Index to Advertisements.

	Part.	Page.	Col.
Amusements	1	14	3-6
Art Sales	1	11	3-4
Auction Sales	1	11	4
Automobiles	1	9	5-6
Bankers and Brokers	5	6	1-2
Board and Rooms	1	13	1
Brooklyn Advertisements	4	6	1-6
Brooklyn Advertisements	4	7	5-6
Business Chances	1	13	2
Carpet Cleaning	4	1	6
Desks and Office Furniture	4	1	5
Domestic Situations Wanted	1	13	6-8
Dressmaking	1	13	2
Drygoods	4	1	5-8
Drygoods	4	8	1-8
Employment Agencies	1	13	6-8
Excursions	1	11	6
Financial	5	7	1-6
For Sale	1	13	2
Foreign Resorts	5	5	1-2
Furnished Apartments to Let	1	12	5
Furnished Rooms to Let	1	13	1
Furnished Houses to Let, Country	1	12	5
Help Wanted	1	13	8-4
Instruction	1	11	6
Japanese Screens	4	1	1-2
Marriages and Deaths	1	7	6
Mining Brokers	5	7	3
Musical	4	8	4-6
Ocean Steamers	4	1	3-4
Proposals	5	7	4-5
Railroads	4	1	1-2
Real Estate	1	12	5
Real Estate Wanted	1	12	5
Restaurants	4	1	6
Remedies	4	1	6
Religious Notices	1	7	6
School Agencies	1	11	6
Silks	4	1	3-4
Special Notices	1	7	6
Steamboats	4	1	2
Teachers' Agencies	1	11	6
To Let for Business Purposes	1	12	5-6
Trust Companies	5	7	2-3
Unfurnished Apartments to Let	1	12	6
Winter Resorts	1	11	5-6
Work Wanted	1	13	4-5

New-York Daily Tribune

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY, 11, 1906.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Dreadnought, the greatest battleship, embodying lessons learned in the recent war, was launched by King Edward at Portsmouth. ==== Advices from Berlin say that the failure of the conference at Algeciras to reach an agreement is considered a probability; the French government, according to a dispatch from Paris, believes that a renewal of strained relations with Germany will not result from a failure. ==== Admiral Chouknin, who was shot by a woman in his office at Sebastopol, is expected to recover. ==== Four gendarmes were fatally wounded by a bomb thrown by a boy in Warsaw; assaults on police throughout Poland continue. ==== Signs of serious disorders among workmen were reported from St. Petersburg. ==== A punitive expedition has been sent against the natives in Natal who refused to pay the poll tax and attacked a force of police. ==== John Redmond was again elected chairman at a meeting of Nationalist members of Parliament; a resolution was adopted reiterating the demand for Home Rule.

DOMESTIC.—The anthracite miners' scale committee completed its labors at Wilkes-Barre, Penn. ==== A woman in Kansas City, believing herself deserted, took corrosive sublimate and died soon after. ==== Much suffering from exposure was reported at Littleton, W. Va., which was wiped out by fire on Friday. ==== The Pennsylvania, Erie and Nickel Plate railroads announced that they would not contest the two cent rate law passed by the Ohio Legislature. ==== A Tulane University scientist, at New-Orleans, infected himself with the bacteria of a virulent cattle disease in an experiment before a class. ==== Winter sports were enjoyed by a large number of New-Yorkers, who went to Tuxedo Park, N. Y., to spend Sunday and Lincoln's Birthday. ==== Edward J. Sullivan, of New-York, was reported as a candidate for State Superintendent of Banking in an Albany dispatch. ==== Two men who shot and fatally wounded an Italian, after robbing a shoe store, at Exeter, N. H., were captured near there.

CITY.—Stocks were weak. ==== The Bureau of City Betterment of the Citizens Union reported that the city treasury had been "raided" for $180,000 in increases in salaries awarded by both the outgoing and the incoming Tammany commissioners. ==== Frank Wiskewski, the Polish stable boy, held as a witness in the Horner murder case, was reported in a dying condition at the State Hospital for the Insane in Kings Park. ==== The striking housesmiths agreed to begin work for several contracting firms at a slight increase in wages. ==== E. E. Smathers was accused of having a part in the drugging of Lou Dillon in her race with Major Delmar, and the cup won then was taken from him. ==== Commissioner Darlington said that he hoped to have the smoke nuisance abated soon. ==== President Schurman of Cornell said that while even the poor of ancient Greece were cultured, the American citizen of to-day was better off. ==== The independent coal dealers said they would have to submit to any terms agreed on between the associated operators and miners. ==== B. E. Valentine, a Brooklyn lawyer, was convicted of forging his wife's name to a deed. ==== The appraisal of the estate of William A. Duer was announced, showing a gross personal estate of $781,077 and a net personal estate of $659,041.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day, fair; highest temperature yesterday, 34 degrees; lowest, 21 degrees.

THE COAL SITUATION.

