Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8—Du Barry.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
BELASCO—2—8—The Girl of the Golden West.
BIJOU—2—8:15—The Music Master.
BROADWAY—2:15—8:15—The Vanderbilt Cup.
CARNEGIE HALL—2:30—Concert.
CASINO—2—8:15—The Earl and the Girl.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—2—8:20—Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire; also Pantaloon.
DALY'S—2—8:15—The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt.
EMPIRE—2—8:20—Peter Pan.
FIELDS'S THEATRE—2—8:15—Julie Bonbon.
GARDEN—2:20—8:30—The Galloper.
GARRICK—2—8:30—Gallops.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—2:15—8:15—Sergeant Brue.
HERALD SQUARE—2—8:15—George Washington, Jr.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Society Circus.
HUDSON—2—8:15—The Duel.
IRVING PLACE—2—8:20—Leontinen's Ehemaenner.
JOE WEBER'S—2:15—8:10—Twiddle-Twaddle.
KNICKERBOCKER—2:15—8:15—Mlle. Modiste.
LIBERTY—2:15—8:15—The Clansman.
LYCEUM—2:15—8:15—The Lion and The Mouse.
LYRIC—2—8:15—Mexicana.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Lucky Miss Dean.
MAJESTIC—2:15—8:15—The Little Gray Lady.
MANHATTAN—2—8:30—Before and After.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—2—Marta—8—Tannhaeuser.
NEW-AMSTERDAM — 2:15 — 8:15 — Forty-five Minutes from Broadway.
NEW-YORK—2—8:15—The Rogers Brothers in Ireland.
PRINCESS—2—8:15—The Bishop.
SAVOY—2:15—8:15—Mr. Hopkinson.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—8—Hockey Match.
WALLACK'S—2—8:20—The Squaw Man.
WEST END—8:15—The Grafter.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	8	5-6	Furnished Apartments to Let	12	6
Bankers & Brokers	14	4	Furnished Rooms to Let	9	4
Board and Rooms	9	4	Help Wanted	9	4-5
Books & Publications	5	5-6	Instruction	15	4
Brooklyn Property for Sale	12	6	Marriages & Deaths	7	6
Business Chances	9	4	Ocean Steamers	16	6-7
Carpet Cleaning	9	4	Proposals	8	5
Citations	15	3	Public Notices	14	1
City Hotels	15	5	Railroads	16	7-8
City Prop. for Sale	12	6	Real Estate	12	6
Country Property for Sale	12	6	Real Estate Wanted	12	6
Country Property for Sale or to Let	12	6	Restaurants	9	4
Desks and Office Furniture	9	4	Special Notices	7	6
Dividend Notices	14	1	Steamboats	16	8
Dom. Sits. Wanted	16	5-6	Storage	9	4
Dressmaking	9	4	Surrogate's Notices	15	6
Drygoods	9	6-7	Teachers' Agencies	13	4
Employm't Agencies	9	4	To Let for Business Purposes	12	6
Excursions	15	5	Tribune Sub'n Rates	7	6
European Advts	13	4	Trust Companies	13	4
Financial	14	1	Typewriting	9	4
Financial	15	2-3	Winter Resorts	15	4-5
Financial Meetings	14	1	Work Wanted	9	5
Foreign Resorts	13	4-6	Work Wanted	16	1-5

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1906.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The struggle between the reactionary forces in the Russian Ministry is said to have reached such an acute stage that it can end only in the resignation of M. Durnovo or of Premier Witte. —— M. Dubost was chosen President of the French Senate. —— The British cruiser Diana has been sent to Tabah, on the Egyptian coast, to expel the Turkish troops who occupied the town. —— Advices from Paris say that the Foreign Office is hopeful of an agreement at Algeciras, but shows no sign of modifying contentions in regard to the police. —— Countess Boni de Castellane filed a bill of complaint against her husband, asking for a separation; the count, it is said, will not contest the suit. —— A son, Prince Pu, has been born to Prince Chun, brother of the Chinese Emperor, and it is believed that the infant will be designated successor to the throne. —— It was reported from Guayaquil that Peruvians had occupied a town across the frontier of Ecuador. —— The body of King Christian was taken by train from Copenhagen to Roskilde.

DOMESTIC.—The delegates at the Pittsburg District Miners' Convention adopted a resolution declaring the offices of president and vice-president of the body vacant. —— A bill to make betting within racetrack inclosures a felony was introduced in the Assembly at Albany. —— Two attempts to wreck a passenger train at Tiffin, Ohio, failed, as the obstructions were struck by a freight train, which was not badly damaged. —— The Continental Limited express hit a coal train at Ravena, N. Y.; the engineer and conductor and two passengers were injured. —— Pat Crowe, accused of extorting $25,000 from Cudahy, the packer, by kidnapping his son, was acquitted at Omaha. —— Niverton, Penn., a small mining town, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. —— A locomotive engineer was found dead in the cab of a moving train near Binghamton, N. Y. —— The two children of Mrs. L. B. Bower, of Canastota, N. Y., were kidnapped by strange men in a wagon. —— Proceedings were started at Cincinnati to make the "Electric Mule" Canal Company promoters pay up the capital stock.

