Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—Trilby.
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.
CASINO—2—8:15—The Social Whirl.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—2:15—8:15—The Mountain Climber and The Little Father of the Wilderness.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—2:15—8:20—Peter Pan.
FIELDS THEATRE—2—8:15—Mr. Hopkinson.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—2—8:15—Sowing the Wind.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:15—Vaudeville.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Society Circus.
HUDSON—2:15—8:15—The American Lord.
JOE WEBER'S—8:10—The Jays and The Squaw Man's Girl of the Golden West, preceded by Twiddle-Twaddle.
KNICKERBOCKER—2—8:15—Mlle. Modiste.
LIBERTY—2—8:15—The Strength of the Weak.
LYCEUM—2:15—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
LYRIC—2—8:10—Arms and the Man, preceded by How He Lied to Her Husband.
MAJESTIC—2—8:15—Happyland.
MANHATTAN—2:20—8:30—Charley's Aunt.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2—8:15—The Free Lance.
NEW YORK—2—8:15—The Rollicking Girl.
PRINCESS—2—8:15—Brown of Harvard.
WEST END—2—8:15—Zaza.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	8	2-3	Help Wanted	9	5
Bankers & Brokers	14	1	Furnished Houses to Let Country	11	5
Board and Rooms	9	4	Instruction	11	6
Books and Pubs	5	5-6	Long Island Real Estate for Sale	11	6
Carpet Cleaning	9	4	Lost	9	4
Citations	11	5	Meetings	8	4
City Hotels	11	6	Ocean Steamers	16	6-8
City Property for Sale	11	6	Proposals	8	6
Country Property for Sale	11	5	Public Notices	8	4-6
Dividend Notices	14	1	Railroads	16	7-8
Dom. Sits. Wanted	9	2-5	Real Estate	9	5
Drygoods	9	6-7	Restaurants	9	4
Drygoods	16	5-7	Storage Notices	9	5
Employm't Agencies	9	4	Summer Resorts	15	4-6
Excursions	11	6	Surrogate's Notices	11	6
European Advts	12	6	The Turf	8	3
Financial	14	1	Typewriting	9	4
For Sale	9	4	Trust Companies	14	1
Foreign Resorts	13	1-6	Work Wanted	9	6
Furnished Rooms to Let	9	4	Work Wanted	16	1-2

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1906.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—SENATE: The Senate adopted a part of the Allison compromise, accepting four of its amendments to the Railroad Rate bill, voting down several Democratic amendments, and showing its displeasure toward Senator La Follette by defeating all his amendments. —— HOUSE: Mr. Hepburn, in the House, severely scored the navy for the recklessness with which expensive ships were handled. —— Another federal judge in this city was assured by the action of the House Judiciary Committee. —— The House Committee on Foreign Affairs authorized a favorable report on the Diplomatic and Consular bill.

FOREIGN.—Professor Mouromtseff, president of the Russian Parliament, was received in audience by the Emperor; political questions were not discussed; the Council of the Empire was formally opened; Count Witte and Count Lamsdorff are among its members. —— Great Britain has informed Turkey of her determination to begin active measures to enforce the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Tabah as soon as the time set in the ultimatum has expired. —— The leaders of the strike in Italy decided to order the men to return to work; there was sharp fighting in Rome between strikers and troops. —— German troops are reported to have pursued the rebel Marengo into British territory, and the Cape government has entered a formal protest. —— Thousands of Zulus are reported on the way to join the forces of the rebellious chief, Bambaata; a colonial force is endeavoring to prevent the junction. —— The first prize for a design of the Palace of Peace at The Hague was awarded to L. M. Cordonnier, of Lille.

DOMESTIC.—A decision in favor of the United States was handed down by the United States Circuit Court of St. Paul in the suit against the combination of companies known as "the Paper Trust." —— A witness before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Chicago testified that the Standard Oil Company had sold oil through agents of the Iron Mountain Line. —— The Bender inquiry before the Civil Service Commission at Albany was brought to a close. —— Several university students were shot in a fight with circus men at Columbia, Mo. —— A woman was arrested in Barre, Mass., charged with murdering a former employe for his money. —— The vice-president of the Northwestern Insurance Company testified at Milwaukee before the legislative investigating committee that the company paid an agent for lobbying. —— A rain of hot steel and cinders, following an explosion in a steel mill near Pittsburg, started a dozen fires in shanties near the mill.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. —— The Central Trust Company brought action before the United States Court for an injunction to prevent the New Amsterdam Gas Company from complying with the 80c gas law, and state and county officials from enforcing that law. —— Prominent lawyers appeared before the grievance committee of the Bar Association and spoke in defence of David B. Hill's connection with the Equitable Life Assurance Society. —— The method by which funds of the Mutual, diverted to the use of Andy Fields, were concealed, was revealed to the grand jury. —— A proposal was made by the Atlantic Telephone Company to furnish calls for two cents each, provided it received a franchise from the city under terms equal to those now enjoyed by the New York Telephone Company. —— The methods by which H. Milton Kennedy got control of the dumping privileges were told at the street cleaning investigation. —— The new Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research was dedicated. —— The Appellate Division censured a local lawyer for a letter written to a judge of the City Court.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 58 degrees; lowest, 40.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE *will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at* THE TRIBUNE *Office.*

See opposite page for subscription rates.

