Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—The Girl of the Golden West.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—2:30—8:30—The Straight Road.
BELASCO—2—8:15—The Rose of the Rancho.
BIJOU—2—8—A Doll's House.
BROADWAY—2:10—8:10—The Parisian Model.
CARNEGIE HALL—2:30—8:15—Concert.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—Princess Beggar.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—2:15—8:15—The Truth.
DALY'S—2:15—8:15—The Belle of Mayfair.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—2—8—Peter Pan.
GARDEN—2:15—8:15—The Student King.
GARRICK—2:30—8:30—Caught in the Rain.
HACKETT—2:20—8:30—The Chorus Lady.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—2:15—8:15—The Road to Yesterday.
HIPPODROME—2—8—Neptune's Daughter and Pioneer Days.
HUDSON—2:15—8:15—The Hypocrites.
IRVING PLACE—10 a. m.—Wilhelm Tell—2—8:20—The Blinde Passagier.
KNICKERBOCKER—2:15—8:15—The Red Mill.
LIBERTY—8:15—Salomy Jane.
LYCEUM—2:15—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
LYRIC—2—8:15—The New York Idea.
MADISON SQUARE—2:15—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 OPERA HOUSE—2—La Traviata. 8:15—Il Trovatore.
MANHATTAN—2:15—8:15—Les Miserables.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—3—Concert.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—2—Faust. 8—Lohengrin.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—8 a. m. to 6 p. m.—8 to 10 p. m.—Exhibition.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2:15—8:15—Brewster's Millions.
NEW YORK—2:20—8:30—The Vanderbilt Cup.
PRINCESS—2:20—8:20—The Great Divide.
SAVOY—2:15—8:15—The Man of the Hour.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—8—Harvard vs. Princeton.
TELHARMONIC HALL—3, 4:15, 8:30, 9:45—Electric music.
WALLACK'S—2:15—8:15—The Rich Mr. Hoggenheimer.
WEBER'S—2—8:15—Dream City and The Magic Knight.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	8	5-6	Help Wanted	13	4-5
Art Sales	11	5-6	Instruction	8	3
Automobiles	10	5-6	Lectures	8	6
Bankers and Brokers	14	1-6	Lost	14	1
Board and Rooms	9	5	Lost	9	5
Books and Publications	5	4-5	Marriages and Deaths	7	6
Carpet Cleaning	13	4	Miscellaneous	13	8
Citations	5	6	Musical	13	3
City Hotels	12	6	Notice to Creditors	13	3
Cop'tnership Notices	14	1	Ocean Steamers	9	4
Desks and Office Furniture	13	4	Proposals	8	6
Dividend Notices	14	1	Public Notices	8	6
Dom. Sits. Wanted	13	6-7	Railroads	9	5
Drygoods	9	6-7	Real Estate	12	6
Employm't Agencies	13	4	Religious Notices	13	2-3
Excursions	5	5	School Agencies	13	3
European Advts	16	3-4	Special Notices	7	6
Financial	15	2-4	Steamboats	9	5
Financial Meetings	14	1	Storage Notices	9	5
Foreign Resorts	16	5-6	Surrogates' Notices	13	3
Fur. Apartments to Let	12	6	Tribune Sub. Rates	7	6
Fur. Rooms to Let	9	4	Trust Companies	15	5-6
			Winter Resorts	5	6
			Work Wanted	13	5-6

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1907.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: The Brownsville resolution went over until Monday; Mr. Whyte spoke against encroachment by the federal government on the powers of the states, and Mr. Kittredge attacked the Lumber Trust. ==== House: An amendment to the Legislative bill increasing the salary of the Vice-President, Speaker and Cabinet members to $12,000 and of Congressmen to $7,500 a year was adopted.

FOREIGN.—The estimate of dead at Kingston remains of 1,000; up to 7 p. m. on January 17, it was said no Americans had been killed or injured. ==== Seventeen refugees reached Santiago de Cuba and told of the destruction of the city; one hundred and twenty employes of a factory perished in the ruins; the Cuban Consul was killed. ==== The text of the episcopate's address to the Pope was made public at Paris. ==== The first election returns in Russia showed that a Radical Deputy would be returned for the Transcaspian territory. ==== M. de Martens will leave St. Petersburg to-day on a mission to sound the powers in regard to the programme and date of the coming peace conference. ==== A French syndicate has obtained a concession covering the construction of a great car factory near Rostoff, a contract to supply rolling stock and a lease of the Catherine Railroad. ==== The body of Lord Delaval Beresford, who was killed in a railway wreck in North Dakota, was buried in the family vault at Clonegan graveyard, Curraghmore.

