Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—The Girl of the Golden West.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:30—The Straight Road.
BELASCO—8:15—The Rose of the Rancho.
BROADWAY—8:10—The Parisian Model.
CASINO—8:15—Princess Beggar.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:15—The Truth.
DALY'S—8:15—The Belle of Mayfair.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8—Peter Pan.
GARDEN—8:15—The Student King.
GARRICK—8:30—Caught in the Rain.
HACKETT—8:30—The Chorus Lady.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—2—8:15—The Road to Yesterday.
HIPPODROME—2—8—Neptune's Daughter and Pioneer Days.
HUDSON—8:15—The Hypocrites.
IRVING PLACE—8:20—Der Blinde Passagier.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Red Mill.
LIBERTY—8:15—The Girl Who Has Everything.
LYCEUM—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
LYRIC—8:15—The New York Idea.
MADISON SQUARE—8:15—The Three of Us.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—10 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Automobile Show.
MAJESTIC—2—8:15—Brown of Harvard.
MANHATTAN—8:15—Les Miserables.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—8:15—Concert.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—Brewster's Millions.
NEW YORK—8:15—The Vanderbilt Cup.
PRINCESS—2:15—A Doll's House; 8:20—The Great Divide.
SAVOY—8:15—The Man of the Hour.
TELHARMONIC HALL—3, 4:15, 8:30, 9:45—Electric music.
WALLACK'S—8:15—The Rich Mr. Hoggenheimer.
WEBER'S—2—8—Dream City and The Magic Knight.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	8	5-6	Foreclosure Sales	13	6
Auction Sales Financial	13	6	For Sale	14	4
Auction Sales	9	5	Furnished Apartments to Let	8	5
Automobiles	10	1-6	Furnished Rooms to Let	14	4
Bankers & Brokers	12	1	Help Wanted	14	4
Bankers & Brokers	12	5-6	Instruction	13	5
Board and Rooms	14	4	Lost	14	4
Business Chances	9	5	Marriages & Deaths	7	6
Carpet Cleaning	14	4	Musical	14	2
City Hotels	8	5	Ocean Steamers	9	4-5
Desks and Office Furniture	14	4	Proposals	8	3
Dividend Notices	12	1	Railroads	9	5
Domestic Situations Wanted	14	6-7	Real Estate	8	5
Drygoods	9	6-7	School Agencies	13	6
Employment Agencies	14	3	Special Notices	7	6
Excursions	14	3	Steamboats	9	5
Financial	13	4-5	Surrogate's Notices	13	5
Financial Elections	13	4	Tribune Subscription Rates	7	6
Financial Meetings	13	6	Winter Resorts	14	3
			Work Wanted	14	5-6

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1907.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: The President sent in a message on the Brownsville affair, in which he stands by his action in dismissing the Negro troops from the army, but revokes that part of the order which bars the discharged men from civil employment under the government; the Legislative Appropriation bill was passed. ==== House: A bill to prohibit unnecessary whistling by vessels in harbors was passed, and the Fortifications Appropriation bill was considered.

FOREIGN.—The Russian provisional budget shows a deficit of over $120,000,000, for which a new loan must be raised; the St. Petersburg newspapers bitterly attack the financial department of the government. ==== The meeting of the French bishops will be held to-day; it is considered probable that a central fund will be established in all dioceses for the support of the Church. ==== A complete agreement has not been reached by the German and American commissioners in regard to tariff schedules, and meetings will continue at Berlin. ==== A storm of protest has been caused in Paris by a proposal to cut from the budget the subventions to theatres; the motion was lost. ==== Contracts have been awarded for four new French turbine battleships, each of over 18,000 tons, with heavy guns and armor and wide steaming radius. ==== The German steamer Lucia Woermann was wrecked near Lome; passengers and mails were saved. ==== The customary New Year's reception was held at Tsarskoe Selo; especial cordiality was shown by the Emperor to the members of the American Embassy.

DOMESTIC.—J. J. Hill, in a letter to Governor Johnson of Minnesota, reviewed the railroad traffic problem, and estimated that it would cost the roads $5,500,000,000 in five years to provide proper facilities. ==== The grand jury sitting at Findlay, Ohio, brought 539 separate indictments against the Standard Oil Company, its subsidiary companies, and its officials. ==== Governor Hughes at Albany appointed ex-Senator Frederick C. Stevens Superintendent of Public Works, and William Leary State Superintendent of the Metropolitan Election District; other appointments were announced.