RECIPROCITY WHICH WORKS.

The commercial, industrial and agricultural associations of Cuba have already begun an agitation for the renewal of the five-year reciprocity agreement with this country which terminates on December 27, 1908. These bodies held a convention in Havana on Thursday, at which a report was submitted from a joint committee strongly recommending the negotiation of another treaty and suggesting even more liberal concessions in duties on American imports. Cuban agriculture and industry have been materially benefited through the reductions granted by the United States in sugar and tobacco duties, and the Cuban people as a whole seem willing to acknowledge this indebtedness and to repay it when the time comes for renewing the Bliss-Zaldo agreement. They appreciate the fact that the two countries are tied together commercially as well as politically, and that each can find a profit in cultivating friendly relations with the other. Fear lest the Cuban treasury would be unable to make ends meet if a part of the customs dues on American imports was remitted made the Havana government hesitate three years ago about granting liberal terms on many articles which we furnish for Cuban consumption. But the flourishing condition of the island's finances has banished this apprehension, and a better bargain can now be safely offered.

No opposition will be encountered in Cuba, therefore, to a renewal of the reciprocity agreement. The extreme "stand patters" here will doubtless try to defeat the ratification of a second treaty, no matter what its terms are. But they will be beaten again, as they deserve to be; for the facts are all against them. We referred two or three weeks ago to the misleading criticisms of the present treaty which have been appearing in newspapers representing the "stand pat" interest. These criticisms lay great stress on the single fact that in the calendar year 1905 trade with Cuba showed a balance of $51,000,000 against the United States, whereas in 1900, when industry in Cuba was prostrate and we were still in military control of the island, the adverse balance was only $5,000,000. But such a comparison proves nothing. The only proper way to test the effectiveness of the reciprocity policy is to contrast trade relations in the period before the insurrection, when conditions were normal, with trade relations now. In 1895 Cuban exports to the United States were valued at $52,871,259, while our exports to Cuba were valued at $12,807,661. We bought more than four times as much as we sold. In 1896 Cuba sold us goods valued at $40,017,000, while our sales to Cuba amounted to $7,538,000. The ratio of purchases to sales was 5¼ to 1. In 1905 our purchases were $95,857,856 and our sales were $44,569,812—a ratio of a little over 2 to 1.

This ratio will probably be reduced in 1906 to 1½ or 1¼ to 1. In 1905 sugar prices were high and 70 per cent of our imports from Cuba were sugar. This year there has been a drop both in production and price, and according to a report by Special Agent Charles M. Pepper, just transmitted to Congress, we shall pay Cuba about $55,000,000 this year for sugar, instead of $72,000,000 as in 1905. Our imports will, in Mr. Pepper's opinion, increase from $44,569,812 to about $50,000,000, while our purchases will fall from $95,857,856 to between $65,000,000 and $75,000,000. Such a showing will put all critics of the Bliss-Zaldo treaty to rout and should make the renewal of that instrument, when properly amended, a matter of course.

RUSSIANS AT WORK.

"The condition upon which God hath given liberty to man," said Curran, "is eternal vigilance." The reformers of Russia apparently realize that the condition upon which liberty will be given to them is unceasing energy and perseverance in demanding it. We must regard it as auspicious that the representatives of the people have gone to work so promptly and in so practical a fashion. They are wasting no time in idle jubilation or in wrangling over methods of procedure, but they have organized their Douma and begun the preparation of a reply to the speech from the throne with all the expedition, the smoothness and the businesslike practicality of veteran legislators.

They are making it plain, too, that the establishment of the Douma is only the beginning of a thorough transformation of the whole Russian system. We are told that their President, on visiting the Emperor yesterday, meant to speak, and presumably did speak, in a straightforward fashion about the needs of the country and the Douma's views of the means by which they are to be met. That was an intimation that the Douma would not merely listen to the Emperor and obey his bidding, but that it would itself take the initiative and would expect the Emperor to listen to it. It will not yet apply to him Zamoiski's words on Sigismund, of Poland, three hundred years ago, and say, "The Emperor reigns, but does not govern"; but at least it will insist upon his recognizing the Douma as a vital and valid part of the government, which he must respect, even as he expects it to respect him.

It is agreeable and reassuring to learn that, on the whole, the impression left by Thursday's great event is optimistic. It ought to be. For much was achieved on that day, and a door to simply inestimable future achievements was irrevocably opened. There need be no further attempt to discriminate between reform and revolution in Russia, for both are being effected. "A reform," said Bulwer, "is a correction of abuses; a revolution is a transfer of power." There is no doubt that abuses are about to be corrected, and neither is there any that power is being transferred. Not all abuses will be corrected. They never have been in any land. Neither will the transfer of power be complete. The Constitutional Democrats are in favor of a constitutional monarchy in which the sovereign shall have real though limited power. But there will be—there has already been—an actual and considerable transfer of power from the sovereign to the people, and that process will doubtless be continued as the power thus transferred is rightly exercised. The Russian Parliament is at work. But its work is only begun.