CITY.—Borough President Ahearn had a lively tilt with Mayor McClellan and President McGowan at a meeting of the Board of Estimate. —— The soft coal miners, it was said, might secede from the union if their demands were unsettled. —— Senator Elsberg refused to introduce the Republican Club's direct nomination bill. —— Commissioner Woodbury handed in a report covering the last four years of the work of the Department of Street Cleaning. —— Police Inspector Nicholas Brooks was retired at his own request, which was made as a result of his recent transfer. —— The police arrested six men believed to be important burglars; much supposed loot was found in their rooms. —— The aldermen listened to many protests from citizens over the dirty condition of the city's streets. —— It was announced that perjury charges would be made against James McClenahan by David Stevenson. —— A crowd of Italians on Staten Island tried to lynch a man who had stabbled to death one of their countrymen. —— More Ward letters were examined in the trial of the Mann perjury case.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Slightly warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 33 degrees; lowest, 15.

A SLIDING SCALE FOR GAS.

The people of other states than New-York have been complaining about the price of gas and have been seeking relief through legislative interposition. Massachusetts is one of the commonwealths that have instituted investigations with a view to determining what action is necessary. Boston is at present better off than this city, the price there being only 90 cents a thousand feet, but residents of Boston are not sure that a lower rate might not be given to them without driving the gas companies into bankruptcy. Accordingly, they feel a lively interest in a plan recently outlined in a report to the legislature by a special board appointed last year to study the subject. Three members, who, by the way, constitute the permanent gas commission, refrain from making any recommendation regarding the scheme, but two others propose an enactment which would make it applicable to Boston and Brookline immediately, and they contemplate an extension of it to the rest of the state in time.

In adopting this project it would be necessary to prescribe not only a standard price, but also a standard dividend. It is suggested that at the outset the consumer in Boston continue to pay what he pays now, and that 7 per cent be conceded to the stockholders. It would be provided, further—and here is the most important feature of the plan—that for every reduction of five cents a thousand voluntarily made by the gas companies an increase of 1 per cent in their dividend would be permitted. The commissioners who favor this system express the opinion that before many years Boston would have 75-cent gas, their theory being that the arrangement would furnish an incentive which does not exist now for the introduction of every possible economy in production.

The idea of establishing a sliding scale for the mutual benefit of the gas companies and their patrons will doubtless prove new to most Americans, but it has already had an extensive trial in England. The proposition to test it here is a result of a visit to that country by the men who give it their sanction. They report that the allied effects—a lowering of the actual cost of manufacture, a diminution of the charge to the consumer and an increase in the income of the stockholder—have been repeatedly observed in England. The expectation that similar consequences would follow the adoption of the plan by some American cities is not, therefore, intrinsically unreasonable. The expediency of imitation, however, depends on a large variety of considerations. An acceptable definition of a fair dividend is one of them, and it is obvious that what might be just in one community might be unjust in another. Evidently, what is most needed for our instruction is a practical trial on this side of the Atlantic. If the Massachusetts Legislature should authorize an experiment in Boston, the outcome would be awaited eagerly by millions of people living elsewhere.

THE S. P. C. A.

The troubles within the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have culminated in a situation as astonishing as it is regrettable. From the newspaper reports of the stormy meeting held on Thursday afternoon, explicitly confirmed yesterday by responsible members of the society, it would appear that Mr. Haines, the official round whom the tempest rose, has completely lost sight of the relation borne by the S. P. C. A. to the life of this city. If he were the president of a business corporation, with the stockholders divided into two camps, defending or denouncing his administration, he might be expected to accuse some of his accusers of selfish interests and to fight for his own hand to the last ditch. But he is president of an institution whose ministrations are nothing if not disinterested, and his resolute opposition to the overhauling of its affairs demanded by members who have absolutely nothing to gain thereby for themselves would be funny if it were not, as a matter of fact, disgusting. It seems almost incredible that Mr. Haines should persist in a course of obstruction which is not only condemned by the best public opinion, but is certain in the long run to prove ineffectual. The ultimate outcome of the reformatory campaign which is proceeding with so much difficulty can scarcely be a matter of doubt.

The reason is plain. When Henry Bergh embarked upon his beneficent crusade he automatically enlisted the sympathies of many more than those who have actually become members of the society which is his monument. He gave a lasting impetus to the development of a noble idea; he woke in countless minds a new consciousness of what we owe to the dumb brutes and of what we can do in their behalf. Men and women who have remained outside the membership of the society have nevertheless been encouraged, by the feeling that it meant organized support behind them, to come to the rescue of animals abused or accidentally subjected to pain in the public highways. It was for many years as natural, and nearly as common, for the witness of some case of animal distress to appeal to the S. P. C. A. as it is for the passerby who discovers a fire to turn in an alarm. In these circumstances it is, we repeat, astonishing that Mr. Haines should resent and oppose the movement now afoot; it represents the will of every right minded citizen. It is true that he has his followers in and out of the society, but even the warmest of these must see, if they exercise their intelligence, that the real issue at stake cannot permanently be obscured by vague talk about "evil reports and unfair criticism," or by silly charges that the efforts to bring about an investigation of the society have had their origin in "the evil tongue of a woman." Evil fiddlesticks! The trouble has flowed with the sureness of the tides from the failure of Mr. Haines and his friends to recognize that the very lifeblood of such an institution as the S. P. C. A. is a certain principle of administration, bearing its validity on its face.