CITY.—Stocks were depressed at the close. ==== The quick act of a visitor in the cab of an engine running away with a dead driver averted an accident on the Harlem Division. ==== Two navy yard employes were arrested on bribery charges. ==== Justice Leventritt vacated the order of Justice Hendrick, which gave the Attorney General custody of the ballots cast at the last Mayoralty election. ==== The inspectors of election of the New York Life heard arguments for and against throwing out certain ballots. ==== Max E. Schmidt said the plans for improvements at the Brooklyn Bridge would result in further congestion. ==== The trial of several steamship companies for alleged violation of the Sherman law was begun. ==== Mrs. Guy C. Van Alstyne won her divorce suit and received the custody of her child. ==== There were rumors of the prospective acquisition of several banks by the F. A. Heinze interests. ==== On a motion made in the suit for slander brought by Mrs. Ella Rawls Reader against J. B. Haggin, her counsel told of her saving a "spy" from lynchers. ==== The tax list for 1907 was issued, showing an increased valuation of $405,000,000; non-residents were on the roll for the first time; the Russell Sage estate was assessed at $50,000,000. ==== The Merchants' Association called on the State Commissioner of Health to protect the city's ice from sewage pollution.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Partly cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 41 degrees; lowest, 37.

GOLD PRODUCTION AND BUSINESS.

One factor in the expansion of business and the stimulation of prices which has been more or less overlooked is the rapid increase in the world's gold production. In 1906, according to the estimate of the Director of the Mint, the United States alone added almost $100,000,000 to the world's stock of gold, and the output last year of all countries probably amounted to nearly $400,000,000. These figures tell their own story—the story of an enormous replenishment of our supply of primary money. Twenty or twenty-five years ago economists were expressing alarm at the shortening of money stocks, and agitation for a return to the double standard derived some plausibility from the fact that the output of the world's gold fields was actually declining. Gold production shrank from $134,000,000 in 1860 to $97,000,000 in 1875, and after a slight recovery fell in 1883 as low as $95,000,000. Between 1883 and 1891—the height of the bimetallic crusade—it slowly climbed again to $130,000,000. But in recent years the world has passed the $300,000,000 point in production, and the $400,000,000 mark has now been closely approached. Since 1900 nearly $2,000,000,000 has been added to the volume of money of ultimate redemption—an increase which would have seemed incredible twenty years ago.

It pleases the silver agitators of 1896 to say that nature, by exposing new sources of gold supply and enlarging our monetary stocks, only accomplished fortuitously what they meant to accomplish by legislation rehabilitating silver as a money metal. Hindsight is easier than foresight, and Mr. Bryan and his associates, conveniently forgetting their prophecies and their famous argument that wheat and silver were linked together by some mysterious tie, so that one could never rise or fall in value without enhancing or depressing the value of the other, now plume themselves on having planned to do in one way what Providence decreed should be done in another. The point is that their way was the wrong way and the dangerous way. They wanted to do by fiat and by violence what could better be left to the slow operations of natural law. They would have arbitrarily deranged values and robbed the creditor to help the debtor. They would have discriminated between classes, while nature, knowing no class interests or prejudices, has acted as a blind goddess of justice, leaving no one with ground for complaint that prices have risen and the purchasing power of money has been forced down, because the process has been gradual, automatic and impersonal.

There are those who are seriously disturbed at the steady augmentation of our gold supply and the steady climb in values which has accompanied it. These observers hold that prosperity has encouraged overspeculation and the expansion of credit beyond the danger line. They would like to see the upward movement in values checked and would welcome a curtailing of risks and debt. There is not a little to be said on that side, but so long as we dig relatively larger and larger supplies of gold out of the earth and increase our holdings of bars and coin the present processes of readjustment must continue. Values of other things than gold will probably go on rising, and we shall find the industrial and business world pretty steadily in that state of activity, confidence and cheerfulness which are the earmarks of what we call prosperity.

SAVING ON THE BARGE CANALS.

The report of Colonel Thomas W. Symons, of the engineer corps of the army, consulting engineer in the improvement of the New York State canals, shows the skill and economy with which the public funds are being administered in that work. The estimated total cost of the canal improvement, $101,000,000, was based on engineers' estimates made in 1903, but, so far as contracts have actually been let, there has been a saving of between 15 and 16 per cent on the estimates. Colonel Symons's report shows the contracts that have been let upon about fifty-five of the 440 miles of the work, which includes the Erie, the Oswego and the Champlain canals. On the sections let and described in Colonel Symons's report the estimated cost preceding the appropriation was $17,535,410. The engineers reduced these estimates just before the contract letting to $16,493,398, and the actual contracts signed make the cost $14,779,309. The original estimate on these fifty-five miles under contract exceeds the contract price by $2,756,101 and the final estimate exceeds it by $1,714,089. Of the eighteen sections under contract in only two has the contract price exceeded the original estimate.