SOUND SENSE IN PANAMA.

Secretary Taft is quite right in declining to order that all supplies for the Panama Canal shall be purchased in the United States, regardless of cost, and thus to rescind his sane and beneficent order of a year ago, under which supplies were to be and have been purchased wherever they could be most advantageously procured. As we have hitherto pointed out, the intent and the effect of his former order were not to send our custom to foreign markets, but simply to guard against extortion and to require American merchants to sell to our own government at Panama as cheaply as they have all along been selling to aliens at the same place. If Americans could profitably compete with Europeans at Panama and hold a practical monopoly of that market when Panama was Colombian territory and when they had no tariff discriminations in their favor, they certainly ought to be able to do the same now. Apart from those considerations, however, it would appear to be unreasonable to ask Secretary Taft to repudiate his existing order. Long before that order was issued he called the attention of Congress to the matter, asking it to prescribe the conditions under which supplies should be purchased, and pointing out that if it did not do so, but left the matter unprovided for, he would be compelled, under the law, to purchase in the cheapest and quickest market. Congress did decline, or at least fail, to make any prescription, whereupon he acted according to his reasonable conception of his duty and obligation under the law. If his action is not pleasing to Congress, it should effect a change through suitable legislation, such as he asked of it a year and more ago, rather than expect him to stultify himself by reversing his own order and violating what seems to be his plain duty under the existing law.

Quite right, too, is the Secretary of War in the statement of American policy toward possible disturbances in Panama, which he has made to the Panaman government through the American Minister. It will be recalled that during his last visit to the isthmus Mr. Taft received from the directorate of the Liberal (or Opposition) party of Panama a long address, charging the existing government with all manner of crimes against the electoral franchise, intimating that the Liberals might seek a forcible vindication of their rights at the polls, and categorically asking whether the United States would maintain the present government in its alleged iniquitous practices, or would countenance the Opposition in forcible resistance if it seemed necessary for them to resort thereto, or what it would do in case of serious disturbance. This statement of Mr. Taft's may be regarded as the American answer to that memorial. It is sufficiently explicit for Panamans of all parties to understand just what it means and just what they may expect from this country. The entire propriety of it under the treaty between the two countries is above question, as is also the practical necessity of it in view of our paramount interests on the isthmus. It is to be expected that any discontented politicians in Panama who may be planning a revolt will take warning and abandon their futile schemes. It would not comport with the interests or the policy of this country to have a state of civil war prevailing anywhere in the Republic of Panama, either inside or outside the canal zone, and the right of this country to intervene for the suppression of such a disturbance outside the zone is as clear and unchallengeable as its right to construct the canal inside the zone. The result of Secretary Taft's timely utterance will probably be that order and justice will prevail at the general elections of next month and that Panama will remain a constitutional republic in which military revolutions have permanently gone out of fashion.

In these and other matters the administration of American interests in Panama must meet with general and cordial commendation. It now rests with the legislative department of the government to keep pace with the executive in promoting the canal enterprise. The various pending questions of canal policy should, as we have already suggested in connection with the controversy over the plan of the canal, either be decided by Congress with reasonable expedition or else be specifically and finally remitted by it to the Executive for determination at his discretion. The latter course would not be the brave or the logical one for Congress to pursue, but it would, doubtless, be a safe one so far as the welfare of the nation and of its great enterprise is concerned. If such a course is adopted, however, it should be adopted permanently, and with a full realization of what it means and may mean. There would be no justice nor profit in leaving matters for a time to the President's discretion and then taking him to task for exercising his discretion. The proper time for Congress to act upon the question of purchase of supplies was a year and a half ago. The time for it to act upon the question of plan of canal is now. In both cases it might be well for it to consider the propriety of the good old rule of the marriage service, which bids an objector "Now speak, or else forever after hold his peace."

AN AGRICULTURAL REVIVAL.

The desirability of maintaining a prosperous and intelligent rural population in this country is generally recognized. The condition of the nation would be neither politically nor economically sound if the population were so congested in the cities as to destroy the reasonable balance of conservatism and radicalism, put our government at the mercy of the restless, unrooted native and foreign elements which congregate in industrial centres, and leave those centres without the adequate agricultural background on which their healthy life must depend. There is much misplaced sorrow over the drift from the farm. We want a drift from the farm in just the measure that the farm overflows with men and women needed elsewhere. But we also want the farm to continue to develop strong, intelligent people and to hold its own as an attractive field for a fair proportion of them. How it can be made to do this is the problem. Some have thought to do it by rural free delivery, telephones and other appliances to make the farmer contented with an approach to the convenience of life in cities. The true solution is not, however, palliation. It does not consist in making young men and women think they are having as good a time as people in the city, but in making it possible for them to earn more than they could in the city. Professor Knapp, who has done so much to convert the boll weevil from a curse to a blessing in some Southern States, put the point squarely in his address the other day before the Southern Educational Conference at Lexington, Ky., when he said that rural depopulation would continue as long as the mechanic's productive power was five times that of the farm laborer.