Mr. Willcox's letter to President John Mitchell, which we published yesterday, should help to quiet alarmist talk about the inevitableness of another coal strike. Speaking for the hard coal operators, Mr. Willcox declares that they are not seeking a quarrel and will take no action to provoke one. They are entirely willing to renew from April 1 next the agreement under which they have been operating since the close of the last strike. That agreement was drawn by an arbitration board appointed by President Roosevelt. It gave an absolute increase of wages to the miners of 10 per cent and to other employes of 11.9 per cent. In addition it authorized an advance of 1 per cent in wages with each rise of five cents in the price of prepared sizes of coal. A permanent conciliation board was established, and certain abuses in management were rectified. On the whole, the award guaranteed a marked improvement in the status of the anthracite miner, and at the same time contributed healthfully to the development of the hard coal industry. The anthracite shipments in 1905—61,410,201 tons—were the largest on record. They showed a gain of nearly four million tons over 1904 and of 2,048,000 over 1903, the previous high record.

Both miners and operators have reason to be satisfied with the workings of the commission's award and to be content to renew it. Left to themselves they could easily reach an agreement. But, unfortunately, extraneous and artificial influences have to be reckoned with. While the anthracite workers are well off, the bituminous miners probably have some claim to better wages, and it has been the aim of President Mitchell to tie the bituminous and anthracite workers together in one hard and fast organization, although the interests of the two bodies of miners are not identical and conditions in the two fields are by no means parallel. The interests of the bituminous and anthracite operators are absolutely different; for every limitation on the hard coal output creates a demand for soft coal at an advance in price. The anthracite strike of 1902 brought on an extraordinary boom in the soft coal industry; and it was hinted that soft coal producers did a good deal toward stiffening the resistance of the hard coal workers. Mr. Mitchell probably thinks that he can bring the workers in the two fields together while holding the operating interests apart, and it may be that he is now fomenting disagreements in the anthracite region for strategic purposes. He will probably try to play each combination of operators against the other, hoping in the end to gain some not too burdensome concessions in each branch of the industry.

There is, however, little or no economic justification for hostilities in either coal field. The anthracite product is being mined in greater quantity than ever, and at advanced prices. The demand for soft coal for industrial and transportation uses is outrunning the supply, rapidly as the supply has been expanded since 1900. There are said to be no surplus stocks of bituminous coal on hand, and a six weeks' strike would send all coal prices soaring. The mines would then have to reopen with a higher wage scale, as the anthracite mines did in 1902, after suffering enormous losses. But the bituminous industry is not a close combination like the anthracite industry, and could not make good its losses and extra cost of operation by artificially raising the level of prices. The differences between the bituminous operators and miners are not so formidable as to defy adjustment. With the Pennsylvania Legislature about to inquire into the activity of the coal railroads as owners and operators of coal property, an activity repugnant to the state constitution, and with Congress threatening to investigate the similar dual function of companies carrying on interstate commerce, this does not seem to be a very favorable time for the operators to allow national prosperity to be checked and the consuming public to be harassed by another coal famine. If the operators and miners are controlled by intelligent self-interest, the year 1906 will see no general coal strike.

A GOOD WORK DONE.

A good man is gone and a great loss is suffered by the world in the death of Samuel Hopkins Hadley. "When our names are blotted out and our place knows us no more," said Huxley, "the energy of each social service will remain, "like the unending stream of one of nature's "forces." There is no incongruity in comparing the energy of Hadley's social service with that of even some of the greater of nature's forces. It is said, probably without exaggeration, that at his meetings at the Water Street Mission in these last twenty years no fewer than seventy-five thousand persons declared their intention to lead better lives. There is reason for confidence that a majority of these were true to their resolutions. Surely, to have rescued thousands of lives from beggary, vice and crime and to have made them industrious and law abiding members of the community is such a service to the state as not many other men have performed. To have saved a large number of souls from death is, from the spiritual point of view, a service of simply immeasurable greatness.

But that was by no means all. It was directly through his influence that his brother became interested in Christian beneficence and became the leader of one large mission and the founder of some forty others; that the three sons of that brother also entered the same field of usefulness; and that many other men—most of them converts in the Water Street Mission—became the heads of Christian and benevolent enterprises. Thus his influence was through all those years not only widening in its own circle, but it was establishing other centres from each of which similarly widening circles of good works proceeded, and each of which in turn created yet other centres, and so on. The sum total of the good thus done by this one devoted man is something that cannot be computed. It would be impossible to reckon how much it has amounted to just to the present time. But now Hadley's work has only just begun. It "will remain, like the unending stream of one of nature's forces."