The advisory canal board has drawn up contracts for bidders on about 209 miles of the total 440 miles. The board has a prudent plan to keep the cost of building the canal within the original estimates. Its engineers make a careful estimate of the cost of each item of work within the contract. No bid is accepted in which the price of any item exceeds the price of that item in the engineers' estimates by more than 20 per cent, and no bid is accepted in which the total price exceeds the total estimated cost by more than 10 per cent. A fruitful cause of extravagance in the past—allowances to contractors for excavating more difficult material than the contract called for—has been eliminated. There is no fear of extra claims for removing unexpected rock or "hardpan." A unit price is fixed for all the material to be excavated within each contract section. The contractor knows the result of the borings, and he takes his chances whether he will encounter easier or more difficult matter to excavate than he looked for.

The system devised promises to insure economic construction of the barge canals, and the contracts thus far let plainly indicate that the total cost will be well within the total estimate, an unusual experience in great public enterprises. The work thus far accomplished in starting and organizing the canal improvement reflects distinct credit on the Republican state administration.

THE PROGRESS OF THE MOTOR CAR.

The present automobile exhibition does not mark an epoch in the history of that interesting "modern improvement." It does not materially differ from former shows, except in being larger and finer. But in spite of—perhaps because of—that very fact it will suggest to many observers some reflection upon the progress which has been made in the motor car industry and upon the very important place which those vehicles, for both business and pleasure, have come to fill in the economy of daily life. Our British brethren have just been celebrating with a great exhibition the tenth anniversary of motoring in that country. But Great Britain was conservative in that as well as in other things. France and America both took up the horseless vehicle with earnestness and with enthusiasm at a date considerably more than ten years ago. In the summer of 1894 there was a great road race in France, with more than one hundred entries, and in the fall of 1895 there was a vigorously contested road race or trial in this country. In fact, there was a road trial in England in 1895, too, though the real beginning of automobiling is considered to have occurred a year later.

It should not be forgotten, however, that the automobile is far older than these citations indicate. It long antedates the railroad. It was suggested by Sir Isaac Newton in 1680, and in 1770 one was built and practically used with much success by Colonel Cugnot, of the French army. Cugnot's automobile, still in existence, in a museum, bears about the same relation to one of to-day as Franklin's old printing press, preserved in Boston, bears to the mighty engines on which the modern newspaper is printed. In the first half of the last century the motor car, for pleasure, for travel and for the conveyance of merchandise, became a reality and a considerable factor in the work of transportation in England, dozens of the machines being in regular and profitable use, including motor omnibus lines running on regular schedules on fixed routes. But what was for a time a promising and indeed a flourishing industry was wholly ruined, partly by the preference for railroads on fixed tracks and partly by the organized opposition and enmity of makers of and dealers in carriages and the breeders and sellers of horses, who feared their occupations would be destroyed by the success of the motor car.

This latter fact suggests a curious contrast between the former and these later automobiling days. Eighty years ago the motor car was feared and opposed by the horse and carriage interests, although its promoters insisted that it would not injure them. In our day the early promoters of the motor car boasted that the horse and horse carriages would soon be driven out of use altogether, and the immediate future was anticipated as the "horseless age," yet scarcely anybody interested in horses or horse carriages showed or, we fancy, felt any fear. Nor, as we can now see, was there any ground for fear. The motor vehicle has taken the place of the horse and horse vehicle to a large extent, and yet the latter are being used more than before, and probably not even the most enthusiastic motorist imagines that we shall ever see anything like a "horseless age." Interesting and valuable as the motor vehicle is, and preferable as it is for many purposes to the horse and horse vehicle, the horse still remains the most interesting and valuable of animals, and for many purposes is and is likely to remain indispensable.

There is a strong reminder, too, of the vanity of the contra-predictions of a few years ago, that the automobile would in time either be prohibited as a nuisance or would run its course and be abandoned like other fads. There can now be no doubt that, as judicious observers saw at the outset, the automobile has "come to stay." It is not yet perfected, and the conditions of its use on the common roads are not yet adequately prescribed. But that a device of so great efficiency for either the giving of pleasure or the doing of work will be voluntarily discarded, or that no way can be found for satisfactorily harmonizing its use with other occupation of the public roads, is unthinkable, while, with due regard for the inventive ingenuity of the twentieth century and strong confidence in the continued progress of the arts, we are not prepared to expect in our time the appearance of any new device capable of supplanting it.

ADVANCES IN ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

It has long been known that for the degree of illumination which it affords the incandescent lamp consumes more current than any other device for lighting with electricity. Many attempts have been made to remedy the fault without abandoning the principle of incandescence. In some of these ventures an entirely different substance has been employed in the filament. With magnesia and the rare metals, tantalum, osmium and tungsten, a fair degree of success has been attained, though in one case the original simplicity of the mechanism has been sacrificed, and in the others the material of which the thread is composed is more costly than the one for which it is substituted.

Experiments have also been made with the object of getting more light, if possible, out of carbon itself. By depositing a coat of graphite on the filament a trifling gain in this respect has already been effected and other incidental advantages have been secured. The results thus attained, however, are apparently not comparable with those which Professor Herschel C. Parker, of Columbia University, and Mr. Walter G. Clark say they have secured. By coating a filament with something which they call "helion"—a compound the nature of which has not been fully divulged—these electricians report that they are able to obtain as much light as the old incandescent lamp gives with only about one-fourth as much current, and that the durability of the filament, on which the term of its usefulness depends, is sensibly increased.