There is the problem. The old fashioned farmer may think the solution hopeless, but Professor Knapp shows that it is perfectly easy if our people will only wake up to the possibilities of intelligent and progressive cultivation of the soil. He declares that agriculture yields each farm laborer in Vermont $417, in Iowa $1,088, in South Carolina $147, in North Carolina $159, in Alabama $150. Only in Iowa is the farm laborer's productive power equal to that of the mechanic, and that is not because of superior natural productiveness of the soil—for, in spite of its richness, great care must be given to drainage in Iowa—but because of more intelligent cultivation. In Iowa there are four horses to one man working on the farm; in South Carolina one mule to every two workers. The Iowan's livestock is worth $1,214 and his farm implements $253. The Carolinian's livestock is worth $134 and his implements $43. The profit of farming is in the large crop secured by the extra labor beyond what will produce an average crop. It is the first bale of cotton or the first twenty bushels of wheat to the acre which costs, just as it is the first chair from the factory. Statistics show that with cotton at seven cents the man who raises half a bale actually loses, while he makes an increasing profit as he pushes his crop from one to two bales, as he can easily do by getting good seed and giving good tillage. The Iowa farmer puts five times as much power on his plough as the Carolinian, and he gets, not five, but eight times the result.

Dr. Knapp says that, with due allowance for short crops and failures, "the South can "make a gain of 500 per cent in productiveness "in the next ten years." What is true of the South is true in only a less degree of the whole country. Good seed, more power and less hand work, more thorough culture, more care to meet markets in the selection of crops and the packing of products—in short, the bringing to the farm of the spirit and intelligence of the alert manufacturer—would at least double the returns from farming, even in our most advanced states. Denmark in Europe and Canada on this side of the water have set us an example in revolutionizing their agriculture and substituting prosperity for depression. We can do as much, and the educational conferences and the General Education Board can perform no more worthy service than to promote a campaign for better farming in every state of the Union. It would be an educational and patriotic, as well as an economic, campaign, for a fat land with a wealthy agricultural population means an intelligent community, able and willing to support good schools, conservative and faithful to the duties of citizenship, because it has much to lose from bad government. New York, with its educational forces, should be a leader in this movement. It has too many half tilled fields and too many farmers who wonder if farming is worth while, simply because they do not really know how to farm.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING PROJECTS.

According to a recent cable dispatch, the Duke of the Abruzzi, a cousin of King Victor Emmanuel III, is about to visit Central Africa for the purpose of scaling Mount Ruwenzori. This undertaking shows that the spirit of adventure and passion for geographical research which sent him up Mount St. Elias eight or ten years ago, and which suggested the attempt to beat Nansen's "furthest north" in 1900, still animates the young and daring Italian.

The climatic environment of the scene of the new venture differs greatly from that of earlier ones. Mount St. Elias lies above the 60th parallel of latitude, and the point to which the navigator of the Stella Polare claims to have forced her through the ice pack which covers the Arctic Ocean is fully 25 degrees nearer the pole. Ruwenzori stands almost exactly on the equator. The approach to it is beset with baleful and treacherous swamps, poisonous insects and other embarrassments peculiar to the tropics. The task on which the Duke of the Abruzzi has now set his heart is unlike his achievement in Alaska in another respect also, though in the second case the dissimilarity is not so conspicuous as in the first. The exact height of Ruwenzori is not known, and estimates made within the last twenty years range all the way from 16,000 to 20,000 feet. The most recent guess is that it is not far from 16,400 feet. The elevation of St. Elias is now put at 18,120 feet. The difficulties of mountain climbing, however, are not exactly proportionate to height, and if the Duke of the Abruzzi ever reaches the summit of Ruwenzori he may possibly report that the obstacles overcome were fairly comparable with those which he surmounted in Alaska.

Stanley was one of the first explorers to attempt the conquest of the loftiest peak in Central Africa, but he did not go quite half way to the top. Elliott did much better a year or so later. An English missionary, Maddox, accompanied by an Austrian who had had much experience in the Alps, was still more successful only a few months ago. He reached an elevation of forty-five hundred metres (14,760 feet), and when he turned back was apparently within 2,000 feet of his goal. Should the Italian succeed where these men failed he would certainly deserve general congratulation. In determining the height of Ruwenzori with precision and ascertaining whether or not it has a crater, he would also perform a valuable service to geography.

A project in which Americans will feel a livelier interest than in the one just mentioned is that of Dr. Frederick A. Cook. The Brooklyn explorer is a fellow countryman, and his campaign is directed against the highest mountain on this continent north of Panama. Dr. Cook made one bold attempt on Mount McKinley in 1903, and reached an elevation of 11,200 feet. He was unable to accomplish more on account of the lateness of the season. So much time had been consumed in what proved to be false moves, and in the discovery of insuperable barriers, that it would have been imprudent to linger longer in Alaska. In some places Dr. Cook was confronted with vertical granite walls thousands of feet high, and in others with overhanging masses of snow and ice which could not be climbed. The glaciers of McKinley do not, he found, offer a continuous route like those of St. Elias. It is exceedingly doubtful, therefore, whether its summit can ever be attained. Nevertheless, Dr. Cook is going to try again, and his previous topographical study will be of great service to him now. Possibly persistent exploration may eventually reveal an available path. If he does not find it this year, he may at some future time, in which case he will eclipse the most brilliant performances of the Duke of the Abruzzi. Mount McKinley is believed to be 20,464 feet high and to tower more than 2,000 feet above St. Elias.