There are those who lament the decline of faith and the decadence of the churches. What a tremendous rebuke to such does the career of a man like Samuel Hopkins Hadley present! For the mainspring and motive of his life, its Alpha and Omega, was Christian faith—"the feeling that there's God. He reigns and rules." A Methodist in technical Church membership, purely undenominational in his mission work, he had the same vital, overmastering faith that Bunyan, and Baxter, and Wesley had, and that his own famous ancestor, Jonathan Edwards, had. He had precisely that "old fashioned religion" that so many of our churches deplore the decline of and fitfully seek to restore. He had it, and the power of it worked in and through him as surely, as unmistakably and as effectually as ever it did through any of the canonized spiritual leaders of the past. And he himself would have been the most earnest in denying, and in denying truthfully, that he was any rare or unique exception to the rule. What he did others could do. The church or the minister lamenting the unfruitfulness of its or his work should regard this example, and learn from it that failure to effect results comparable with Hadley's simply argues failure to cherish the faith that he cherished and practised, to make the consecration of effort that he made and spend the love that he spent.

FARMERS AND SCHOOLS.

Commissioner Draper in his address to the State Grange at Geneva touched the vital point in the problems both of rural education and improved agriculture. He said that if the New-York farmers could make more money they would have better schools, and that they ought to have just as good schools as the people in the cities. He also said that the state experiment station was anxious to serve the farmers, and the only uncertainty was about the anxiety of the farmers to make use of it.

Everybody realizes the importance of agriculture to the whole country and the necessity of making the calling attractive and prosperous. An impoverished and degenerate rural population would be one of the greatest of national misfortunes. For years we have been supporting agricultural colleges with the idea of making educated, scientific farmers. Doubtless they have done much good, but too often, instead of making farm life attractive to boys and girls, they succeed merely in training them for other work, and help to drain away from the country its best blood. This is inevitable so long as the rural conditions themselves are unchanged. The better educated the boy is the narrower the old fashioned farm life of his parents seems. In spite of sentiment or moralizing, men will seek employment where they can get the largest money return for the least physical labor. When farm methods are improved and farm work is made profitable and pleasant in comparison with other work which the educated young man or woman is able to secure, the best of the young generation will be drawn to the farms. Until then the tendency will be to leave the farms to the least enterprising, and neither good schools nor agricultural colleges will change it. The change must be wrought on the present farmers. They must learn the new methods, increase their incomes by intensive culture and show the boys and girls that it is worth while for them to stay at home. Good schools given to or wrung from a poor and unprogressive rural community do little to improve that community itself, however much they may promote emigration to the towns. The process must be reversed. A rich farming community which attracts progressive men and women will naturally have its good schools and other institutions befitting a high and prosperous civilization. Thus by the same steps not only agriculture but education is promoted.

The thing to do, then, is to get at the present farmers. Our culture here is far behind the times. As Commissioner Draper says, the experiment station is anxious to help, but it does not seem to be able to exercise the influence needed for radical agricultural reform. Farming in Canada has made much greater progress and some of its institutions have been able to do a remarkable work in getting hold of producers and transforming their methods. More remarkable yet has been the work of Dr. Knapp, of the Department of Agriculture, in turning the boll weevil into a blessing to planters in the Mississippi Valley. The pest gave him an excuse to go among them with suggestions. He asked men to try experiments for him, to use his seed, cultivate as he advised, plant diverse crops—all as methods of killing the weevil—and in the emergency even the hidebound were ready to co-operate. As a result whole districts have been regenerated. With a much reduced cotton acreage, larger crops are raised in those districts than before the weevil appeared, the surplus land is used for other crops cultivated on something like intensive methods and the export traffic of little railroad stations has increased many fold.

A similar work should be done in New-York. If our land were cultivated like that of Holland and Denmark the wealth and numbers of our rural population could be vastly increased and its intelligence raised. The problem is complicated by lack of labor, but when new methods increase the profits of farming, the farmer can better compete in the labor market. Moreover, wise co-operation to use expensive labor saving machinery can make possible the intensive farming of Europe on the larger scale of our farms. Our Educational Department sends out lecturers to rural districts to talk improved schools and agricultural training. If it could get men to do the work of a Knapp in our countryside it would accomplish more for education than can be gained by any amount of talk on the beauties of pedagogy.

Although New-York's rural population is nearly stationary its farms are rich and its markets ample, and all that is needed for a great increase in its prosperity is the bringing of the industrial art of the school and the experiment station into the practical possession and use of those now engaged in the agricultural industry. If a discovery is made in electricity it is not first taught to the boys in the hope that ten years hence they will be where they can use it. It is made use of at once in the workshop. The farm factory, too, must be made to produce in the most profitable quantities, by the best methods adapted to the modern market, and the men who now manage the factory, rather than their children, must be taught to do this, thus creating the conditions which will keep the best blood of the countryside on the farm and build up a rich and progressive farming population.

GERMAN FRANCHISE REFORM.

The agitation for franchise reform in Germany indicates that the Socialists have at last awakened to a realization of the fact that for their purposes the state parliaments are far more important than the imperial Parliament. The major part of the legislation which they desire is to be enacted, if at all, by the state parliaments. In the imperial Parliament they can do little more than protest against the policy of imperial ministers. It is only in the state parliaments that they could abandon obstruction for construction, and, when they got control, enact the domestic, industrial and social legislation for which their theories and their leaders call. It is quite probable that the reason why the organizers of the imperial Parliament—Bismarck chief among them—were so ready to give universal suffrage to the people was that they knew the real repository of political power would remain in the state parliaments, for which there was, and was likely to be, no universal suffrage.