It is the principle of satisfying public interest and securing public confidence in a society relying in the execution of a public task upon public support. People are not content to know what Mr. Haines is doing in his official capacity. They want to know what the society is doing as a society, and not as an instrument of one man power. Nobody is seeking with personal malice to discredit Mr. Haines. Nobody can understand why, if he is an ideal official, he should not court the fullest inquiry into every detail of the matters under his charge. The reorganization of the Red Cross was not undertaken because any of those interested in it had any hatred for Miss Barton. It was simply that common sense demanded the establishment of a great public institution on a basis of complete freedom from the domination of any individual, with a rigid observance of business principles and full publicity of accounts. This is all that is asked by those who are seeking to reform the S. P. C. A. Mr. Opdycke, one of the speakers in favor of this policy at Thursday's meeting, made these remarks:

> There are all sorts of charges made against this society—that the agents are incompetent, that the finances are going astray, etc. I, personally, am incompetent to pass judgment on these charges, but I have been approached by numerous people in the last six weeks asking for an explanation as to the internal troubles in the society but have been unable to give any explanation. Now I should like to know something about it.

Precisely. We should all like to know something about it. And we shall not know all that we want to know, and have a right to know, until the management of the society has been thoroughly traversed by a committee indifferent to personal considerations, working in the full light of publicity. The feelings of Mr. Haines have no standing in this matter. It is a principle that is at stake. The good faith of those who are working for it cannot be challenged, and in their efforts to advance it they can count, we believe, upon the heartiest support of the public.

THE NEW SPIRIT IN CHINA.

Mr. Denby's expert and authoritative explanation of the anti-American movement in China exactly confirms the views hitherto expressed in these columns concerning the origin of the movement and the new and more ominous phase which it has assumed within the last few months. It began as a protest not against the exclusion law in itself but against the arbitrary harshness of its administration, and especially against the application of it to students, merchants and others for whom it was never intended. It is not to be denied that under the influence of local prejudice, through stupidity and ineptitude, or in some way, subordinate functionaries of this government have many times abused the law, to the real and great hardship of Chinese travellers. It is not at all surprising that such conduct here provoked resentment and remonstrance in China; nor can we blame the Chinese for their vigorous protests, or even for their efforts to make their protests materially effective by means of a boycott of American goods.

Now, however, the movement has gone beyond that and has assumed the form of a protest against the exclusion law itself, no matter how applied. The awakening spirit of nationality among the Chinese revolts at the idea of their being discriminated against and being treated as an inferior race. The Chinese see America admitting every year thousands of immigrants who are unquestionably undesirable and who in intelligence, morals, sobriety, industry and respect for law and order are inferior to the average Chinese. They hear Americans declaring that these immigrants are undesirable, but they see that the flood is not stopped. Yet at the same time they see us maintaining an absolute barrier against any Chinese immigration. It would be strange if they did not revolt against such discrimination. The situation, which is unquestionably becoming grave, suggests two courses, which might be pursued together. One is a more reasonable and conciliatory administration of the existing exclusion law, such as, indeed, the President some time ago prescribed. The other is the exercise of greater care to prevent the admission of European ignorance and vice.

Of this we may be quite sure, that in the new era which is dawning upon them the Chinese will not submit as supinely as they have hitherto submitted to being treated as an inferior and semi-subject race. They could not be justified or countenanced, of course, in any criminal uprising and outrages against foreign residents in China, such as they committed a few years ago. Any repetition of the Boxer episode would have to be met by this country and by the other powers as that one was, and perhaps more vigorously and sternly and with more serious consequences to China. But in the growing spirit of patriotism among the coolies and the increased appreciation of Chinese citizenship which Mr. Denby accurately discerns Americans cannot with decency or reason refuse to take a sympathetic and approving interest. We have professed all these years a desire to see China enlightened and advanced to the status of America and Europe. Now that the Chinese people are taking important and essential steps toward that end, we should stultify ourselves if we condemned them for it or tried to obstruct their way.

EMILE LOUBET.

Emile Loubet retires from the Presidency of the French Republic in unique circumstances. He is the only man who has ever retired from that office at the end of a full term. Only one other ever served out a term, and he was re-elected to a second, and then compelled to resign. All the others were removed by resignation or death before a legal term was finished. M. Loubet has been fortunate in being permitted to live through his term, and he is entitled to much credit for having so conducted his administration that there has never been a thought of even hinting at his resignation. In fact, there is little question that all France would have liked his re-election, and that if he had not made his refusal to take a second term unmistakable and final he would have been chosen by almost a unanimous vote.