If the expectations which have been excited in the Columbia laboratory are borne out in commercial practice, a notable advance in electric lighting will be witnessed. Whether the color of the "helion" light, which is said to be a pure white, will be as well liked as the orange tint of the present lamp remains to be seen. As yet it is impossible to tell much about the cost of the new device. Though it has been intimated that the materials of which "helion" is composed are abundant and inexpensive, the processes of manufacturing it and applying it to the filament must be considered. There are other questions to be determined also by the test of use on an important scale, but, on the whole, the public seems to be justified in awaiting further information with a good deal of interest.

THE MISERY OF CHINA.

The interest felt in this country in the Salton Sea and the efforts at redemption of the submerged land may, perhaps, serve as a standard with which to measure the interest which should be felt in the floods in China and the relief of the distress which they have caused. Big as it is, the Salton Sea is a mere puddle by the side of the tens of thousands of square miles of submerged territory along the Grand Canal, and, while the unruliness of the Colorado River has caused much loss to many people and is a sufficiently serious matter to warrant an urgent Presidential message and action by Congress, the Chinese floods have brought famine upon millions and imminent menace of death to tens of thousands, a state of affairs warranting the humane intervention of the world.

There is, indeed, a specific reason why the whole commercial world, and the United States no less than any other nation, should intervene with succor for the stricken millions of China. That is, that the world has so long regarded and treated China as a field for profitable exploitation, and has, in fact, derived enormous gains therefrom. The very name of Cathay has for generations been suggestive of riches, which every venturer thither might secure. If only a fractional percentage of the fortunes which have been taken out of China were now given for charity, the flood and famine sufferers would be saved and all their losses might be recouped. There is a certain moral obligation resting upon the world to care in its need for the country which it has so often domineered in its prosperity.

The work of Chinese relief in this country is in the hands of the American Red Cross, a fact which gives the strongest assurance that it will be done with economy, discretion and integrity. Free transportation is to be given to supplies from San Francisco to Shanghai by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and other arrangements are such that contributors to the relief fund have the satisfaction of knowing that every cent they give will go to feed the starving. Out of the overflowing prosperity in which America exults a stream of relief should speedily proceed.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

The McCumber Service Pension bill, so called, which passed the Senate on Friday, might be more accurately described as an age pension bill for veterans. Twenty years ago such a measure would have been vigorously opposed, but today it receives unanimous support in the upper house of Congress, and no sharp hostility is likely to be manifested in any part of the country. The explanation is simple. We have reached a point of time when all the survivors of the Mexican War and nearly all the survivors of the Civil War have passed the limit of disputable disability. We have already established by executive order and legislation a system of age pensions, and the McCumber bill extends that system only a little further. Under President Roosevelt's executive order of March 15, 1904, the pension examiners were directed "to consider as an evidential fact, if the "contrary does not appear, that when a claim-"ant has passed the age of sixty-two years he "is disabled one-half in ability to perform man-"ual labor and is entitled to be rated at $6 per "month." It was further provided that after sixty-five the rate should be $8 a month, after sixty-eight $10 a month and after seventy $12 a month—the full rate for disability proved by medical examination. The Pension Appropriation act of April 24, 1906, directed that the rebuttable presumption established by the President's order be accepted as final and absolute.

Mr. McCumber's measure goes further in admitting complete disability to perform manual labor at sixty-two and abolishing all gradings between sixty-two and seventy. A veteran pensioned on an age claim under the present law would receive a little less than $8 a month for the eight year period between sixty-two and seventy. Under the proposed act he would receive the flat $12 rate. After seventy and up to seventy-five he would receive $15 instead of $12, and after seventy-five $20 instead of $12. It is impossible to guess how much this change of rates would cost the government. One estimate is $15,000,000 a year. But this seems excessive, for it is difficult to say how many of the possible beneficiaries under the new law would take advantage of its provisions. When President Roosevelt's order was issued in 1904 some heated imaginations figured its certain cost at $10,000,000 to $20,000,000. As a matter of fact the order caused no perceptible increase in pension expenditures. The veterans now on the roll who will be enabled to draw increased compensation under it cannot survive on the average more than a few years, and it may be argued that the government can well afford this small additional recompense to its defenders in their advancing years. It must be remembered, too, that the cost of living has materially increased and that $12 goes little further to-day than $8 did ten years ago.