In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies the Conservatives hold one hundred and fifty seats and the Socialists not one. Yet the returns of the imperial elections in Prussia show that the Socialists among the people are three times as numerous as the Conservatives. In view of such an anomaly, no wonder that the position of the Socialist party in Germany is regarded, as Count Posadowsky says, as a riddle. The most numerous of the popular political parties is absolutely unrepresented in the nominally "popular" branches of parliaments, or in those parliaments which are most directly concerned with the welfare of the people.

Nor is it only the Socialists who thus suffer practical disfranchisement and lack of representation. The leaders of commerce and of industry exert no adequate influence in political life. They are overshadowed and their power nullified by the nobility and the junkers. That is the rule in the parliament of nearly every one of the German states, and that is why, with the existence of a Reichstag so representative of the German people, there is still so little advancement of the real interests of the people. The people have a great voice in the parliament which has little to do with their affairs, but they have almost no voice in the parliaments which have much to do with their most vital interests. The appeal is strong, therefore, to what we may call the Liberal bourgeoisie to join the movement which the Socialists have started for franchise reform. Such a union of forces has already been made in Baden, and it may extend throughout the empire. If it does, it may well prove irresistible.

MILITIA AT WAR GAMES.

In an interview published elsewhere in The Tribune this morning General Grant advocates more military manœuvres of national scope. He says there should be a big war game every other year, in which regulars and militia might participate. The general also believes that in the intervening years the national guard organizations of various states, together with troops from nearby army posts, should engage in a number of smaller sham battles.

Among national guardsmen there appears to be a wide divergence of opinion concerning General Grant's recommendations. Many are outspoken in opposing the plan of combining the militia with the regular army in big evolutions. They favor, instead, smaller encampments and less arduous campaigning. They prefer interstate gatherings of troops to national mobilizations, and say that the militia enter such a war game as was played in 1904 at Manassas unfit for its hardships. As the men come from offices and shops, and drill only once a week in armories, they have little preparation to carry heavy kits or make forced marches. In case of actual war, national guard officers say, their men would not be rushed to the firing line with such haste. They would, instead, be put into camp, where by degrees they could harden themselves for the severe tasks of the field.

Army officers, on the other hand, argue that big manœuvres are indispensable if a nation desires to be prepared for war, that they train officers to handle great bodies of men and drill soldiers in the tactics of actual warfare.

POLAND AND THE DOUMA.

Despite the furious attempts at revolution there and the severe measures of repression which have been imposed, it seems assured that Poland will, on the whole, pursue the course which, as we have hitherto argued, seems the logical and practical one, namely, that of recognizing Polish incorporation with Russia as an accomplished and irrevocable fact, and of thus participating in the enfranchisement which is being granted to the whole empire, and making the best of it. A little time ago there were those who insisted strongly upon holding out for complete separation from Russia and the re-establishment of the independent kingdom of Poland—just as Finland has been rehabilitated in its former independence. To that end it was urged that the Poles should take no part in the election of a Russian national assembly, but should ignore the whole business. But wiser counsels than these now happily seem to prevail.

The Polish Nationalist party has decided not only to participate in the elections for the douma, but to do so with earnestness and energy. Its plan is to send, if possible, a strong and solid Nationalist delegation to the douma, which will be able to impress that body and to exercise an effective influence in behalf of Polish interests. In seeking this end the Nationalists are contending against the Russian party on the one hand and against the Socialists on the other, and in the triangular contest their prospects of success are good. The Polish delegation will scarcely be solidly Nationalist, but it will probably have an overwhelming majority from that party.

Poland will send thirty-six delegates to the douma. Of these two will be from Warsaw and one from Lodz. In Warsaw there are about one hundred thousand voters. They will choose eighty electors, and these latter will elect the two members of the douma. One of them will doubtless be a Nationalist, and the other may be a Jew, seeing that Jews form one-third of the population. The delegate from Lodz will probably be a Socialist. But of the two wings into which the Socialists are divided, the more important, the Social Democracy, takes the same view as do the Nationalists concerning the union with Russia. The Polish Socialists, on the other hand, would make the establishment of an independent Parliament at Warsaw a sine qua non. But their voice is not likely to be heard in the douma or to be potent in the affairs of Poland.

If Paris isn't careful it will come to be known as the world's greatest insurance centre.

Chicago statisticians have figured out that there is only one-third of a policeman for every saloon in that city. This statement will probably make the saloonkeepers a unit in demanding an increase in the force. Every saloon probably will want at least one policeman to help along the business.