In such circumstances he may well retire to private life with a large measure of honest pride and satisfaction in his achievement, as he certainly does with the admiration of the world. Nor are those the only causes for such feelings. Something of his constancy and sanity were imparted to the ministries which served under him, so that in his administration there came upon France the new and most beneficent era of stable government. He took office at a stormy time, abounding in ministerial crises. Four months later he called the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet into being, and since then permanency has been the rule. Two Cabinets in six years was a splendid improvement upon the old practice of two in six months, or in six weeks. Nor was that salutary change effected by ignoring controversial questions. On the contrary, his Cabinets had to deal with two or three of the most bitterly controverted issues ever known in the history of the republic, and with many others of marked importance. The baleful Dreyfus case, the Army-Nationalist conspiracy against the republic and the question of church and state were all dealt with and substantially settled during his administration.

It will not be forgotten, either, that in foreign relations something like a New France was created under him and largely by him. It was he who cemented securely the alliance with Russia—the first such alliance made by France since she became a republic. It was he who did France's part in effecting a real approachment with England, for the first time in many centuries. In his Presidency France was raised to a higher international status than she had enjoyed in this generation. In all these achievements other men doubtless played their parts, but they were chiefly men of his choosing, so that the credit of their doings is reflected upon him, while his own personal credit for all that has been done is very great. There have been more spectacular figures in the history of the Third Republic, and some that may loom larger in the histories of wars and diplomacy, but there is none better entitled to grateful regard and remembrance for faithful and substantial services in the peaceful and enduring progress of the nation.

REFORM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Faith in the adage that the leopard cannot change his spots nor the Ethiopian his skin has been rudely shaken by recent events in Pennsylvania. The legislature of that state has just adjourned after an extra session of four weeks, and its record of root and branch reform is sensational enough to discredit the whole Calvinistic theory of inherent and irredeemable depravity. The Pennsylvania lawmakers have vindicated the more wholesome optimism of the hymn writer who contended that while the light holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return. The election of 1905 was like a great light set on a hill, and the legislators at Harrisburg seem to have taken that conflagration as a final warning to repent and to bring forth works meet for repentance. Of the completeness of the change of heart effected there can be no question. For a legislature which sat in regular session last winter for three or four months without bestirring itself to pass a single piece of progressive legislation has this year within four weeks grafted on the statute book more desirable reforms than Pennsylvania had seen enacted in a generation.

Last spring the legislature passed two "ripper" bills, amending Philadelphia's charter by taking from the Mayor the power to appoint the heads of the two chief administrative departments. This legislation was forced through at the behest of the Republican machine in Philadelphia—a machine now overthrown and discredited. The first task of the extra session was to repeal these "rippers." But the spirit of reform released by the last state election compelled much further heroic treatment of the situation in Philadelphia. A personal registration act was passed affecting the larger cities of the state; Philadelphia's officeholders were put under civil service regulations, and their participation in politics was rigidly restricted; assessments on officeholders were forbidden; a corrupt practices act was passed, compelling candidates to file detailed statements of their expenditures and political committees to publish the names of all contributors to campaign funds; a uniform primary system was adopted; a long postponed apportionment of representation in the legislature was effected; abuses in the office of the Insurance Commissioner were uncovered and the fee system of compensation was abolished; the deposit of state funds was regulated and the consolidation of Pittsburg and Allegheny City was authorized. In addition the legislature initiated an inquiry into the alleged violation of the state constitution by railroads which have directly or indirectly engaged in coal mining, and asked the Governor to call an extra session to enable it to impose a two-cents-a-mile passenger rate for railroad service and to give trolley lines the right to carry freight in order to reduce rates and encourage competition with the express companies.

This is a remarkable exhibit of zeal and industry. Governor Pennypacker, who himself contributed actively to the extra session's success, was entitled to say that better work had been done than at any other legislative session in the state's history. Pennsylvanians, without regard to party, are delighted with the notable advances accomplished in good government. Every other state, too, should take heart from the lesson taught by Pennsylvania's uprising. The will of the people, clearly expressed at one election, wrecked at a single stroke a political machine which had held itself to be invulnerable and converted a legislature wholly subservient to machine leadership into a willing and active instrument of political reformation. Pennsylvania's politicians have shown that they are ready to bow to public sentiment when that sentiment is once unmistakably expressed, and in that they are wiser than many of their contemporaries. The bosses in other states who think they can outwit the public or tire it out would do well to study the lightning change transformation which has just taken place in Pennsylvania politics.

"Saxon and Norman and Dane are we," and many other nationalities besides; but we all send good wishes to-day to the bride in the White House.

Commissioner Bingham says there are still 1,722 policemen working for somebody else and not for him. He has cut down the number on special detail by six hundred since he came into office and is now looking closely into the "snaps" that seem to have been so plentiful under the McAdoo reign.

The query, "Who struck Billy Patterson?" now yields to the more serious question, "Who struck New-York's financial credit?"