DOMESTIC.—A statement was given out in Washington as to the Japanese test suits brought by the government in San Francisco. ==== Secretary Taft granted permits for the use of water from the Niagara River by power companies. ==== Suits for alleged violations of the Anti-Trust law were filed in Little Rock, Ark., against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company and four big packing houses. ==== John R. Walsh, formerly president of the Chicago National Bank, was indicted by the federal grand jury on 182 counts. ==== Governor Hughes, at Albany, declined to comment on the resignation of Isaac Vanderpoel, chief examiner in the State Insurance Department; he received delegations of butchers and railroad men. ==== The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections met in Elmira, N. Y., to hear John Deneen's protest against the seating of Sherman Moreland in the Assembly. ==== Several persons were injured by the explosion of the generator of a turbine engine at Waltham, Mass. ==== Three trainmen were injured and many cattle killed in a collision at South Royalton, Vt.

CITY.—Stocks broke sharply at the close. ==== There was a decline in nearly all stocks on the Exchange amounting to from 1 to 10 points. ==== It was apparent that only conviction would rid the Mutual Reserve of its indicted president. ==== Alderman H. C. Peters was again examined by the grand jury in connection with the charge of bribery made against Alderman Clifford. ==== The upper West Side police were instructed to look for two thieves supposed to be using an automobile. ==== Justice Leventritt denied the application of Attorney General Jackson for permission to have guards hired for the ballot boxes. ==== It was learned that the Western Maryland Railroad had acquired the Georges Creek and Cumberland Railroad. ==== Edward L. Orcutt, arrested on a grand larceny charge in connection with companies organized to promote his inventions, was paroled in the custody of his counsel. ==== The opening of the Thaw trial was postponed probably until Thursday; the Countess of Yarmouth arrived, and said she would do everything in her power to assist her brother. ==== The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer said that he did not favor District Attorney Jerome's anti-gambling bill. ==== The Appellate Division handed down a decision giving the Long Acre Electric Light and Power Company the right to enter the city's electrical subway system.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Unsettled weather. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 35 degrees; lowest, 23.

AN UNDERGROUND BRIDGE LOOP.

Controller Metz, who of late has been the leading advocate of an elevated road connecting the East River bridges in Manhattan, has now become convinced that further effort is useless. Upon his initiative the Rapid Transit Commission has taken up for consideration the much discussed project for a subway performing the same function though not following quite the same route as the other loop. This plan would provide for the return by way of the Williamsburg Bridge of trains from Brooklyn which arrive at Park Row, and for a similar movement in the opposite direction. If carried into effect it would demand excavation only on the Manhattan side of the river, and hence differs essentially from Mr. McDonald's proposition, to which it is to some extent an alternative.

The chief drawback to an underground loop is that it can hardly be made available inside of two or three years. It has also been objected that the rolling stock now used on the elevated roads does not quite conform to the standards of the Rapid Transit Commission. Moreover, doubts have been expressed by Commissioner Stevenson concerning the practicability of running trains from a subway upon the Brooklyn Bridge until that structure has been rebuilt.

If the fight for an elevated loop has really been abandoned, little can be gained by dilating on the probable consequences of the delay which would result from the adoption of the underground project. As for the cars of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, Mr. Metz is satisfied that by the time the subway is open they will be satisfactory to the authorities. Perhaps the purchase of new equipment is contemplated in case the company leases the subway. Finally, the plan having been referred for examination to the engineers of the Rapid Transit Commission and the Bridge Department, the authorities ought soon to be in a position to determine how formidable is the third of the objections just mentioned.

Three of the elevated roads in Brooklyn whose passengers now come to Park Row (the Myrtle avenue, the Lexington avenue and the Fulton street lines) could easily exchange trains with the Broadway line, which terminates at the Williamsburg Bridge, if the proposed loop were built, thus forming belt lines. The Fifth avenue and Coney Island road could not well be made part of a complete loop with the Broadway line, but its trains could run over the two bridges and out Broadway and return, thus avoiding switching in Manhattan. In case the new route is opened on this side of the East River, it is to be hoped that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will consider the question of deriving the largest possible advantage from it. In so long a period as three years it may be found feasible to work out the engineering problems involved and to take all of the other steps requisite to the execution of that policy.

TIME TO STOP.

The laws which were enacted in consequence of the insurance investigation have gone into effect, and there is no reason to doubt that they are being scrupulously carried out, though the officers of the companies may not be convinced that some modifications will not be found advisable after adequate trial of the prescribed regulations. That feature of the recent legislation which aims to accomplish a genuine mutualization of companies already mutual in theory has doubtless been commonly regarded as the most important part of the reformatory scheme enacted a year ago, inasmuch as it enables the policyholders to determine, by a free choice of directors, who shall be intrusted with the duty of protecting and promoting their interests.

After a campaign conducted with so much vigor and publicity that every policyholder of the Mutual and the New York Life Insurance companies must be presumed to have learned his rights and duly considered how he was most likely to serve his own advantage, the election of directors, or trustees, has been held in accordance with the law. The result has not yet been officially ascertained, and cannot be for a good while to come, so great is the task of scrutinizing and counting the ballots.