King Edward was present at Portsmouth yesterday to see the launching of the largest battleship in the world. The affair was not without interest to all naval powers, especially if this remark of a naval officer be true: "The day the "Dreadnought hoists a pennant all the navies of "the world will be obsolete."

Should Senator La Follette's anti-pass bill become a law perhaps Brooklyn's anti-pass statesman can be induced to enter Congress again—if the people's call is loud enough.

Pittsburg takes excusable pride in the prospect that when the annexation of Allegheny has been effected she will rank sixth among the cities of this country in point of population. In his memorable lecture on "Numbers" Matthew Arnold pointed out that the true glory of a city or a nation lay in quality, not quantity. Enlargement does not always signify true gain. But, if Pittsburg's development means lower taxes, improved transportation facilities, more and better schools or less smoke, then indeed will her approaching celebration be justified.

The "Statist," of London, thinks that in order to prevent a European war the United States should undertake to police Morocco. The suggestion is probably well meant, but it is impracticable. Uncle Sam has quite enough policing to do on his own estate.

In a recent investigation of "official graft" in Pennsylvania a witness, called to defend himself, seemed not only willing but eager to tell all the facts, whether they hurt him personally or not. An appreciative member of the legislature offered a resolution authorizing the Governor to have a $50 gold medal struck and presented to this model of the qualities most valued, but unfortunately least often exhibited, on the witness stand. The Speaker of the House ruled the resolution out of order on the wholly technical ground that the Governor had not foreseen this emergency in his call for an extra session. We hope, however, that this witness's heroic retention of memory in the chair of forgetfulness will not escape the notice of a Carnegie medal jury.

It is reported from Kansas City, Mo., that Thomas H. Swope, who a few years ago gave that city 1,300 acres of land for a park, will now build and endow a marble art gallery modelled after the Corcoran Gallery in Washington. With such a claim to remembrance the donor's place in Kansas City's Hall of Fame is doubly secure.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

An Oklahoma editor values his bones more than the truth. Here is his unblushing news article: "We understand that a well known Chickasha sportsman was bagged by a game officer west of town yesterday, but, as he has threatened to pulverize the editor if his name is mentioned, the public will have to look to some other source for its information."

Loquacious.—Lawson—What did your wife say to you when you got home last night?
Dawson—Say! She said an eighteen-volume encyclopædia.—(Somerville Journal.

A year or two ago a well known American, who was visiting China, was treated with great courtesy by a certain viceroy. When the American was about to leave he wished to convey to the viceroy some token of his appreciation. So he sent the dignitary an uncommonly fine bull pup he had brought from America. In a few days came the viceroy's acknowledgment of the gift. "I myself am not in the habit of eating that species of dog, but I may say that my suite had it served for breakfast, and accord it unqualified praise."

SUNSET ON THE RESERVATION.

Red glows the sun on the smoke-browned top of teepee,
Cold is the plain in the dying light of day;
Faint comes the wall of the pappoose, ill and sleepy,
And weary are the feet that seek the white man's way.

Think ye, O strong, that the task ye set my kindred
Can be done as a lesson that one masters in a day?
How can we travel, swift of foot and all unhindered,
On your paths unfamiliar, to your spur of aye and nay?

Years have we lived, as our ancestors have taught us;
Now all must change—we must live the white man's life;
Anger ye show—(and there what harm is wrought us!)—
If we leap not, full armed, in your world of stress and strife.

Years have we roamed, as our fathers roamed before us,
On the plains ye have swallowed in your never sated greed;
Is no call heard from the dead and gone who bore us—
Have our forebears left no message for the red man's breed?

No, we must ken all your complex life on instant—
We must know your maze of law, and must single truth from lies;
Sink we or swim—(Ah, the end is not far distant!)—
Your race will not linger, nor lend ear unto our cries.

So bring out the drum—let it rouse the sodden village;
Let it bring forth the dancers to the campfire's flaming wood;
Let it call up the days of the hunt, and war and pillage—
If red men must die, let them die as red men should!

—(Denver Republican.

A commercial traveller tells the following of a little social gathering in Eastern Ontario:

"Dinner was a little late. A guest asked the hostess to play something. Seating herself at the piano, the good woman executed a Chopin nocturne with precision. She finished, and there was still an interval of waiting to be bridged. In the grim silence she turned to an old gentleman on her right and said: 'Would you like a sonata before dinner?' He gave a start of surprise and pleasure. 'Why, yes, thanks!' he said. 'I had a couple on my way here, but I think I could stand another.'"

"You say Johnson is in the insane asylum and still is making a mint of money. How can that be?"
"Oh, he is writing popular songs."—(Tacoma News.

The Boston Common Council has defeated municipal ownership of a lighting plant. The margin against it, however, was slight, the measure missing the required majority by eight votes.

WHERE HE SHINES.

He has always got plenty to say,
Upon that it is safe to rely.
He will talk on all subjects all day,
Though on brains he is decidedly shy.
But that won't disconcert him a jot;
He is welcome where'er he may go.
He's a social success, for he's got
Such a fine conversational flow.