If any additional evidence has really been wanted to prove that the Negro soldiers were the raiders at Brownsville it is furnished in the President's message and Secretary Taft's report. The bullets found could have been fired from no other weapons than the United States army Springfield rifles. The empty shells picked up in the town could not have been discharged by another weapon. No one but the Negro soldiers had these weapons. A number of citizens swore to seeing men leave the fort, enter the town and do the shooting. There is ample testimony that the raiders were in uniform and that their voices were the voices of Negroes. We cannot see how the evidence could possibly be any more conclusive.

Now that the tax books are open, the annual proof that the personal tax is a farce will begin in earnest.

The name of John J. Mylod in the list of Controller Glynn's appointments recalls old times. He was Hill's tool in producing the false Dutchess County return in Senate stealing, an act which put the Democratic party out of power in the state. It is a singular circumstance that the first act of one of the first Democratic state officers to be elected since the famous state stealing is to place Mylod in office. He forms an insignificant but effective link between the Democracy of to-day and the Democracy of the day of Hill and Maynard.

The Hon. Champ Clark says he is not a candidate for the leadership of the House minority. But it is understood that he will not call for police protection if his fellow Democrats decide to thrust that title to greatness on him.

With Scranton plague-scourged, Pittsburg suffering a typhoid epidemic and various other places paying the same penalty for water pollution, it really does not seem to be a good time to push schemes for pouring more undiluted sewage into the Hudson at both ends.

The news received by the Interstate Commerce Commission through Senator Hansbrough in regard to the lack of fuel and food in North Dakota does not bear out Mr. Hill's recent optimistic assurances. Where the lives of thousands of people are involved, it is a pity that there should be such a discrepancy.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Belgian hares imported into the Argentine Republic have multiplied at an astonishing rate. Some fifty of these hares were introduced into the country, and they have now spread to such an extent as to be found at a distance of 500 miles from the spot where they were first turned out, and have increased so prodigiously that ten hunters have been known to kill 1,000 in a day. Their ravages on all sorts of crops are formidable, and some proprietors have gone to the expense of fencing in extensive ranches with wire netting in order to exclude them. Some attempt has been made to turn their flesh into a source of profit by sending them to Europe and other markets in a frozen state.

Stella—Do you advocate changes in spelling?
Bella—Only Miss to Mrs.—Tit Bits.

A register of sanitary hairdressing establishments, with a penalty for failure to comply with the regulations, is a plan of the health officers of Budapest. Among the recommendations of the medical adviser are that regular customers should provide their own toilet requisites; that all shelves and fittings should be made of glass; that the use of puffs should be discarded for a better method of applying powder; that a barber or hairdresser should refuse to attend a customer apparently suffering from disease of skin or hair, and that all razors and combs should before using be kept five minutes in a 5 per cent solution of sodium carbonate.

Clerk—You can't get a room here for that man; he's drunk.
Man (supporting a weary friend)—That's all right. What of that?
Clerk—This is a temperance hotel.
Man—Well, he's too drunk to know the difference. —Army and Navy Life.

The greatest deer hunt on record in Canada was that in the wilds of Ontario in the open season in November. From the latest returns received by the Grand Trunk railway system, the lines of which tap the best territory in the province for fish and game, it appears that the hunters had the fullest measure of success. In the fifteen days of the open season of 1906 the Canadian Express Company alone transported 3,100 carcasses of deer, having an aggregate weight of 818,215 pounds, all of these being shipped from points on the northern and Ottawa divisions of the Grand Trunk. When it is considered that about five thousand hunters were operating in the several districts of the province in the open season, and that the game laws of Ontario allow the killing of only two deer by each hunter, it can be conservatively estimated that no fewer than ten thousand deer were killed in the province between November 1 and 15.

Citiman—What's the matter with all you Swamphurst fellows? You don't seem to like my friend Backlotz.
Subbubs—No, he's selfish.
Citiman—Oh, come now.
Subbubs—That's what he is. A barn near him caught fire the other night, and he put it out without waiting for the rest of us members of the Swamphurst Hose to reach the scene.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

East St. Louis now has the biggest steam whistle in the world. It is a remarkable triple machine, with three voices—a three-chime whistler, whose capacity for the annihilation of peace is extraordinary. This whistle blows a ten-mile blast at half steam, and with favorable wind has a disturbing power of twenty miles. It costs $1 every time it is blown. But this great whistle is not all noise. It is an idea in economy, a whistle trust, a noise combine. Almost all the little noises, yelps, toots and whines of smaller mechanical throats in East St. Louis are now dumb. The giant whistle trust whistles for them. The independent whistles have to whistle off time to be heard. Within the range of this whistle are said to be one hundred thousand people who tell time by it.

"I don't give money to tramps. What do you do for a living?"
"Please, mum, I work for the Society of Psychical Research."
"Indeed! And what work do you do for the society, pray?"
"I help in the investigation of material spirits."—Baltimore American.