How is this interval, which may be prolonged even beyond present expectations, to be employed? We think that with very few exceptions the policyholders, whichever ticket they recently supported, must ardently hope that the men who are still the responsible officers of the companies will be permitted to employ the interval in attending strictly to business. The companies have been subjected to the strain of a long attack. Nobody questions their financial strength, but those who are chiefly concerned cannot fail to realize that their vigor needs to be recruited and the energy of every officer and employe uninterruptedly applied in the service of the policyholders. If a majority of votes have been cast against the present administration of either company, those who cast them surely want to have a "going concern," in the fullest sense, turned over to the new management when the time comes. The same wish must prevail if the election has gone the other way. So far as we can see, nothing legitimate is to be gained, while much may be lost, by keeping up an agitation which cannot affect the result of the election, whatever that result may be.

FOREST RESERVE ECONOMICS.

The economic side of the appeal for the creation of a forest reserve in the White Mountains is deserving of immediate and careful attention. The creation of the reserve would cost something, no doubt—a million dollars or more. But what would be its pecuniary profits, or what interests would it assure against grave loss if not actual destruction?

New England is still the most important manufacturing region of America, and its manufacturing industries are very largely dependent upon the water supplies of rivers proceeding from the White Mountains. We may except Rhode Island, but to all the other five states the conservation of the White Mountain waterpower is a matter of the greatest importance. Those five states contained in 1900 no fewer than 53,752 manufactories, with an aggregate capital of more than $1,409,000,000, a yearly output of goods worth $1,690,000,000 and a yearly payroll to employes amounting to about $380,000,000. Just how many of those establishments are dependent upon the water supply of the White Mountains it would be difficult to say. But divide the numbers we have cited by ten, or by twenty, and still how enormously do they dwarf the largest possible estimates of the cost of a forest reserve! Really, it would seem madness to let such vast interests be imperilled for lack of so comparatively petty an expenditure for their protection.

Doubtless it would handsomely pay the New England States themselves to create the forest reserve. But they are unable to do so, for the reason that, while five states enjoy the waterpower, the mountains and forests themselves are practically all in one state. Connecticut and Massachusetts are most of all interested in the preservation of the forests, yet not a single mountain or tree of the proposed and needed reserve is within their boundaries or subject to their jurisdiction. That is the feature of the case which so urgently prescribes federal action. A bill for such action has passed the Senate of the United States without a dissenting vote, and has been unanimously and favorably reported to the House of Representatives by the Agricultural Committee, and its enactment has been repeatedly urged by the President. It would be a deplorable thing if the House should fail to find for it and to give to it the few minutes needed for its final passage.

TOOLS OR FETTERS?

Discussions of relationships between federal and state governments such as that which has been provoked by recent utterances of the President and the Secretary of State, and to which Mr. J. M. Dickinson has contributed this week at the meeting of the New York State Bar Association, are to be welcomed, as, indeed, is almost anything which leads citizens to inquire into, to study and to become better informed concerning the constitutional system of their country. It will not be judicious, however, for any one to imagine that this controversy is instinct with novelty or that the nation is confronted with proposals for any startling "new departure." Details may be new, because of new times and new conditions. The general principles involved are as old as our Federal Union, and discussions of them are chiefly, either consciously or unconsciously, reminiscent of those conducted more than a century ago by the very "Fathers of the Constitution." It was perceived some years ago that the animated controversies which were then being waged over "expansion" and "imperialism" were mere rethrashings of straw from which Thomas Jefferson, Josiah Quincy, John Marshall, Daniel Webster and their contemporaries had taken all the grain. The present controversy in like manner will be found to involve little that was not thoroughly considered, if not disposed of, in the century before the last.

"Publius," otherwise James Madison, writing in "The Federalist" 119 years ago this very month, considered with much circumstance the objection to the Constitution that it robbed the states of their proper powers, and argued cogently and convincingly that the changes contemplated by that instrument consisted not so much in the addition of new powers to the central government as in the invigoration of its original powers, and that to whatever extent the states might find their powers circumscribed they would have only themselves to blame in not having complied punctually with the Articles of Confederation. If, in brief, the states would not do what was necessary for the general welfare, the federal government must do it. The federal and state governments were, continued Madison, simply different agents and trustees of the people, and the ultimate authority, wherever the derivation might be found, resided in the people alone, and it would not depend merely on the comparative ambition or address of the different governments whether either, or which of them, would ever be able to enlarge its sphere of jurisdiction at the expense of the other. He reasonably concluded, therefore, "that the powers proposed to be lodged in the federal government"—which were professedly regarded by some with more trepidation and aversion than any "federal usurpation" is in our own time—"are as little formidable to "those reserved to the individual states as they "are indispensably necessary to accomplish the "purposes of the Union," and that "all those "alarms which have been sounded, of a medi- "tated and consequential annihilation of the "state governments, must be ascribed to the "chimerical fears of the authors of them."