May should understand that it is not pretty or proper to mix snow and frost with lilacs and violets.

Ex-President Cleveland's assurance to a Philadelphia inquirer that he will "not under any circumstances" permit his name to be used as a candidate for President comes from a man who is known to mean what he says and may be considered final. Mr. Cleveland will make no attempt to break the third term precedent; but as to third term candidacies there is no law, written or unwritten, and consequently Mr. Bryan is perfectly justified in maintaining a receptive attitude.

To judge from the number of places in which Muenter has been seen recently, he can fairly challenge the world's record as a traveller.

Chancellor Day is undoubtedly enough of a classical scholar to remember the adage about the cobbler and his last.

There appears to have been some misapprehension of the exact nature of the proposals for the religious instruction of school children which were made recently by a gathering of representative clergymen in this city. It is now explained that the proposal was not that such instruction be given by clergymen in the schools, but that the children be excused from school attendance for one afternoon a week in order to go to their respective churches and receive the instruction there. That is a quite different plan from that which we were led to suppose had been put forward, and is free from some of the objections to the latter, though it obviously has some of its own.

The ashcan in Brooklyn seems to have also had its uses as a contribution box.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Here is a curiosity of the pension system: Three women, one in New Jersey, one in Texas and one in California, claim pensions as widows of the same man. He himself is living in Oregon and drawing a pension on his own account.

THE SONG OF THE THRUSH.

Ah! the May was grand this mornin'!
Shure, how could I feel forlorn in
Such a land, when tree and flower tossed their kisses to the breeze?
Could an Irish heart be quiet
While the Spring was running riot,
An' the birds of free America were singing in the trees?

In the songs that they were singing
No familiar note was ringing,
But I strove to imitate them an' I whistled like a lad.
Oh! my heart was warm to love them
For the very newness of them—
For the ould songs that they helped me to forget—an' I was glad.

So I mocked the feathered choir
To my hungry heart's desire,
An' I glorified in the comradeship that made their joy my own.
Till a new note sounded, stilling
All the rest. A thrush was thrilling!
Ah! the thrush I left behind me in the fields about Athlone!

Where, upon the whitethorn swaying,
He was minstrel of the Maying
In my days of love an' laughter that the years have laid at rest;
Here again his notes were ringing!
But I'd lost the heart for singing—
Ah! the song I could not answer was the one I knew the best.
—Catholic Standard and Times.

A young Swiss woodsman had the other day a life and death struggle at close quarters with a wild boar that would make any old sportsman's blood tingle. He was cutting wood near Goldswil when he was suddenly assailed by the beast. His first move in self-defence had to be a violent kick on the boar's snout, under which the brute retired a few paces. Before he could charge again the woodsman had hurled a log with all his force between the boar's eyes, completely stunning him. Then the man seized a heavy stake and got in half a dozen blows on the skull, and the boar was ready for converting into bacon.

Johnnie—Say, pa, who was Pandora?
Johnnie's Pa—Pandora, my son, was a little girl who started a lot of trouble because she didn't keep the lid down.—Princeton Tiger.

A few centuries ago a gardener was not content unless all the shrubs and trees under his care were clipped into formal designs, representing beasts, birds, globes and pyramids, according to "The Dundee Advertiser." The eye wearied with so much symmetry, and longed for a bit of tangled loveliness. Some one with a sense of art wrote to "The Guardian" ridiculing this custom. A town gardener is represented as having the following lot for sale: "Adam and Eve in yew; Adam a little shattered by the fall; Eve and the serpent flourishing; St. George in box, his arm scarce long enough, but will be in condition to stick the dragon by next April; a peacock of the same, shot up into a porcupine by its being forgot in the rainy weather."

Suppose a calf had fifteen heads—
A blade of grass it spied—
How would it know which head to use
Before the grass had died?
—Kansas City Star.

Here are some horse stories from "The Kinsley (Kan.) Graphic": Some persons were talking about the slowness of horses. "There's Kelly's old gray; you couldn't whip her into a trot," said one. "Johnson's black mare will beat that; she refuses to help herself to the barley at night, for most times she isn't through eating her dinner," said another. "Old Waters's spindleshank takes the prize," put in a third. "She is double jointed in the knees; she walks both ways at once." "I stood in the road," drawled Shepherd, coming in late for his dinner, "for twenty minutes talking to Myers, and all that time his bay mare never stopped."