NEW WAY OF TELEPHONING.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The new way of using the telephone, supposed to have been hit upon by one of the many health cranks who are concerned with keeping clear of germs, which is to press the receiver against the chest, instead of holding it close to the mouth and talking in the usual way, the voice, it is claimed, being carried perfectly, is now quite popular in Philadelphia. The less clothing there is between the chest and the receiver the better, but if the pressure be firm the usual amount of wearing apparel, it is declared, does not interfere. The scientific explanation of this phenomenon is that the sounds of the voice, which are made in the chest, are carried by the bones as they would be by a sounding board.

TWO NEW SENATORS.

From The Hartford Courant.

Michigan's new Senator-elect has served a dozen years in the House. No shadow of danger which he can avert will ever come nigh the Michigan beet sugar mills; we fear he will need a lot of converting to free trade with the Philippines. But he has been a hard working Congressman, according to his lights, and he does not owe his promotion to money, nor yet to the political machine in his state; that was for another man, a millionaire. William Alden Smith had a boyhood of poverty; twenty-seven years ago he was a page in the Michigan House. Kansas's new Senator-elect, Charles Curtis, had a boyhood of poverty, too. He sold newspapers in the Topeka streets, and rode as jockey in the races, and drove a cab while he was studying law. He is serving his fourth term in the House, and is said to be that body's only full-blood Indian. The Kaw tribe gave Charles Curtis to Kansas, we are told.

There are much more undesirable and risky ways of getting United States Senators than the old-fashioned way of promoting diligent members of the House of Representatives.

THE PRIZED ALFALFA.

From The Boston Globe.

Only the other day the death was reported of Harrison Parkman, the man who first brought alfalfa from South America and planted it in the United States. Europe had cultivated this plant for more than two thousand years, but it was brought into the United States for the first time in 1854.

In a material way alfalfa has been the salvation of the farmers of Western Kansas and Nebraska, and of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and, indeed, of all that vast section of country which once was described as "the Great American Desert." Alfalfa produces heavy crops twice and three times a year, and in the form of hay alone it enjoys a very high value. It is cultivated on soil which will produce nothing else, and it demands only ordinary attention from the farmer.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 14.—The President sent to the Senate to-day an additional message on the Brownsville "incident," containing the result of recent investigations made into the acts for which the Negro soldiers of the 25th Infantry were dismissed.

Six Ute braves, headed by Appah, the ranking chief, had a "powwow" in the President's office to-day. Indian Commissioner Francis E. Leupp, Colonel Alexander Rodgers, of the 6th Cavalry, and Captain Carter Johnson, of the 10th Cavalry, escorted the Indians to the White House to give them an opportunity to lay their grievances before the "Great White Father."

Representative Littauer, of New York, discussed ship subsidies with the President, and expressed the opinion that the House would pass a measure favoring South American mail carrying lines. Other callers at the White House included Senators Hale, Hansbrough and Piles, Representatives Bede, French, Otjen, Cocks, Hogg, Brooks and Allen, Secretary Taft and J. B. Bishop, secretary of the Panama Canal Commission.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 14.—The Russian Ambassador and Baroness Rosen celebrated the Russian New Year at the embassy last night by having the members of the embassy staff to dine with them.

The arrival of Count and Countess Alexander Hatzfeldt at the Japanese Embassy to-morrow will prevent Viscountess Aoki from receiving, but in company with her daughter, Countess Hatzfeldt, she will be at home the remaining Tuesdays in this month.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 14.—Many early and small dinner parties were given to-night in order that guests might attend the entertainment given for the benefit of the House of Mercy. Mrs. James Pinchot, Mrs. William Eno, Mrs. Nicholas Anderson, Mrs. Gaff, Mrs. Clover, Mrs. Satterlee, Mrs. Addison, Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Randolph Clark, Miss Foraker, Miss Kean, Mrs. William K. Carr, Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. Shonts, Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Newberry, Mrs. Reyburn, Mrs. Richard Townsend, Mrs. William A. Slater and Mrs. John R. McLean were patronesses, and the spectators presented almost as brilliant a scene as the entertainment itself. One of the chief features of the evening was a tableau, in which Miss Jennings, the Misses Shonts, Miss Jean Crosby, Miss Dodge, Miss Slater, Miss Marian Crosby, Miss Caryl Crawford, Miss Laura Mills, Miss Leutz and Miss Clabaugh appeared. "The Muses" afforded an opportunity for nine of the prettiest debutantes to pose, and St. Margaret's Quartet gave Liza Lehmann's "In a Persian Garden."

Captain and Mrs. Richardson Clover were among the dinner hosts of the evening, entertaining the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Metcalf, Senator Kean, Miss Kean, Senator and Mrs. Bulkeley, Representative and Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Postlethwaite, Henry Crocker, Captain and Mrs. Southerland, Admiral and Mrs. Goodrich and General and Mrs. Gillespie.

Miss Jean Reid, who has been the guest of Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth since Friday, returned to New York to-day.