He will babble away about art,
Though he doesn't know putty from paint,
And his views he will gladly impart
Of a book without any restraint.
He will rail at an intricate plot,
And the way to improve it he'll show.
He's a social success, for he's got
Such a fine conversational flow.

He is up on the market report,
With some small information ahead;
He is thoroughly posted on sport,
And can give you a tip—"on the dead."
He is simply a pinhead—a dot,
Who imagines he's in on the know,
But a social success, for he's got
Such a fine conversational flow.

—(Chicago News.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 10.—President Roosevelt received a call to-day from the Rev. Lyman P. Peet, who for eighteen years has been in charge of the Chee-Foo College, in China. Dr. Peet was presented by Senator Brandegee, of Connecticut. The President was greatly interested in Dr. Peet's account of his labors among the Chinese, and asked him about the progress of the boycott against American goods.

Captain Einar Mikkelsen, who is to command the Anglo-American polar expedition into the Arctic regions next summer, was presented by the Danish Minister.

Senator Millard called at the White House to urge the promotion of Colonel R. W. Hoyt, who is in command at Fort Niobrara, to be a brigadier general. Elliott Durand, of Chicago, representing the National Business Men's League and National Association of Manufacturers, talked with the President about legislation in which his organizations are interested; Representative Lacey, of Iowa, came to discuss his bill providing for the repeal of the Timber and Stone act; Representative Champ Clark came with a number of friends, and Senator Fulton, of Oregon, dropped in to recommend a change regarding the United States District Attorney of his State.

Among other callers at the White House were Senators Beveridge, Daniel, Dillingham, Nelson and Dolliver; Representative Cushman, Curtis and Aiken, and Captain W. S. Cowles and Secretary Taft. Mr. Taft came to take part in a consultation over a bill granting power rights to certain persons who wish to use the rapids of the Tennessee River at Mussel Shoals, and as soon as the conference was over, hurried away to catch a train for New-York to attend the Yale Club dinner. He will return to-morrow.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt will entertain a dinner party made up of the friends of Miss Roosevelt, at the White House on Monday night, in celebration of her twenty-second birthday.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 10.—The British Ambassador, the French Ambassador, the German Ambassador and the Brazilian Ambassador all have out invitations for dinner parties to be given next week. The dinner given by the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Nabuco on Thursday will be in honor of Secretary and Mrs. Root.

The secretary of the Brazilian Embassy and Mme. Chermont had dining with them to-night the Cuban Minister and Mme. Quesada, the first secretary of the Brazilian Embassy and Mme. do Amaral, the naval attaché of the British Embassy and Mrs. Ryan, Miss Walker-Martinez, Miss Sloan, of Baltimore; Mr. Davidge and Mr. de Pury, of the Swiss Legation.

The counsellor of the British Embassy and Lady Susan Townley entertained at dinner to-night, and will be at home to-morrow afternoon for their regular Sunday reception.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Hugh C. Wallace entertained at dinner last night in honor of Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks. The other guests were Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Justice and Mrs. Brown, Senator and Miss Kean, General and Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Mrs. Audenried, Miss Maury, Admiral Dewey, Senator W. A. Clark, General John C. Black and Mr. Poor.

Senator and Mrs. Burrows entertained a party at dinner to-night, having as guests Senator Frye, Senator and Mrs. Spooner, Senator Dick, Senator and Mrs. Bulkeley, Senator and Mrs. Hopkins, ex-Senator and Mrs. Faulkner, Mrs. Garret A. Hobart and Mrs. J. L. Loose.

Count and Countess Matuschka were the guests of honor at a dinner given to-night by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Alger. The other guests were the Minister from Norway and Mme. Hauge, Commissioner and Mrs. James R. Garfield, Baroness Von Kettler, Miss McMillan, Miss Boardman, Miss Colton, Miss Briggs, Miss Swift, Captain Fournier, of the French Embassy; Captain Porter, U. S. A.; Lars Anderson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Marrion and Garret A. Hobart, jr.

Dining with Senator and Mrs. Dryden to-night were the members of the New-Jersey delegation in the House.

Mrs. Don Cameron entertained a dinner party to-night.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Weddings will occupy a large share of the attention of the fashionable set this week. Of course, the marriage of Miss Alice Roosevelt to Nicholas Longworth at the White House overshadows the others in popular interest, and will have the effect of taking a large contingent of society from here to Washington on Thursday and Friday next. The Roosevelts have for generations been identified with New-York life, and are in every sense of the word a New-York family. In the circumstances, it is only natural that this city should be more largely represented than any other among those present at the wedding.

Another marriage of the week, which also will take place at Washington, on Thursday, and which is exciting much interest here, is that of Ralph Ellis, of the Knickerbocker Club, who has so frequently acted as master of the hounds at the meets of the Meadow Brook Club. The bride will be Miss Elizabeth Warder, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin F. Warder, of Washington. The engagement was announced at Washington on Friday, and the early date of the wedding has been chosen in consequence of the fact that the bride's sister, Mrs. Ward Thoran, is compelled to sail for Europe on February 16.