Those views are as sound in 1907 as they were in 1788, and they are as pertinent to the question of proposed "interpretation and construction" of the Constitution as they were to that of its original adoption. There is scarcely anything more evident than that the authors of that instrument intended it to be not a hard and fast set of fetters to hold the nation in durance and to hamper its activities and growth, but rather a set of tools, at the ready and perfect command of the people of the Union, adapted to their working needs at that time and adaptable, almost automatically, to the increasing and changing needs of national growth and the advance of civilization. Mr. Dickinson says that the President's, or Mr. Root's, proposal is that "power recognized as belonging to each of the "states is, on account of the dereliction of some, "to be transferred from all," and he asks whether the states which are not derelict will acquiesce therein. We are inclined to think he somewhat overstates the case. The proposal seems to us to be, rather, as Madison said, not so much to give the federal government new powers as to invigorate its existing powers. But taking Mr. Dickinson's extreme statement as accurate, it may obviously and pertinently be asked if the dereliction of some states is to be permitted, without remedy or recourse, to impair that general welfare of the people of the United States which the Constitution was ordained and established to promote. Respect for the Constitution is undoubtedly to be cultivated and maintained in the highest degree, but it must be respect not for a dry and lifeless fetich but for a vigorous and vital force which makes incessantly for the attainment of the aims denoted by itself and by its creators.

RELIEF FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

The visit to Washington of the Hon. Dean C. Worcester, senior member of the Philippine Commission, will, it is to be hoped, lead to a renewed effort to pass the Philippine tariff bill, now pigeonholed in one of the Senate committees. That bill, passed a year ago by the House of Representatives, offers needed relief to a misused American dependency. It seeks to lower barriers which we have erected against commerce with one of our outlying possessions—barriers which now serve no rational political or economic purpose. In the beginning, immediately after annexation, it was prudent and necessary to emphasize the relation of dependency in which Spain's former possessions stood toward the United States. The Tribune cordially approved the legislation which denied that the Constitution followed the flag, and asserted the historic doctrine that territorial acquisitions must accept the political rights and status which Congress in its wisdom sees fit to confer on them. But we have welcomed the extension of political privileges and the simplification of trade relations in all cases in which it was clear that mutual advantage would result from more autonomy and freer intercourse. Congress several years ago decided that free trade with Porto Rico could harm no American interest, and despite many predictions of injury brought our West Indian dependency into normal trade relations with the United States. We have never enforced a tariff against Hawaii since that island was annexed, and there remains no excuse in logic for enforcing a tariff against the Philippines, whose products are similar to those of Porto Rico and Hawaii and are just as much entitled to free entry in our markets.

There are, of course, a few overfearful interests here that imagine, or pretend to imagine, that Philippine competition will prove dangerous. We have often exposed the hollowness of these fears, for sugar and tobacco prices in this country will continue to be fixed by the products which come here from countries which must pay full tariff rates. Sugar and tobacco are imported from Porto Rico free, from the Philippines at 75 per cent of the Dingley rates and from Cuba at 80 per cent of the Dingley rates, and so long as Cuba pays 80 per cent and other importing countries pay 100 per cent it will make no difference, except in our customs receipts, what Philippine tobacco and sugar pay. Those receipts are now turned back into the Philippine treasury, so that the imposition of duties is merely child's play to delude the American producers who think that they are getting some material benefit from protection against Philippine competition.

Congress has voted to subject all commerce between the United States and the Philippines to our coastwise navigation laws, thus bringing the islands into our domestic system. It is thinking seriously of giving a subvention to a steamship line from the Pacific coast to Manila, and it is planning to fortify the archipelago. But if our relations are to be made more intimate politically and commercially, the most direct and sensible step would be to sweep away all tariff barriers and encourage trade just as we have encouraged it with Hawaii and Porto Rico. The House bill should pass as a matter both of equity and of public policy.

LEE.

The centenary of the birth of Robert E. Lee has quite naturally revived those discussions of the proper attitude of the American nation toward his memory which were so widely and so earnestly waged half a dozen years ago on the occasion of the inscription of his name by the side of Grant's in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans. The matter is one upon which there may never be entire agreement, and which cannot by many even now be discussed without some touch of bitter passion. Yet it is neither undesirable nor unprofitable to consider it as dispassionately as possible, in the ever increasing perspective of history, and to determine as definitely as we can what were Lee's elements of greatness and what is his most enduring title to honorable remembrance. There can, we suppose, be no question that by the South and by the world at large he is and always will be ranked above all other leaders of the Confederacy, and that he deserves to be. It is worth while to reflect upon the character and career of such a man and to come to an understanding of his true place in history.

Lee was an excellent student at West Point, and rendered valuable service in the Mexican War. He was one of the best superintendents the West Point Academy ever had. He did good work on the disorderly Texan frontier, and he performed well the petty duties required of him in the John Brown "raid." In the closing years of his life he was an esteemed college president. In all these things he acquitted himself without reproach, and had there been nothing else in his life he would have filled a small but eminently respectable place in history, regarded precisely alike on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line. There is left, then, only his career in the four years 1861-'65 as the basis of the great regard which is now given to him, and it may be profitable to consider what phase of that brief career most commends him to lasting remembrance.