Miss Lucy Margaret Roosevelt, who came over to be the guest of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the diplomatic dinner, and on Saturday night was the guest of honor at a dinner and dance given by her grandmother and uncle, Mrs. Kean and Senator Kean, returned to New York this morning.

"The Benedicts" organization of last season, which gave several of the prettiest dances of the winter, has been displaced by "The Benedictines," a new organization, which will give a dance the night of January 21. Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis, Mrs. Ward Thoron and Mrs. Purdy are members of the committee of arrangements.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry gave a dance last night at her house, No. 2 East 61st street. Her guests, who numbered about two hundred, were composed mostly of the younger married set and debutantes of the season. Mrs. Gerry, in a dress of mauve satin, received the guests, assisted by her daughters, Miss Gerry and Miss Mabel Gerry. Miss Gerry's gown was of crêpe de chine, while Miss Mabel Gerry was attired in a princess dress of red satin. A seated supper was served about midnight, and later the cotillon was danced, led by Worthington Whitehouse. The favors included fans, satin sashes, fancy colored parasols, orders and boutonnières. A second supper followed the cotillon.

Mme. Fremstad, M. Campanari and M. Gilibert were the attractions at Albert Morris Bagby's musical morning given at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. Among those present were Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. George G. Haven, Mrs. Reginald Ronalds, Miss Clementine Furniss, Miss Cornelia V. R. Robb, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. Herman Le Roy Emmet, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Mrs. William Lanman Bull, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding and Mrs. Reginald de Koven.

Mrs. Henry F. Dimock will give a dinner to-night at her house, in East 60th street, for President Hadley of Yale and Mrs. Hadley.

Mrs. James B. M. Grosvenor will give a dinner and theatre party, followed by a dance, to-night for Miss Mildred Gibert Townsend, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Townsend. Mrs. Townsend will chaperon the affair, as Mrs. Grosvenor is in mourning.

In aid of the Sunnyside Day Nursery, Mme. Alla Nazimova will give a performance of "The Doll's House" this afternoon at the Princess Theatre. Tickets may be had of Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, No. 128 East 36th street. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Charles H. Tweed, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. William A. Taylor, Mrs. Henry B. Hollins, Mrs. Gustav E. Kissel and many others. Next Friday afternoon the same play will be given at the Princess Theatre, in aid of the class for crippled children of the Children's Aid Society School.

Mrs. Joseph Marié will entertain at dinner this evening in honor of Miss Ethel Folger White, whose engagement to Cornelius Wagstaff Remsen was recently announced.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander will give a dinner on Tuesday next at her house, in West 58th street.

The Hon. Maude Pauncefote, daughter of the late Lord Pauncefote, has just arrived from England, and is visiting Miss Kate Price at her house, in Fifth avenue. She will later go on to Washington, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Richard Townsend.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin have taken the house of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll, in the Rue Boissière, Paris, for the remainder of the winter.

Receptions were given yesterday by Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee and Mrs. William W. McAlpin.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram are occupying their new home, No. 3 East 38th street.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Harriett Hayes Hoyt, daughter of Mrs. James Otis Hoyt, to J. Frank Phillips, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Francis Phillips, of Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Burlingame have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Constance Burlingame, to Tracy Hoppin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Street Hoppin, of Providence.

Among those present at the Metropolitan Opera House last night were Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, sr., Captain and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, Miss Parsons, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, General and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, Mrs. Trevor, August Belmont, R. T. Wilson, sr., and Major G. Creighton Webb.

FRANCE'S AID TO ART.

Storm of Protest Over Attempt to Cut Off Appropriations.

Paris, Jan. 14.—An unsuccessful effort has just been made to strike from the budget of the government subventions which help to maintain the four great national theatres, the Opéra, the Opéra Comique, the Comédie Française and the Odéon. Probably no country in the world is so generous in the encouragement of the fine arts as France, $3,495,000 being annually expended for this purpose. The cost of the maintenance of the four national theatres approaches $1,800,000 annually. The personnel of the Opéra includes 1,370 artists, musicians, dancers, choristers, etc.; the Comédie Française, 510; the Opéra Comique, 602, and the Odéon, 260. The receipts, however, serve to cover the larger part of the expense of elaborate productions, and the deficit which the government was obliged to meet last year was only about $295,000.

The attempt to strike out the appropriation was based on the ground that these theatres served no public utility, but the mere suggestion of crippling the national drama and the opera, which form such a great part of Parisian life, raised a storm of protest. The doors of the national theatres are open to artists and authors, and genius and merit are always assured of the opportunity which they seek. The prize winners in the conservatory, in virtue of that fact, receive engagements according to the class in which they are competing, either in opera or drama.

Gustave Rivet, chairman of the senate committee which reported against the proposal, made a warm défence of encouragement of art, recalling the words of Voltaire, that "every people which has not cultivated the arts has been destined to remain unknown." He called attention to the fact that the Greeks, numerically the smallest people of antiquity, had left the greatest impress upon civilization among their poets, philosophers and artists. "Art, which so many people consider superfluous," added he, "is a necessity of nature, and is of supreme utility by its incomparable influence."