The term "deadheads" is in various connections very much to the fore at the present time. How did it arise? Its origin is purely transatlantic. Sixty years ago all the principal avenues of the city of Delaware led in one direction to a tollgate close to the entrance to the Elmwood Cemetery road. This cemetery having been laid out long before the construction of the plank road beyond the tollgate, funeral processions were allowed to pass along it toll free. One day as Dr. Price, a well known physician, stopped to pay his toll he observed to the gatekeeper: "Considering the benevolent character of the profession to which I have the honor to belong, you ought to let us pass toll free." "No, no, doctor," the man replied, "we can't afford that. You send too many deadheads through here as it is." This story soon travelled far and wide, until the term came to be applied to any one who claimed the privilege of travelling on a railway system or passing into a place of amusement free of cost.—London Tribune.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 11.—President Roosevelt had a little rest to-day, the list of visitors being small. The Cabinet met at 11 a. m. and adjourned before 1 p. m. In the morning the President received calls from Senator Carter and Representatives Olmsted, Cooper, Sparkman, Boutell, Wylie and Lamb, and in the afternoon he was in consultation for half an hour over Indian affairs with Secretary Hitchcock of the Interior Department and Commissioner Leupp of the Indian Bureau.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 11.—Much interest was attached to the reception given to the diplomatic corps this afternoon by Viscount Siuzo Aoki, the first Japanese Ambassador, and Viscountess Aoki. The drawing rooms and dining room of the embassy were decorated after the Japanese fashion, with branches of dogwood and white lilac, the former making a background before which the Ambassador and his wife stood while receiving their guests. The viscountess, who is rather short and stout, wore a gown of sage green silk, and a deep, rich lace bertha. Standing with them were the counsellor of the embassy, Tsunejiro Miyaoka and Mme. Miyaoka, who wore a gown of pearl gray chiffon and lace, made after the American style, and wearing her hair in pompadour.

All the members of the diplomatic corps called. Lady Durand was alone, and wore a gown of pearl gray brocade and lace and a toque of the same color, with a knot of pink at one side. Baroness Hengelmüller, who accompanied the Ambassador from Austria, wore a gown of deep coral pink with white lace trimmings, a white feather boa and a white and pink hat. Mme. Nabuco, wife of the Brazilian Ambassador, was accompanied by Mme. Do Amaral, wife of the first secretary, and wore a gown of black silk and white lace, a long white feather boa and a white lace hat. Mme. Do Amaral wore a gown of tan cloth and a red hat. Mme. Jusserand, who accompanied the French Ambassador, wore a gown of pale blue panne velvet and white lace and a white hat. The wife of the Mexican Ambassador wore a black embossed velvet gown, with rich cream lace on the bodice and a pale blue and black hat. Baroness von Sternburg wore a black princess gown and a light lavender boa and hat of tulle. Baroness Rosen wore a gown of tan and a black hat. Mme. Chermont wore a gown of tan voile and a hat of tan, with deep pink roses.

Mme. Van Swinderen wore a gown of light tan cloth and a large black hat. Baroness Moncheur's costume was of deep cream lace, with which she wore a large tan colored straw hat, with pink roses and plumes. Other pretty gowns were Mme. de Obaldia's light blue panne velvet and lace; Miss Calderon's pale green gown and white and pink hat, and Mme. Hebbinghaus's tan voile and lace and tan hat.

Señor Don Luis Felipe Carbo, the new Minister from Ecuador, and Señora Don Matilde Noboa de Carbo, with their family of three daughters and a son, are now making their home at the Arlington, and will remain there until deciding upon some resort where they will spend the summer.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 11.—Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth returned to Washington from Cincinnati last evening, and are again in their house in 18th street. At luncheon with them to-day were the Counsellor of the British Embassy and Lady Susan Townley, Lieutenant Fortesque and others. Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, sr., did not accompany her son and daughter-in-law to Washington, but will join them here next week.

Mrs. Dryden entertained a luncheon party to-day in honor of her house guest, Mrs. W. M. Wright of Newark, N. J., having in the party Mrs. Metcalf, Mrs. Gallinger, Mrs. Spooner, Mrs. Alger, Miss Kean, Miss Millard, Mrs. Dalzell, Mrs. Bromwell, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Audenreid, Mrs. Perdicairas, Mrs. Sampson, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Treat, Miss Treat, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Gherardi, Mrs. Clover, Mrs. Morton Henry, Miss Shirrill and Mrs. Kuser.

Mrs. Charles J. Bell received three or four hundred guests at a tea this afternoon at Twin Oaks, her country home in Woodley Lane. The weather permitted a delightful tea service on the lawn, as well as on the verandas and in the drawing rooms. The parlors and other rooms of the pleasant home were decorated with large branches of flowering plants, and many of the shrubs on the lawn were in full blossom, which combined with the gay costumes of the women lent a charming effect.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Vechten Olcott left Washington to-day for Stamford, Conn., where they will attend the marriage of Mrs. Olcott's niece, Miss Mather, later going to New York for a few days before returning to Washington.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

A large bridge whist tournament was held yesterday afternoon at Sherry's for the benefit of the San Francisco sufferers. It was under the patronage of a number of women belonging to the fashionable set, including Mrs. William Lanman Bull, Mrs. William H. Osgood, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Mrs. W. S. P. Prentice, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, Mrs. Gorham Bacon, Mrs. A. A. Cowles, Mrs. Henry W. Alexander and Mrs. Charles A. Childs. Miss Kate Wheelock and J. B. Elwell contributed their services and conducted the play. Several hundred tickets at $5 each were sold, and about $3,000 was realized by the entertainment. Tables were placed in the small ballroom and the banquet room for the use of the players. Among those taking part in the game were Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan, Mrs. Winfield Scott, Mrs. William Post, Mrs. W. De Lancey Kountze, Mrs. William Woodward, Mrs. Frederic Edey, Mrs. F. K. Sturgis, Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, Mrs. William H. Osgood, Mrs. Samuel D. Brewster, Mrs. A. A. Cowles, Miss Llewellyn Parsons and Mrs. Bradish Carroll. The prizes consisted of silver loving cups, clocks, lace parasols and fancy articles.