A well known Representative in Congress said on the floor of the House the other day that he had been charged with being a Greenbacker, a Prohibitionist, a Populist, a Democrat and a Republican. A record like this should certainly qualify a statesman for high rank in the united order of political acrobats.

Bishop H. P. Turner, colored, does his race and himself a bad turn in denouncing the American flag as "a dirty and contemptible rag." He should go to school to Booker T. Washington a decade or so, for he would then know more about the banner he despises.

In her plea for woman suffrage before the Senate committee on that subject, Mrs. Susan Fessenden, of Massachusetts, affirmed that "God "never intended that there should be any special "use in being a man." As a good many men are of no "special use," the statement of Mrs. Fessenden helps to account for their existence.

A World's Fair in 1908 on "the lone shore" of Tampa Bay to celebrate "the commencement of the work on the Panama Canal" would seem to indicate that Don Quixote and Sancho Panza have returned to earth and gone into the exposition business.

"The New-York Times" has an admirable editorial on the "Hendrik Hudson Memorial." We infer from the context that Henry Hudson is the person referred to, but, as Henry is dead, he can no longer object to liberties taken with his name.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Prince Edward, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, is a little diplomat. Upon one occasion the young prince was asked by a little girl at a children's party where he lived. "We live near Whiteley's," added the child proudly. "Ah," replied Prince Edward, with interest, "that's curious. We live near Gorringe's." Another time a gentleman was telling a long and dull anecdote to Prince Edward and his younger brother, Prince Albert. After a time Prince Albert began to show unmistakable signs of weariness and impatience, at which Prince Edward anxiously nudged him, whispering as he did so, "Smile, smile."

To the Crack of Doom.—The Colonel—I fancy your wife lost her temper to-day.
Smith—Not a bit of it. She has an inexhaustible supply.—(Illustrated Bits.

M. Rostand, the French poet and dramatist, is an ardent collector of books and an especial lover of rich bindings. He recently gave Chopin's "Ballades et Nocturnes" to his binder, with instructions to lavish upon them all the resources of his craft. The binding was a thing of beauty, and might have been a joy for ever but for one drawback. When it came to stamping the title on the binding in gold the craftsman paused. "Ballade," he reflected, is a slang word for promenade, and upon a work so splendidly bound 'twere well to avoid slang. So the book went home to M. Rostand entitled, "Promenades and Nocturnes." We have not had the benefit of M. Rostand's observations.

ROMANCE.

To sum it all, in book or song,
There is one ending of romance.
What boots the sighing deep and long,
What boots the yearning, soulful glance,
The speeches sizzin',
The words that burn?—
For she is his'n
And he is her'n.

The chapters writ of feast or ball,
Of battles or of daring deeds,
Of auto rides, or walks—they all
Are waste. Between the lines one reads.
The eyes go whizzin'
Ahead to learr
If she is his'n
And he is her'n.

The cavalier who twangs a tune
Upon his resonant guitar,
The maid who gazes at the moon
And dreams of one who bides afar
Know that all prison
Locks will turn
When she is his'n
And he is her'n.

No odds wherever they may be—
In cities rent with clanging noise,
Or drifting on a purpled sea
With sunsets adding to their joys;
Gems to bedizen,
Or wealth to spurn,
If she is his'n
And he is her'n.

All this is naught: his high degree,
Her noble birth or queenly face;
The interest for you and me
Is in the ending of the race.
It is our busin-
Ess to learn·
That she is his'n
And he is her'n.
—(Chicago Tribune.

Captain W. E. English, of Indianapolis, has written home to his wife of his strange misadventure at a social function in Washington:

"My dear, do you know that you put my frock coat waistcoat on the hook with my dress suit, and when I arrived at the President's reception to-night to my horror I discovered that I had worn the frock coat waistcoat with my dress suit, just as you had placed them, and I shudder to think that I wore the same combination to dinner this evening with the Vice-President. A high cut waistcoat with a full dress coat! Just to think of it!"

He was a brave man to do it twice. In Washington the captain's costume is set down as an Indianapolis innovation.

Half an hour after Maloney landed in New-York he was knocked down by an automobile. A friendly spectator assisted him to arise, remarking: "Never mind, old man. I took that fellow's number."
"Ye did?" yelled Maloney; "thin fer hivin's sake run for yer life—he'll likely be back afther it in a minnit or so!"—(Brooklyn Life.

A traveller's tale has it that Nang Hanu, a Siamese city, home of the royal family, is a sort of municipal harem. Its population is composed of women and children alone. It is in the centre of Bangkok, has high walls around it, and in its population of nine thousand there is not a single man, though the King occasionally pays a visit. There are shops, markets, temples, theatres, streets and avenues, parks, lakes, trees and flower gardens, a hall of justice, judges, executioner, police, generals and soldiers, all the positions, official and otherwise, being filled by women. The only man in all Siam who can enter this city is the King.

Company Manners.—"That was Mr. and Mrs. Nifeeler we had here for luncheon to-day, Katie. Didn't you recognize them?" asked the lady of the house.
"No, ma'am, I didn't," replied Katie.
"Why, you used to work for them only two short weeks ago!"
"I know it; but they eat so different when they're home that I didn't get on to who they was!"—(Yonkers Statesman.