Of the three major and obvious phases, one is his leadership of the "Lost Cause," his embodiment of the aspirations, the efforts and the final defeat of the secession movement. That doubtless is uppermost in many Southern minds. Yet that is not his chief title to fame. For, excepting in the brief, hot strife of war, he was in no sense a leader of the secession movement, such as was Davis, or Toombs, or many another who might be named but who ranks in Southern as well as in general esteem far below Lee. Moreover, in all courtesy and sympathy we may say that merely as the representative of a cause which was defeated, and which many of its strongest advocates came to confess it was well to have defeated, Lee would have commanded a chiefly sentimental and constantly diminishing regard. The second phase is that of his military achievements. There we may unhesitatingly accord him genius of a high order, and may grant that on that ground alone he would have been securely entitled to lasting distinction as one of the world's great soldiers. Yet even thus the measure of his fame would have been imperfect, for the reason that those great achievements were misdirected so that they resulted in no good whatever to the nation or to humanity, but rather in inestimable loss. Great deeds which were not successful, and for the failure of which the nation and the world are profoundly thankful, are not a satisfactory title to enviable fame.

There remains, then, the third phase of his career in the Civil War, to wit, the personal character which he possessed and displayed, and it was because his talents and achievements were so crowned and illuminated that his memory inspires the warmest affection in the South of to-day, and most strongly moves the North to pay him tributes of honor. He was a great soldier, but he was greater in his constancy of spirit, his purity of life, his unselfishness of aim and his nobility of soul. Much as we may deplore and strongly as we may condemn his fatal choice in 1861, when he determined to cast in his lot with his state rather than with his nation, we must believe it to have been made honestly, unselfishly and with pure and exalted motives. To such a character the North can pay equal tribute with the South.

The investigation into the traction situation in this city by the Republican County Committee, resulting in clear suggestions for legislation, is a valuable piece of work. By such actions as this a party organization may do genuine and important public service. It is enlightened management to look into the needs of the city and propose ways of relief. By continuing to work along these lines the local organization may earn an enviable reputation for public spirit and make itself an effective civic force.

Germany's exports to the United States increased nearly $27,000,000 in value in the calendar year 1906. That fact alone should make a "trade war" with this country an absurdity from the German as well as the American point of view.

"It is gratifying to know," coolly remarks The New York Tribune, "that New England cotton "mills are able to increase the wages paid to em- "ployes, especially in view of the competition of "child labor in some of the Southern States." Of course The Tribune knows that the New England mills also use child labor, but it has the habit of saying this sort of thing. The very worst instances of child labor occur in the gloriously Republican State of Pennsylvania.—New Orleans States.

When did Pennsylvania become a New England State?

The House of Representatives has finally decided to raise salaries all around. It evidently wants to enjoy its share of national prosperity.

President Roosevelt has become convinced that the grouping of big guns in tens, rather than in fours, is the best policy to follow in building battleships. It conduces, he says, both to efficiency and economy. The argument, reinforcing that of Lieutenant Commander Sims, which we referred to a few days ago, deserves the hospitable consideration of Congress.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Fishermen around the Isle of Wight coast complain of the serious damage done to the lobster fishing industry by the practice of the artillery at local forts and by his majesty's ships firing at targets in the sea. Representation was recently made on the matter to the southern sea fisheries district committee, which communicated with the Admiralty and military authorities. In future notice is to be given at Sandown of all firing practice, and the fishermen are urged to use larger buoys, in order to give masters of vessels a better chance of avoiding them and lessening the probability of causing damage.

"Did you enjoy the concert?" asked the artistic young woman.
"Yes," answered Mr. Cumrox: "I enjoyed it. But I was afraid to say so for fear mother and the girls would reprove the performers for playing that sort of music."—Washington Star.

A special illustrated magazine entitled "Prosperous Washington and Its Resources" has just been issued by "The Seattle Post-Intelligencer." The magazine is a complete review of the various industries and resources of the state. It consists of 160 pages, with cover pages in colors. The compilation of this magazine has been in progress by "The Post-Intelligencer" for several months, and everything pertaining to the progress and development of Washington—her industries, mining, agriculture, manufacturing, etc.—and to her cities is covered thoroughly and in detail. Among the contributors are Governor Albert E. Mead, J. C. Rathbun, Sam H. Nichols, Secretary of State; ex-Governor John H. McGraw and William Hickman Moore, Mayor of Seattle.

Smith—If I lend you a shilling, how do I know I shall get it back?
Brown—Why on the word of a gentleman.
Smith—Well, all right. Come round this evening and bring him with you.—Illustrated Bits.

An actress may confess her sins, but never her faults.

Once a Scotsman was visiting New York, and coming across a statue of Washington stood gazing at it.
Just then a Yankee came up and said to Sandy, "There's a good man. A lie never passed his lips."
"No," said the Scotsman. "I suppose he talked through his nose, like the rest of you."—Tit-Bits.