Yet another out of town wedding is that of Gifford A. Cochran, son of Mrs. William F. Cochran, of No. 5 East 45th-st., to Miss Mabel Hayward Taylor, daughter of Dr. J. Madison Taylor, of Philadelphia, at St. Stephen's Church, in that city, on Wednesday. Alexander Cochran will be the best man, and the ushers, most of them New-York men, will consist of Alexander Cameron, jr., Augustus R. Oliver, Bradford Ellsworth, Reeve Schley, Percival D. Taylor, Brockholst Smith, Henry James, William Frew and Harry W. Dupuy.

On Saturday Dulany Howland's marriage to Miss Daisy McClure will take place at the West 49th-st. home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. David McClure. Her sister, Miss Katherine McClure, and Miss Mary Pyne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, will be the only bridal attendants, while Meredith Howland, jr., will act as his brother's best man. Monsignor Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, will perform the ceremony, which will be followed by a small reception.

Thursday is the day set for the wedding of Miss Henrietta Constable Weatherbee to Clark Potter Read. The ceremony will be performed by Bishop Coadjutor David H. Greer in the Church of the Incarnation, and will be followed by a reception given by the parents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee, at their house, in 5th-ave. Miss May A. Weatherbee will be her sister's maid of honor, and Miss Elsie Ladd, Miss Mabel Hyde and the Misses Helen and Edith Read will be the bridesmaids. James McLane will be the best man, and Sewell Boardman, Charles S. Bulkley, Morris G. Russell, Harold Oddie, Stephen Barker, Hicks A. Weatherbee, Henry Grunner, Arthur Robinson and Stephen Barker will act as ushers.

On the same afternoon a concert for the benefit of the Minturn Hospital for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, at 16th-st. and the East River, will take place at Sherry's, under the patronage of Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. Robert Winthrop and Mrs. Vanderbilt. Victor Harris in charge of the arrangements, and the programme will include "Flora's Holiday," a song cycle of English music of the eighteenth century.

St. Valentine's Day will be made the occasion of a dramatic entertainment in the afternoon and evening at the Berkeley Lyceum, when Miss Dorothy Whitney, Miss Elsie Nicoll, Miss Katherine Atterbury and other debutantes of the season, members of the Junior League, will appear in Pinero's "School Mistress" for the benefit of the College Settlement. The play will be followed by national dances in costume, in which Miss Lorraine Roosevelt, Miss Ethel Cowdin and other debutantes will take part.

On Tuesday night Mrs E. H. Harriman will give a domino party for her daughters, the Misses Mary and Cornelia Harriman, at her house, at 5th-ave. and 55th-st.; and to-morrow evening Mrs. H. Mason Raborg will give a cotillon at Sherry's for her debutante daughter, Miss Frances Livingston.

Mrs. Gustav Amsinck has issued invitations for a reception on Friday next at her house, in East 55th-st., for her niece, Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay, formerly Miss Florence Schieffelin, who arrived here last week from England with her husband for a brief stay.

Second only to the autumn Horse Show in the regard of most of the members of New-York's fashionable set is the annual Dog Show, organized by the Westminster Kennel Club, which will open to-morrow morning at Madison Square Garden. On the bench committee are Harry T. Peters, Winthrop Rutherfurd and Richard H. Williams. Prizes have been offered by Center Hitchcock, Harry Payne Whitney, W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., A. W. Hoyt and Robert V. McKim.

The annual St. Valentine kettledrum for the benefit of the Samaritan Home for the Aged will take place at Sherry's on Saturday.

It is at Mrs. Henry F. Dimock's house that the sewing class which works for the Nursery and Child's Hospital will hold its first meeting on Friday, March 2, and after that there will be weekly meetings on every Friday. That on March 9 will be held at Mrs. William Kingsland's, that on March 16 at Mrs. E. J. Berwind's house, and the other on March 23 at Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest's. Among other members of this class are Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. Frederic N. Goddard, Mrs. Daniel T. Worden and Mrs. Charles F. Roe.

Friday, February 23, has been set as the date of the Columbia Junior Ball at Delmonico's. Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Daniel Le Roy Dresser and Mrs. George J. Gould are among the patronesses.

Dinners were given last night by Mrs. Henry F. Dimock and Mrs. James Speyer. The latter's guests were afterward entertained by Frank Lincoln with musical monologues. In the afternoon Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson gave a reception at her house in East 60th-st. for her niece, Miss Forsyth, who will leave town soon, accompanied by Mrs. Johnson's daughter, Miss Grace Ruggles, for New-Orleans, in order to attend the Mardi Gras festivities.

Oliver Harriman left town yesterday for Palm Beach, and will be absent for about a fortnight. Mrs. Harriman remains in town.