RECREATION FROM GOLF.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Soon after being beaten at the recent election ex-Premier Balfour was on the links with some friends.

One of his companions expressed his sorrow that Mr. Balfour would not have a seat in Parliament.

"Too bad," agreed the former Prime Minister. "I don't know what I'll do now for recreation from golf."

SAME HERE.

From The London Chronicle.

The thanks of every tired woman are due to the gallant strap hanger who gives her his seat in the crowded District Railway carriage when he sees her making desperate attempts to keep her balance on her feet. But his gallantry is sometimes a little overdone, or it may be that his apparent politeness covers a hidden sense of bitterness at having to stand when he has paid for a seat. In any case, the lady who remonstrated with the young man when he courteously offered her his seat felt that his reply should have been left unsaid. "Pray take it," he begged her, impressively; "my legs are younger than yours."

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 16.—President Roosevelt will enjoy a day of complete rest from official business to-morrow. Secretary Loeb and the clerical force will attend to their usual routine work, but the President will not visit his office.

Mr. Hioki, first secretary of the Japanese Embassy, called at the White House this afternoon to express the thanks of the Emperor for the appeal for aid recently issued by the President in behalf of the starving citizens of Northern Japan.

C. J. Monroe, president of the State Board of Agriculture of Michigan, called to invite the President to attend the semi-centennial celebration of the Agricultural College of Michigan, which is to be held in the fall of 1907. The President thanked Mr. Monroe for the compliment, but said he would be unable to attend.

Among the callers at the White House was a delegation of business men from Gloucester, Mass., who came to discuss proposed pure food legislation. Secretaries Root and Shaw lingered after the Cabinet meeting to talk over the German tariff situation, and a number of New-Englanders shook hands with the President.

It was announced that the President had offered the Governorship of Alaska to Lieutenant D. H. Jarvis, formerly an officer in the revenue service. Lieutenant Jarvis, who is now manager of a large packing establishment in Seattle, has wired the President asking for time to consider the matter.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 16.—The Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft were hosts at dinner to-night, when their guests were Senator Hale, the Swiss Minister, Mrs. Donald Cameron, Mrs. Hope Slater, Representative and Mrs. Hull, Representative and Mrs. Sorenó E. Payne, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Newberry, General and Mrs. Sharpe, Captain and Mrs. Morton Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft and Mr. and Mrs. William C. Herron, of Cincinnati.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 16.—The German Ambassador and Baroness Speck von Sternburg entertained at dinner to-night at the embassy. Their guests were the Secretary of State and Mrs. Root, the Mexican Ambassador and Mme. Casasus, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Nabuco, Senator and Mrs. Foraker, Senator and Mrs. Burrows, Representative and Mrs. William Alden Smith, the naval attaché of the French embassy and Viscountess de Faramond, Captain Fournier, and the military attaché of the German embassy and Frau Koerner.

The Minister from Norway and Mme. Hauge were hosts at dinner to-night at the Willard. The table was set in the red dining room, and was decorated with pink azaleas. The guests were the Belgian Minister and Baroness Moncheur, the Cuban Minister and Mme. Quesada, the Minister from the Netherlands, the Minister from Portugal, Commander and Mme. Hebbinghaus, of the German Embassy; Baron and Baroness von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, of the German Embassy; the Chargé d'Affaires of Italy; the Minister to Norway and Mrs. Peirce, Mr. and Mrs. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Legare, Mr. and Mrs. George Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, Dr. and Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Davis, Miss Baerry, Miss Wallack and Miss Patten.

The counsellor of the British Embassy and Lady Susan Townley have as their guest Mrs. John Drexel, of New-York.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 16.—The Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks entertained at dinner Senator and Mrs. Clay, Senator and Mrs. Gamble, Senator and Mrs. Simmons, Senator Foster, Mrs. Sartoris, Representative and Mrs. Davidson, Representative and Mrs. Miller, Representative and Mrs. Campbell, Representative and Mrs. Townsend, Representative and Mrs. Wilson, Representative Dovenor, Representative Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Garfield, Lieutenant and Mrs. Timmons, Mrs. Warren Fairbanks, Miss Day, Miss Rixey, Miss Chaney, Professor Swisher and Richard Fairbanks.

Colonel and Mrs. Bromwell entertained at dinner to-night Senator Warren, Senator and Mrs. Dryden, the Chinese Minister, Representative and Mrs. Denby, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Crosby, Captain and Mrs. Clover, Mrs. Audenried, Miss Chabot, Miss Claggett and Gist Blair.