At one of the fashionable hotels near Central Park a middle aged man is stopping who was sent here by a firm in Germany on a business mission. He asked the porter shortly after his arrival where he could get a glass of German beer—"better than hotel beer"—and was directed to a place where such beers are kept on draft. On his return he thanked the porter, and from that time on made regular pilgrimages to the beer stube. The recent bad weather had its effect on the German, and although he remained indoors he wanted his beer, and asked the porter to send for some and for his umbrella, which he had left in the beer place. The messenger returned with beer, but no umbrella. An investigation followed, and revealed the fact that the German had gone to the wrong place, to one where no German beer had ever been drawn, and he was not a little astonished when he found that the "good German beer" which he had enjoyed so much was a domestic product.

"I really don't think I can let my daughter marry you, young man."
"But, why not, sir? We love each other most truly."
"Yes, I know; but the fact is you have very expensive tastes."
"How do you know that, may I ask?"
"Because you want to marry my daughter!"—Tit-Bits.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 18.—The President to-day received one hundred survivors of the Battle of Fort Fisher. Representative James S. Sherman, of New York, who arranged for the reception, made the introductions to the President, who delivered a brief address to the visitors.

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, who discussed his Child Labor bill with the President, introduced George F. Dunn, international president of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders, who talked with the President about conditions of labor on the Panama Canal.

The President announced the appointment of Richard A. Ballinger, of Seattle, as Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The President's callers before the Cabinet meeting included Senator Lodge, Representatives Burton, Littauer, Denby and Humphrey. The Cabinet met at 11 o'clock a. m. and adjourned at 1 o'clock p. m.

Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt and her daughter, Miss Dorothy Roosevelt, of New York, who were house guests of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House for the judicial reception last night, returned home to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Emlen Roosevelt, who also came over for the reception, will remain at the White House until Monday.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 18.—The Attorney General and Mrs. Bonaparte were the guests of Senator and Mrs. Hale at dinner to-night.

Mrs. William A. Slater gave a ball at her home in I street to-night in honor of her debutante daughter, Miss Eleanor Slater.

The chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission and Mrs. Theodore P. Shonts, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Oliver and Senator and Mrs. Elkins were among the numerous hosts at dinner to-night.

Mrs. Dryden, wife of Senator Dryden, was hostess at a reception and tea this afternoon for her daughter, Mrs. Kuser. Assisting her were Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Bromwell, Miss Cannon, Mrs. Dalzell, Mrs. Olcott, Mrs. Clover, Mrs. William Mason Wright, Miss Elizabeth Kean, Miss Thompson and Miss Sherrill.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Sherry's was the scene last night of a dinner dance given by Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, for her daughter, Miss Electra Havemeyer, one of the debutantes of the season. Two hundred invitations had been issued for the dinner, and nearly as many more guests were asked for the dance afterward, many of them being brought on by friends of Mrs. Havemeyer who had given dinners in connection with her dance. Sheldon Whitehouse and Lydig Hoyt led the cotillon, alternately dancing with Miss Electra Havemeyer. The favors included cigarettes in fancy cases, pillow cushions, fans, satin bags and other trifles. Nahan Franko and his orchestra furnished the music, and the cotillon was followed by a second supper. Mrs. Havemeyer, arrayed in a dress of yellow satin trimmed with silver embroidery and lace, received her guests, assisted by her two daughters, Miss Electra Havemeyer, in a frock of pink chiffon trimmed with lace, and Miss Adaline Havemeyer, in a gown of blue satin and lace.

Miss Adaline Havemeyer's wedding to Theodore Frelinghuysen takes place in St. Thomas's Church on February 7, and the invitations were issued two days ago. Theodore Frelinghuysen gives his farewell bachelor dinner on Friday night, February 1, when the party will include Guy Roosevelt, Alexander Clark, Alfred and Josiah Macy, Orson D. Munn, jr., Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Horace Havemeyer and Charles B. Bradley.

Dr. Charles Stedman Bull gave a large theatre party last night for his daughter, Miss Dorothy Bull, one of the debutantes of the season. He took his guests to the Garden Theatre, and afterward entertained them at supper at his home, in West 36th street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt and Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt and Miss Dorothy Roosevelt have left town for Washington, where they are staying at the White House.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, jr., have issued invitations for a dinner on January 22 at their house in East 57th street.

John R. Townsend, son of Mrs. J. Lawrence Townsend, was married very quietly on Wednesday last to Miss Virginia Orne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Orne, of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Robert L. Gerry, Mrs. Lawrence Townsend and a few other relatives and close friends were present at the ceremony, of which announcement was only made yesterday. Charles Coster was best man. The bridegroom was formerly married to Miss Pauline Onativia, their union being dissolved by a Rhode Island divorce. He is a nephew of Edward N. Tailer, master of the hounds of the Orange County Hunt, and manager of E. H. Harriman's stock farm at Arden, N. Y.

Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey has issued invitations for a dinner dance on Wednesday next for her daughter, Miss Nathalie Lorillard Bailey, who is one of the debutantes of the season.

Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer will give a large dinner, followed by a vaudeville entertainment, on February 7.

TO HONOR DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE

Plan to Endow Lend-a-Hand Society on His Eighty-fifth Birthday.