Peter G. Gerry was the whip yesterday on the run of the road coach Venture to Belmont Park, and his passengers included Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie, Miss Angelica Gerry and Mr. Brent. Alfred G. Vanderbilt drove the Pioneer on its daily run between the Holland House and Ardsley.

Barent Lefferts, who is to marry Miss Isabella Wetherill on Wednesday at the Church of the Incarnation, gave his farewell bachelor dinner at Delmonico's last night. Among his guests were Alexander Wetherill, Marcellus Hartley Dodge, Bruce McL. Falconer, John G. Bates, Charles S. Butler, Morin S. Hare, Theodore Crane and Walter Powers.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin will take possession of their country place at Bar Harbor, Me., about June 1.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, jr., will go to Tuxedo for the summer on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Holland Forbes will leave the city next week for their country place at Fairfield, Conn.

QUIGG URGES CHANGE.

Explains His Proposal to Amend County Committee Rules.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The motive of my proposal to amend the rules of the Republican County Committee so that the new committee elected under the provisions of the Primary Act in September shall organize at once is not factional nor personal in any respect. The boundaries of every Assembly district in the county will be changed within two weeks and the committee chosen in September will represent the new districts. If the rules are not changed, therefore, two committees will exist—one just elected and holding a fresh commission from the enrolled voters and representing the real constituencies as they will vote in November, but, because of the present rule, with nothing to do; and the old one, elected a full year ago and representing districts wholly abolished, but charged by the rule with the duty of carrying on the campaign in the new districts.

Thus leaders who have been defeated or dropped out in September or bunched together by the new apportionment and district committees which in no case represent actual districts will be in control of party machinery. This is confusing, anomalous and plainly wrong.

The rule that the county committee shall organize in December is, as you will remember, a survival of the old days when the primaries were also held in that month. It has been inappropriate and has worked unfairly ever since the Primary Act, which requires the primary elections to be held in September, was passed. It has often happened and has been the cause of much trouble in the districts, resulting in friction during the campaigns and in the evident loss of votes on Election Day, that district leaders, beaten in September, have held on by virtue of this rule against the elected leaders, controlling the appointment of election officers and the party machine from primary day until after the election, while the leader to whom the voters had given their confidence had to stand by and grit his teeth or make trouble. Generally, he made trouble.

How much worse will the situation be when no leader and no committee will be representative of any existing district!

So far as my amendment, which, if adopted, will put the committee at once in possession of the function for which it was chosen, however the people compose it, may affect individuals, I take it that no man fit to be a leader would wish to exercise a power that has been divorced from the confidence of those to whom the power belongs and by whom it was conferred. LEMUEL E. QUIGG.

New York City, May 11, 1906.

SULTAN CORDIAL TO MR. TOWER.

Ambassador's Reception at Constantinople—Decoration for Mrs. Tower.

Berlin, May 11.—Ambassador and Mrs. Charlemagne Tower returned here to-day from a vacation trip in southern Europe. They were present at the Olympic games at Athens and visited Constantinople. The Sultan sent for Mr. and Mrs. Tower, met them at the door, offered his arm to Mrs. Tower, escorted her to a seat and spent half an hour talking with them about American affairs, in which Mr. Tower found his majesty to be surprisingly well informed. The Sultan spoke especially of the United States government statistics, which interested him greatly. He referred sympathetically to the San Francisco earthquake, and said he had already sent to President Roosevelt an expression of his sympathy, but he commissioned Mr. Tower to repeat the message to the President, and conferred on Mrs. Tower the Grand Cross of the Shefakat, which is an order for women, meaning "devotion to duty."

APOSTOLIC DELEGATE TO CUBA.

Rome, May 11.—It is expected here that Monsignor Giuseppe Aversa, formerly secretary of the Congregation for Extraordinary Affairs, will soon be made an archbishop, and that he will also be definitely appointed Apostolic Delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico, in succession to the late Archbishop Chapelle, of New Orleans.

MR. BONAPARTE TO RESUME WORK.

Washington, May 11.—The Navy Department was advised to-day that Secretary Bonaparte was able to go to his country home near Baltimore yesterday, and will probably resume his duties at the Navy Department next week.

DEMAND FOR "SOFT AND FLUFFY" GIRLS.

From The Ladies' Pictorial.