Representative and Mrs. Wayne Parker entertained at dinner to-night for their house guests the Misses Cornelia Wolcott and Mary Vaughn, of Boston. Their guests were Miss Corinne Robinson, Miss Alcie Murgrand, Miss Christine Roosevelt, Miss Alice Parker, Marshall Langhorn, Joseph Allsop, William Reyburn, Lieutenant Edwin Staunton, Franklin Ellis and Frank Poe. After the dinner the young people all attended the dance at the home of Senator Kean.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hallam Keep and General and Mrs. Black were among the other dinner hosts of to-night.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt will sail to-day on the Cedric, bound for the Mediterranean, where they will join Mrs. Robert Goelet, sr., for a cruise in the Levant on the yacht Nahma.

Among those who will sail on the Cedric to-day will be Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley and Miss Annah Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy and children, J. Pierpont Morgan, with Miss Ann Morgan; George Gray Ward and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Cromwell. Lord Fairfax will also sail to-day, bound for England.

Francis C. Bishop, who will marry Miss Gertrude Pell next Wednesday, in Calvary Church, will give his farewell bachelor dinner to-night at Delmonico's.

Mrs. Astor, who has emerged from mourning, entertained a small party at luncheon yesterday at her house in 5th-ave. Her guests were Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coleman Drayton, Mrs. George L. Kingsland and Miss Ethel Kingsland, Eliot Gregory and Frederick T. Martin.

Monsignor Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, will officiate to-day at the marriage of Dulany Howland and Miss Daisy McClure, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David McClure, at the latter's house in East 49th-st. Only a few relatives and intimate friends have been asked to the ceremony, which will be followed by a small reception. Meredith Howland, jr., will be his brother's best man, and Miss Katherine McClure and Miss Mary Pyne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, will be the bridesmaids.

Receptions were given yesterday afternoon by Miss Julia Chester Wells and Mrs. Gustav Amsinck. The latter was for Mrs. Amsinck's niece, Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay.

Sherry's will be the scene this afternoon of the annual St. Valentine's kettledrum in aid of the Samaritan Home for the Aged.

Mrs. Frederic Gallatin will give a dinner this evening at her house, in 5th-ave., for her granddaughter, Miss Gladys A. H. Pell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell, and one of the debutantes of the season.

Mrs. Frank Brinley Porter gave a dinner party at her home, in Park-ave., last night, in honor of Miss Nannie Wright Brown, and afterward took her guests to the theatre. Miss Brown's marriage to Harold Richmond Talbot will take place during Easter week.

The Junior Dancing Class, of which Mrs. Hugh J. Chisholm and Mrs. David Dows, jr., are the patronesses, will have its last meeting of the season this evening at Sherry's.

Among those present at the opera last night were Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Leroy Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coleman Drayton, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Miss Edith Pulitzer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Townsend, Miss Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Miss Harriot Daly, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav E. Kissel, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Stillman and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bronson.

IDLE MONEY IN BANK VAULTS.

A Banker Suggests Counting of National Bank Notes as Reserve.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Eminent bankers have from time to time advanced the view that our currency laws should be changed so that the country would have a more elastic national bank circulation, which would, at certain periods of the year, furnish ample facilities for the moving of our great crops and prevent our money rates from reaching the high figures of last November and December, and it is believed that some of our Treasury officials also advocate the enactment of some such remedial legislation.

There are, however, some bankers who think that an issue of national bank emergency circulation may not bring about the much desired result or be a cure for our financial ills unless an amendment should be made to Section 5,191 of the National Bank act, which amendment should permit all national bank circulation to be counted as a part of a bank's reserve.

That Section (5,191) now states that the reserve must be in lawful money of the United States, which, we understand, does not include national bank notes. And yet banks are permitted to count in their reserve certain kinds of notes which have not the legal tender quality in them, such as gold certificates and silver certificates, and country banks can even count their bank balances in reserve cities, which is not money at all, while national bank notes are shut out.

The question naturally arises, Will national bank emergency circulation do what is expected of it if banks are not allowed to count it with other kinds of money as a part of their reserve?

It surely would take some time to force any large quantity of such emergency notes out into circulation, and as the notes themselves could not be loaned, it is somewhat doubtful if such emergency circulation would do what some of its advocates claim for it.

During the late stringency in money there was much discussion as to the Secretary of the Treasury placing government deposits in banks in various parts of the country.

The call made in November last by the Controller for national bank statements reveals the fact that about $31,000,000 of national bank notes were in national bank vaults in various parts of the country, which could not be counted as reserve, to say nothing of the amount of such notes in the vaults of State banks and trust companies at the same time, of which no data are at hand.

It is plain that the loaning power of the national banks was thereby curtailed, and if this $31,000,000, which was lying idle in their vaults, could have been counted as reserve, perhaps there would not have been so much discussion about the government placing $25,000,000 on deposit in the banks.

National bank notes are as good and as certain to be paid as United States gold notes, and there are conservative people who believe that the depositors in banks and the business interests of the country would be entirely safe if national bank notes were counted as reserve.

Why not amend Section 5,191? Yours respectfully,
BANKER.

New-York, Feb. 16, 1906.