Boston, Jan. 18.—In honor of the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, whose eighty-fifth birth anniversary will fall on April 3 next, a movement has been started having as its object the establishment of a permanent fund which shall place the Lend-a-Hand Society on a sound basis. This society was founded by Dr. Hale, and he is now its president. The object of the society is to give practical assistance in any direction in which it may be needed.

Governor Guild is chairman of the honorary committee, which includes sixteen representative men and women from various parts of the country. An appeal for funds will be sent out from the central office in this city by the executive committee.

OLDTIME MINSTREL DEAD.

Eugene Ameli, Famous Fifty Years Ago, Succumbs to Dropsy.

Eugene Ameli, who gained fame as a minstrel a half century ago, died yesterday at the home of his former partner, John Ensworth, at No. 700 Macon street, Brooklyn. His death was due to dropsy.

Mr. Ameli was born in New York in 1836. In 1853 he got his first professional engagement as a minstrel in Henry Wood's music hall on Broadway. His greatest success was in giving burlesques on the leading prime donne, such as Patti and others. He was known to the public as the "Great Eugene." Ameli's last public appearance in New York was with Bryant's Minstrels in 1874. He then went to England, where he remained several years, and on his return retired to private life.

Mr. Ameli was never married. He leaves a brother, Alonzo, who lives in Brooklyn. The funeral will take place at 2 p. m. on Sunday from the house where he died, and the burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

FOR LIST OF FOUNTAIN SITES.

There is a movement on foot on the part of the National Sculpture Society, with the aid of the Municipal Art Commission, to obtain plans of the city's available sites for fountains of the better class, so that any person who may wish to erect a memorial may be informed of definite sites where fine fountains may be placed. In this way it is confidently expected that gifts of this character to the city will be greatly encouraged.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER MUSIC.

The people's chamber music course at Cooper Union Hall this winter is devoted to the works of various composers, taken up individually. Last night Shubert was the composer, and the Kaltenborn Quartet, with Leopold Winkler, pianist, and Paul Dufault, tenor, were the performers. After the A-minor quartet (op. 29), Mr. Dufault sang a group of songs, including "Die Forelle," and the concert closed with the piano quintet (A-major, op. 114), which gave the audience an easy opportunity to watch the development of a theme, since the theme of "Die Forelle" reappears and is elaborated in this composition. The audience was, as usual at these concerts, greatly interested in the music.

FOR NEW STATE SOCIETIES BUILDING.

Steps have been taken to secure a suitable site for a building which will be the headquarters for all state societies in New York City. Negotiations for the site and building are being conducted by the Michigan Society, and plans for a building which will equal that of any clubhouse in the city have been prepared. The building will contain an auditorium, seating more than a thousand persons; a separate committee room for each state society and a modern gymnasium, swimming tank and bowling alleys. Societies representing nearly every state in the Union have been organized in this city for many years, and it is believed a general headquarters will possess many advantages over the present plan of separate headquarters for each state.

W. W. ASTOR PAYS ON $5,000.

William Waldorf Astor, who was assessed on $750,000, it was learned yesterday from Lawson Purdy, through his lawyers objected to the assessment and consented to pay on only $5,000. They said that the only personal property Mr. Astor had in this city was the furniture of his estate office, in West 26th street. President Purdy assented to the swearing off of $745,000 worth of Astor personalty.

GENERAL DAVIS AT SAN JUAN.

San Juan, P. R., Jan. 18.—General George W. Davis, formerly military governor of Porto Rico, who arrived here yesterday on the steamer Coamo from New York, is on his first visit to this island since it was turned over by the military government to the civil authorities in 1900. He is on a business trip. A reception was given in his honor at the palace last night.

ADOLPHUS BUSCH SUFFERS RELAPSE.

St. Louis, Jan. 18.—Adolphus Busch, the brewer, who was attacked with pneumonia several weeks ago, has suffered another relapse. His condition is reported as grave. Physicians are in constant attendance.

HARRIMAN TO BUILD NEW STATION.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Suffern, N. Y., Jan. 18.—E. H. Harriman will have a new passenger station built at Arden, N. Y., costing $2,000. The new station will be after Mr. Harriman's own design. A private trolley line will be built from his summer home on Hill Top to the station for his private use. A gang of men is now at work making improvements.

LOVING CUP FOR C. H. BOYNTON.

A silver loving cup was presented last night by the force of the New York office of The Associated Press to Charles H. Boynton, who has resigned as general superintendent of The Associated Press to become manager for the firm of Eugene Meyer, jr., & Co., bankers, of No. 7 Wall street.

GOING TO RED CROSS MEETING.

Secretary Taft and Party Start for Charleston, S. C.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Secretary Taft and other members of the Red Cross Society left Washington this evening for Charleston, S. C., to attend the meetings of the South Carolina branch of the organization. The party was in charge of A. C. Kaufman, of Charleston, president of the South Carolina Red Cross, and consisted of Secretary Taft, Mrs. Taft, Miss Mabel Boardman, Surgeon General O'Reilly, of the army; Surgeon General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service; Colonel William C. Sanger, of New York; Mrs. William K. Draper, of New York; Assistant Attorney General Cooley, Mrs. Cooley, and Dr. John S. Wise, of the navy. Secretary Taft and his party became guests of the city of Charleston and the South Carolina branch of the Red Cross when they entered the private car Courier, which has been chartered for their use and will remain at their disposal until they return to Washington, probably next Sunday night.