KING VICTOR RECEIVES MR. STEAD.

Rome, Jan. 14.—King Victor Emmanuel to-day received W. T. Stead in private audience and expressed himself as heartily in accord with the peace plans.

MR. LEISHMAN GUEST OF SULTAN.

Constantinople, Jan. 14.—The American Ambassador, Mr. Leishman, accompanied by the members of his family and Mr. Jay, secretary of the American Embassy here, were entertained at the palace this evening, and were received in private audience by the Sultan.

OFFERS LIBRARY TO SEA CLIFF.

Sea Cliff, Long Island, Jan. 14 (Special).—If this village will pledge $600 a year to maintain it, Andrew Carnegie will give a new library, to cost $6,000. It will be necessary to call a special meeting of the village to vote on the question, and there seems to be little doubt that the library will be accepted.

PREPARING FOR SHAH'S FUNERAL.

Teheran, Jan. 14.—Preparations are being made for the funeral of the Shah. Although the day for the ceremony has not been announced, the services for the dead which have been held in the principal mosque since the death of Muzaffer-ed-Din have now ceased.

The members of the diplomatic corps made the first official visit to the new Shah yesterday and presented the congratulations of their respective governments on his accession.

MRS. GUILD HAS RELAPSE, BUT RALLIES.

Boston, Jan. 14.—Governor Guild did not go to the State House to-day, owing to the condition of his wife, who was operated on recently for appendicitis, and who suffered a relapse yesterday. Mrs. Guild was reported to be in an improved condition to-day, however, and it was announced that her pulse and temperature were nearly normal.

DR. SHEARER DROPPED.

Loses Clerkship of Presbytery While Ill in Hospital.

The Rev. Dr. F. E. Shearer, while ill with rheumatism in the Presbyterian Hospital, was retired yesterday afternoon by the Presbytery of New York from the position of stated clerk. The Rev. Dr. George Alexander, pastor of the University Place Presbyterian Church, was elected to succeed him.

Dr. Shearer has been stated clerk of the presbytery for five years. He was elected three years ago, after filling out two years of an unexpired term, caused by the death of the Rev. Dr. George W. F. Birch.

This change has been planned by some leaders in the presbytery for several months. They believed, it is said, without casting any reflections on Dr. Shearer, that the clerkship should be subject to rotation.

From an authoritative source it was learned last night that the vote was approximately 39 to 85 in Dr. Alexander's favor. The name of Dr. Shearer was put in nomination by the Rev. Dr. J. Ford Sutton, of New Jersey, after Dr. Alexander had been nominated by the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, pastor of the First Church. Some acrimony occurred during the nominating speeches.

Dr. Sutton's contention was supported by the Rev. Dr. W. N. Buchanan, pastor of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, who acted as a seconder for Dr. Shearer, and who, it is reported, said he would "challenge" any member who held that Dr. Shearer had not made a "good stated clerk."

During the time of Dr. Shearer's tenure of the stated clerkship the presbytery has been rent with several serious turmoils, not the least of which was the difficulty over the withdrawal of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, in West 23d street. The connection of Dr. Shearer in his official capacity with it was often commented upon, but his stand, according to some members of the body, was ultimately vindicated. Some time ago, in connection with charges made by the Rev. Dr. Carter and by the Rev. John Howard Hobbs, Dr. Shearer's name was mentioned, but he was vindicated by the local presbytery.

The presbytery yesterday passed a resolution regretting Dr. Shearer's serious illness.

The presbytery learned yesterday that a big money raising campaign is planned, with the object of collecting $500,000, and that some New York Presbyterian, whose name is carefully kept secret, has already made a big conditional gift to it.

PILGRIMS DINNER TO MR. BRYCE.

London, Jan. 14.—James Bryce, the newly appointed British Ambassador to the United States, is to be a guest of the Pilgrims of London at a dinner at the Savoy Hotel on February 6, at which Field Marshal Lord Roberts is to preside. This probably will be Mr. Bryce's last public appearance in England before his departure for Washington.

W. C. REICK LEAVES "THE HERALD."

William C. Reick, for some years president of the New York Herald Company, has withdrawn from "The New York Herald" and has acquired a substantial interest in the New York Times Company, and will hereafter be associated with Adolph S. Ochs, the publisher and controlling owner, in the management of "The New York Times." Mr. Reick has also become associated with Adolph S. Ochs and George W. Ochs in the ownership of "The Philadelphia Public Ledger."

PORTO RICAN HOUSE IN SESSION.

San Juan, P. R., Jan. 14.—The House of Delegates convened to-day in annual session. Francisco P. Acuña was elected Speaker. Governor Winthrop will read his message to the house to-morrow.