NO MORE SICKBEDS TO BE ALLOWED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I am a believer in housecleaning. Why should not this old earth be cleansed? The ransacking has begun; let us see how beautifully it will end in the year 2500. There is an old book that many people once loved and used as a guide. It is somewhat worn out in the eyes of many, for it has the command in it, "Thou shalt not kill." Never mind. The old fogies believed that, but now they are of no account, for their days are numbered. "Kill 'em quick!" is the cry. That old book had a strange promise in it: "I will make all thy bed in thy sickness." In the future years there will be no need of this promise, for there will be no sickbeds—no need of nurses. "Kill 'em quick!" "Don't let them suffer!" After they are disposed of, then turn attention to adulterers, drunkards, thieves, robbers, gamblers, extortioners, etc. "Kill 'em quick!" Then go for other disagreeable people, such as all who do not do just what their neighbors think they should do. "Kill 'em quick!"

When this old earth has been cleared of all such nuisances and it has been thoroughly purged from sin, age and infirmity, there being no need for Christian burial over such unworthy beings (for surely no one could say "We thank Thee for a brother departed this life," and it would not sound well to say "We thank Thee that we have been permitted to chloroform this brother"), therefore, just cremate what is left, throw the ashes into the ocean, and join the two continents. When this is done, let Campbell's last man sit down peacefully and sing:

Go, let oblivion's curtain fall
Upon the stage of men,
Nor with thy rising beams recall
Life's tragedy again.
Its piteous pageants bring not back,
Nor waken flesh upon the rack
Of pain again to writhe.
Go tell the night that hides thy face
Thou serv'st the last of Adam's race
On earth's sepulchral clod.

As the executioner will probably visit our town, I expect to be
A VICTIM.

Asbury Park, N. J., Feb. 12, 1906.

PRESIDENT ON GAME PROTECTION.

He Strongly Opposes the Automatic Shotgun —Favors Restrictive Measures.

In the current number of "Shields's Magazine" there is a timely article on game protection, in which Mr. Shields quotes an interesting talk with President Roosevelt on this subject. The President strongly opposes the use of the automatic shotgun, and told Mr. Shields:

> You may say I regard that weapon as a serious menace to the bird life of this country, and that I am heartily in favor of the enactment of laws to prohibit its use in the hunting of birds and wild animals. Shields, you and I have lived through the time when the buffalo and the antelope were everywhere on the plains; when great herds of elk could be found in almost any range of mountains west of the Mississippi; when mountain sheep travelled in great bands, even down in the Bad Lands of the upper Missouri River. In those days we did not think it would ever be necessary to restrict the killing of game. We did not realize then that wild animals could be photographed alive in their native haunts.
>
> We have lived to see all these conditions changed. The head hunters, the skin hunters and the thoughtless sportsmen have swept these herds of noble wild animals off the earth or have decreased their numbers to such an extent that all we can do now is to preserve and perpetuate the remnant.
>
> Mr. Shields, I want you and all the sportsmen of this country who are working with you to understand that you and they have my hearty sympathy in your efforts to save our wild animals from extermination, and that I will do all in my power to aid in your work.

KING OSCAR GOING TO CAP MARTIN.

Swedish Sovereign Will Visit the German Emperor at Berlin.

Stockholm, Feb. 16.—King Oscar starts on February 21 for Cap Martin, the winter resort in Southern France, where his physician has ordered him to remain for two months. A bulletin says that in consequence of the strain imposed by state affairs in 1905 and his majesty's advanced age a sojourn in a warmer climate is advisable. The King will pay a short visit to the Emperor at Berlin on his way to Cap Martin.

CHARLES G. BUSH RECOVERING.

Charles G. Bush, the cartoonist, recently prostrated by heart disease at his home in Livingston, Staten Island, is said to be out of danger. He will be out in a few days

THE KING'S SPEECH.

From The Dundee Advertiser.

It was rather a shock, even to the Englishman soaked in constitutionalism, when Lord Rosebery criticised the King's speech three or four years ago as "the most jejune speech ever put in the mouth of a monarch." The strictly impersonal character of the speech was even more strikingly illustrated in 1836. The opening day of the session, February 4, was unusually gloomy. This, added to the imperfect sight of King William IV and the darkness of the house, rendered it impossible for him to read the royal speech with facility. The King struggled with his task patiently and good-naturedly, often hesitating, sometimes mistaking and at other times correcting himself. On one occasion he stuck altogether, and after two or three ineffectual efforts to make out the word he was obliged to give it up. Turning to Lord Melbourne, who stood at his right hand, and looking him most significantly in the face, he said in a tone sufficiently loud to be audible in all parts of the house, "Eh? What is it?"

Lord Melbourne having whispered the obstructing word, the King proceeded to toil through the speech; but by the time he had got to about the middle the librarian brought him two waxlights, on which he suddenly paused. Then raising his head and looking at the Lords and Commons he addressed them on the spur of the moment in a perfectly distinct voice, and without the least embarrassment, in these terms: "My lords and gentlemen: I have hitherto not been able, for want of light, to read this speech in the way its importance deserves, but as lights are now brought me I will read it again from the commencement and in a way which, I trust, will command your attention." The King then again, though evidently fatigued by the difficulty of reading in the first instance, began at the beginning and read through the speech.