.

A great deal of hysteria is being indulged in on the subject of the wedding presents, many of the self-styled authorities asserting that the value of the gifts will foot up to an enormous sum. Some of the guesses made by these people place the sum total as high as $1,000,000, and few deign to consider any sum less than half that amount. From an authoritative source it may be said that the really costly gifts Miss Roosevelt will receive may be counted on the fingers of two hands. Two close personal friends of the couple who have abundant means will, of course, send valuable tokens, and three or four of the foreign rulers have signified their intention of forwarding expensive presents.

It may be said, however, that as soon as the President learned of this intention on the part of his foreign admirers representations were made through the State Department that he would be better pleased if no gifts were sent. In some instances these representations had the effect of preventing the presentations, but in one or two instances, notably that of France, the matter had gone too far, and the order for the gifts had already been executed.

It will be remembered that when Miss Roosevelt returned from the Philippines with the Taft party the most extravagant stories were told of the priceless presents she was bringing home. Some of the most conservative estimates placed the value of these presents at $100,000. When the presents arrived and were appraised at the Custom House, their intrinsic value had dwindled to less than $2,000. The same rule may be applied to the rumors now in circulation regarding the wedding gifts. When the truth is told the $1,000,000 worth of tokens will probably have shrunk to a comparatively insignificant sum.

Notwithstanding the two dozen (or was it two hundred?) pairs of shoes Miss Roosevelt was credited with buying when in New-York recently, she ordered all of her wedding boots, even down to her bridal slippers, this morning from the oldest shoe store in Washington, within a stone's throw of the White House and the Treasury. As this concern fitted her with spring heeled shoes when she wore short dresses, Miss Roosevelt saw no reason why it should not furnish her wedding boots. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt and all their children have had their shoes fitted in this one place, separated from the White House by only a few blocks, since the days when the President was Civil Service Commissioner.

No better proof of Miss Roosevelt's fine constitution could be found than in the fact that, although she had dinner and danced at the Country Club, where Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Legare were hosts, until 2 o'clock this morning, she was able to leave the White House at 10, and was still diligently shopping at 3 o'clock. She wore the green walking suit she has used so much of late, with its short military jacket, trimmed in a fancy shape at the bottom, and on the collar and cuffs with Persian lamb, while the same fur formed the muff and toque.

If present instructions, understood to be those of the President, prevail, the world at large will not know the number of guests nor the names of those invited to the White House. There are a number of women here who are going to entertain guests from Boston, New-York, Cincinnati and elsewhere, who mysteriously decline to give the names of those who have accepted, supposedly from a fear of displeasing the White House.

If the plans for decorating the East Room are not changed, there will be a conventional floral altar constructed just in front of the big oval topped window, where Nellie Grant-Sartoris was married. Every detail will be carried out which would obtain in an Episcopal Church. Mrs. Roosevelt, who planned the crescent shaped table now used for all state dinners at the White House, which places every guest facing the President, a most difficult thing to do, and one quite desirable to the guests, has in charge everything relative to the house management of the wedding, leaving for Miss Roosevelt only the selection of her own trousseau and her social obligations.

There are a number of dressmakers going to and from the White House now, giving last fittings and finishing up the bridal outfit, but no amount of fitting, refitting and managing of toilets seems to disturb Miss Roosevelt. She looks as fresh and bright as though just back from a summer outing, and wears a smile for every one.

Miss Roosevelt will receive as a wedding gift from Cuba a solid silver tea set, presented to her in the name of the people of the island. It is an exquisitely designed affair and costly. The party that accompanied Secretary Taft to the Philippines, otherwise known as "The Tafters," have also decided on the gift to be presented to Miss Roosevelt, but Representative Grosvenor, who has the secret in safe keeping, refuses to give even an inkling.

It is understood that official bulletins will be issued from the White House both about Miss Roosevelt's trousseau and her gifts, too, but only for publication after the ceremony.

The New-York State Republican delegation in a body has been invited to the wedding. The Ohio delegation, it seems, has received the same complimentary attention. The New-York delegation met to-day to decide on a wedding present to be sent to Miss Roosevelt. It is understood that a specimen of glass will be their gift.

DATE OF FUNERAL OF DANISH KING.

Copenhagen, Feb. 6.—By order of King Frederick the funeral of King Christian will be held on February 18.

ARCHDUKE GUEST OF MR. STORER.

Vienna, Feb. 6.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir presumptive, and his wife, Princess von Hohenberg, were the guests of honor at a luncheon given to-day by Ambassador and Mrs. Storer. This was the first time the archduke had visited the American Embassy. The other guests were Prince and Princess Edouard von Liechtenstein, Prince and Princess von Lobkowitz, Count and Countess Bela-Cziraky and Count and Countess Sylva-Taroucca. Mr. and Mrs. Storer will leave Vienna on February 8 for Egypt.

PARIS WELCOMES ENGLISH GUESTS.

Paris, Feb. 6.—The London County Councillors were heartily greeted in the course of their visits to-day to the various municipal institutions. All the newspapers regard the visit as greatly strengthening Anglo-French relations.

MR. PREFONTAINE'S SUCCESSOR.

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Inland Revenue, was to-day sworn in as Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and William Templeman, Minister without portfolio, was sworn in as Minister of Inland Revenue.

A POSER FOR AMELIA.

From The Bystander.

Edward had just returned from foreign service and his brow was troubled.
"I gave you that parrot as a birthday present, did I not, Amelia?" he asked.
"Yes; but surely, Teddy, you are not going to speak of your tokens as if"——
"It was young and speechless at the time."
"Yes"—with increasing wonder—"and it has never been out of this parlor."
"There are no other young ladies in this house?"
"No; there are not."
"Then, why—why, when I k-kissed your photograph in yonder album, while waiting for you, did that wretched bird imitate your voice and say: 'Don't do that, Herbert; please don't'?"