Lord Athlumney, who arrived from Europe a fortnight ago, is now at Tampa Bay, the guest of M. F. Clark, with whom he is about to undertake an extended Southern cruise.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb are spending the week end and Lincoln's Birthday at their place in the Adirondacks. They left town on Friday night in two special cars with a large party. Among their guests are Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Miss Dorothy Whitney, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Beatrice Bend, Miss Margaret Dix and Miss Cornelia Harriman, as well as Major G. Creighton Webb, J. Watson Webb, W. Seward Webb, jr., Henry G. Barbey, James W. Appleton, W. Redmond Cross, Charles D. Draper, Cortlandt Dixon and Walbridge Taft.

The twin sons of Mrs. Burke Roche left town yesterday to spend the week end at the White House, in Washington, as the guests of Theodore Roosevelt, jr., who is their classmate at Harvard.

Robert Livingston Beekman has leased the Stowe place, at Wheatley Hills, Long Island, one of the largest country estates in that district. The house will be remodelled and a large training stable built.

NOTES FROM TUXEDO PARK.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Ideal winter weather to-day attracted a large number of well known persons to Tuxedo to spend Sunday and Lincoln's Birthday. The chief attractions were the amateur racquet and national squash championships at the tennis court. Tobogganing and sleighing also were popular. House parties and dinners were held at nearly every cottage, and several houses were opened for Lincoln's Birthday, their owners not being able to get accommodations at the club.

Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt came out to-day and opened her villa for several days, entertaining a house party. Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting also opened their villa to-day, entertaining a party of young people over the week's end. Others who opened their houses were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie and Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman came out to-day and entertained twenty young people at luncheon at the clubhouse. They returned to town on the late afternoon train.

Among others who entertained at luncheon parties were Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wyman Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin M. Post and Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull.

The toboggan slide at Tuxedo Lake was busy all day. This is the first tobogganing of the season here, and the sport was largely indulged in. Many parties were chaperoned for the week's end by Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whitehouse and Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie.

Others who gave dinners to-night were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Layng, jr.

Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Hoffman arrived at the club to-day for the double holiday. Among other arrivals were Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Miss Deacon, Miss Flagg, Miss Coster, H. R. Duvall, Grenville Fortescue, W. R. Stewart, jr., F. S. Witherbee, E. T. Irvin, F. B. Keech, Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, Mrs. C. Wolfe and Miss Wolfe, Howard Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Brown, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Rogers, Miss Rogers, J. C. Lord, Cecil Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, N. D. B. Pratt, C. J. Lawson, William Post, J. G. Neeser, Rudolph Neeser, J. Hopkins Smith, jr., R. G. Welling, H. Cruger Oakley, J. Fred Pierson, jr., Carl Lunholtz and Miss Folk.

"AS SAFE AS A BALLOON."

From The Manchester Guardian.

During the last twenty years 2,061 balloon and airship ascents have taken place in Germany, and only thirty-six accidents have befallen the 7,339 persons taking part in them. That is to say, one trip in fifty-seven comes to grief, or one aeronaut in 210 meets with an accident, a casualty rate of less than ½ per cent.

In spite of these alluring statistics, most of us will be prevented by various circumstances from taking up ballooning as a sport, and we are more interested in the fact that ballooning is safer than motoring in another sense—safer to other people. The whole 2,061 trips, we are told, have only produced two cases of accident to persons other than the occupants of the car.

A DOMESTIC TREASURE.

From The London Mail.

Sir Squire Bancroft, in proposing the health of the Bishop of London, told a story in his inimitable way. A charming young damsel came to London to visit an aunt, who probably came originally from Scotland, for when the young lady was leaving in a cab for an evening party she said: "Now, mind, don't you pay him more than one shilling; it's his legal fare." Arrived at her destination the young lady sprang out, handed cabby one shilling, and bounded up the steps of the house.

"'Ere, I say, miss," called cabby, "kin I ask you a question?"
"Yes, you may."
"Well, are you married?"
"No," she cried, indignant, "I'm not."
"Well, well, somebody's agoin' to git a treasure; for I never seen a gal as could make a bob go further or do more 'ard work nor you, miss!"

NEEDLESS INGENUITY.

From The London Chronicle.

"The Thames on Fire" was the obvious headline for the big oil blaze at Battersea, and many mild humorists must have recalled how Battersea metaphorically set the Thames on fire only the week before last—by a sixteen hundred majority. But has the phrase really anything to do with London's river? Clever people, who could not be satisfied with the obvious, used to maintain that "Thames" was really "temse," the name of an old fashioned flour sieve, which an energetic man, busily sifting, sometimes set on fire by friction with the flour barrel, but a lazy man never would. The French phrase "setting the Seine on fire," they added, was modelled on our own, and was a play on the "seine," or dragnet, hauled in rapidly over the boat's side. Unfortunately for them, "setting the Seine on fire" proves to be as old as the thirteenth century; the Germans "set the Rhine on fire" in the sixteenth; and the ancient Romans gave the Tiber the same metaphorical treatment. So "Thames" is rehabilitated.