Outside of monetary considerations, the girl who marries nowadays is the girl who does not smoke, does not play hockey or bridge, and particularly does not mix-bathe; in fact, is perhaps considered by some of her fellows as rather soft and fluffy. Be this opinion just or otherwise, the result cannot be denied—the soft and fluffy are the ones that score.

TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING.

From The Canadian Law Review.

A San Francisco Chinaman, with the sententiousness of his kind, after some experience of American law, remarked: "Chinese law, first class; man killee man Chin'a, head off; no ketchee him, somebody head off, mebbe cousin head off. English law, second class, him ketchee man, mebbe allee same head off. Melican law, no good; too dam muchee Slupleme Court."

DISCUSS DR. CARTER.

Members of Nassau Presbytery Hold Secret Session—No Statement.

Mystery surrounds the action taken yesterday by the Presbytery of Nassau regarding the Rev. Dr. Samuel T. Carter, whose recently published letter, addressed to the General Assembly, which is to be read officially before that body next week, has created much talk among members of the Presbyterian Church.

The Presbytery of Nassau, of which Dr. Carter is a member, held a secret session yesterday, the first in its history, one of the old members states, and behind closed doors discussed Dr. Carter and his liberal views. Nothing was given out.

Should there be a heresy trial? Should the Presbytery take action of a disciplinary character? Should it report to the General Assembly that it disavowed the views expressed by one of its members? Those were the questions which, it is understood, its members had to answer.

The Rev. Augustus E. Espech, moderator, called the meeting to order. The meeting apparently was in the hands of the conservatives. Several of the prominent liberal members were conspicuously absent.

The Rev. Alexander G. Russell, of Oyster Bay, stated clerk of the Nassau Presbytery, read the letter addressed by Dr. Carter to the General Assembly. No sooner had he finished reading it than the Rev. Frank D. Kerr, of Hempstead, moved that the Presbytery go into executive session and that no word of what transpired be divulged save by the stated clerk. The motion was carried without a dissenting voice.

It is believed that the Nassau Presbytery has cast the entire matter upon the shoulders of the General Assembly and asked instructions from the national body.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel T. Carter has been travelling with his family in Europe since last October. He expects to return in the fall. The recent letter of Dr. Carter, written while in Rome, is decidedly the most outspoken of his utterances. It utterly repudiates the God of the Westminster Confession and says that it is an idol of man's invention.

MR. WHITRIDGE PRESENTED TO KING.

London, May 11.—Frederick W. Whitridge, of New York, appointed by President Roosevelt to represent the United States at the wedding of King Alfonso, was presented to-day to King Edward, at Buckingham Palace, by Ambassador Reid. His majesty's reception of Mr. Reid and Mr. Whitridge was of the usual cordial character.

GOVERNOR IN OLEAN ON BUSINESS.

Albany, May 11.—Governor Higgins left here at 11:40 to-night for Olean, to transact some private business there to-morrow. He will return to Albany on Monday, when he will resume the consideration of thirty-day bills.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who will sail to-day for Antwerp on the Kroonland are:

Arthur Brentano.	Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones.
Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Keep.	Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. MacNutt.
Mr. and Mrs. S. W. French.	Major and Mrs. J. G. [illegible] ford.
Mrs. John Howard Gray.	
Miss S. M. Buck.	

The cabin list of the Prinzess Irene, which will sail to-day for Naples, includes:

Mr. and Mrs. Byron A. Brooks.	Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Knight.
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Barnes.	Mrs. W. W. Phelps.
Mr. and Mrs. Macomb G. Foster.	Professor and Mrs. Robert W. Rogers.
Miss Honor Stimson Henry.	Miss Katharine White.

The Lucania will sail to-day for Liverpool with the following passengers:

Mr. and Mrs. John Davidson.	Mr. and Mrs. Morris E. Sterne.
James Downing.	Mrs. Edward Lyman Short.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Marshall.	Miss Harriet Otis Cruft.
Mr. and Mrs. William Purcell.	Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Wilenkin.

Among those who will embark to-day for Southampton on the Philadelphia are:

Mrs. F. H. Benedict.	Mrs. A. D. Hamilton.
Mrs. Ellen Coleman Bennett.	Mrs. William Tod Helmuth.
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Caldwell.	Center Hitchcock.
Mrs. M. T. Clarke.	Mrs. William Ludlow.
Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock.	Mrs. William Meadows.
Daniel Frohman.	Creighton Webb.
Miss Maria Gardner.	Mrs. R. J. Wynne.
	Dr. Sidonia Weiss.

Among those who have booked passage for London on the Minnetonka, which sails to-day, are:

Mrs. D. H. Bonnor.	E. C. Roberts.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Ford Dorrance.	Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Townsend.
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ehrich.	Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Drew.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lovell.	
Mr. and Mrs. William Ord.	

The cabin list of the Pretoria, which will sail to-day for Hamburg, includes:

Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Barrymore.	Mrs. Phillip A. Kaiser.
Mrs. Dida Gad.	Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Miller.
Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Hoyt.	Henry Stern.

Travellers who will sail for Bremen to-day on the Cassel are:

E. H. Parker.	James A. Merry.
Mrs. Frederick S. Mede.	John Mutterer.
Professor Alfred P. Maas.	Mrs. E. Colon.