HOOK MOUNTAIN SUIT BEGUN.

Ossining Woman Asks $4,000 for Damage to House by Blasts.

Action was begun before Justice Keogh, in New Rochelle, yesterday in the suit brought by Mrs. Clinton S. Arnold, of Ossining, against the Rockland Lake Trap Rock Company, commonly referred to as the Odell-Foss Quarry Company.

Mrs. Arnold charges that owing to the heavy blasts set off by the quarrymen directly across the Hudson from her house and a little over two miles away in a direct line, her house is severely shaken and damaged. She was supported in this by testimony of her husband, an architect and builder; the Rev. J. A. McWilliam, of the First Presbyterian Church, of Ossining, and other residents of the village. The suit is one to recover $4,000 damages, and if it proves successful it is likely to be followed by numerous other actions.

It is expected that expert testimony by scientific geologists will be introduced to prove that the ledge of rock being blasted on the west side of the Hudson passes under the river and crops out on the east side, and that as a result of this geological formation, the heavy blasts set off at Hook Mountain are the direct cause of the shaking of houses and the cracking of walls in Ossining and other places along the river.

According to the testimony rendered yesterday, the blasts have become an established feature of life in Ossining, and the residents, having occupied the attitude of the traditional worm for the last half dozen years, have at last turned.

SALMAGUNDI SMOKER AND AUCTION.

Pictures by Members Sold for Benefit of Electric Light Fund.

Lovers of art from all parts of the city gathered in the exhibition hall at the Salmagundi Club, No. 14 West 12th street, last night to smoke and bid on the paintings and sketches sold at auction for the electric light fund by E. L. Ferguson, assisted by Cullen Yates and Grant Newell. The collection was more varied than last year's. Some of the older contributors of work were James G. Tyler, Leigh Hunt, Charles Warren Eaton and Edward Potthast, while among the newer ones were Walter A. Fitch, Harry C. Edwards, Warren B. Davis and Leon F. Jones.

The highest price realized at the sale was for a canvas by C. F. Naegele, which brought $405. "Anne Hathaway's Cottage," by Percival de Luce, brought $102, and James Tyler's "A Sworing Breeze," $131. William Ritschel's "Along the Shore" brought $141; "Loving Thoughts," by Warren B. Davis, $75, and Thomas B. Craig's "By the Brookside," $81. The sale will continue this evening.

LORD DELAVAL BERESFORD'S BURIAL.

Waterford, Ireland, Jan. 18.—The body of Lord Delaval Beresford, who was killed in a railroad wreck in Enderlin, N. D., on December 23, was buried to-day in the family vault in Clonegan Graveyard, Curraghmore, in the presence of a large gathering. The Marquis of Waterford, head of the family, and Lord Marcus Beresford, a brother of the deceased, were the principal mourners. Admiral Lord Charles Beresford was unable to reach home from the Mediterranean in time to attend the funeral. The admiral will arrive in England next week and go to the United States to attend to his late brother's affairs before assuming command of the British fleet in March. Admiral Beresford is the sole executor of the will of Lord Delaval.

SENATORIAL COURTESY.

From The Baltimore Sun.

One of the most touching manifestations of "Senatorial courtesy" in the annals of the American House of Lords has just come to light. Senators who have grown gray in the service of Uncle Sam cannot recall a more gratifying instance of the Senate's consideration for a new member than is presented in the case of Senator Du Pont, of Delaware. Mr. Du Pont entered the Senate at a time when the plums had been distributed among the statesmen of his party, and there was not a good thing left. It is the ambition of every member of the dominant party to be chairman of a committee. All the chairmanships had been allotted and it seemed that Mr. Du Pont would be forced to remain outside the breastworks. But "Senatorial courtesy" is supplemented by Senatorial ingenuity and resourcefulness, particularly in the creation of new offices, committees and emoluments. The statesmen put their heads together, and, behold! there is a Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics, of which the Hon. Henry A. Du Pont is immediately appointed chairman, with a committee room all to himself, an $1,800 clerk and a $1,400 messenger. And Mr. Du Pont's cup of happiness is brimful.

GOVERNORS' MESSAGES.

From The Indianapolis News.

We hope that Secretary Root is keeping his eye on the Governors of certain of our states. If he watches them he may conclude that there is still some vigor left in the state governments. A few days ago we heard from Governor Hughes of New York and Governor Folk of Missouri. Yesterday we had the reform gospel from the lips of Governor Deneen of Illinois, Governor Cox of Tennessee and Governor Johnson of Minnesota, while to-day we have the pure milk of the word from our own Governor. Few things in our public life are more remarkable than the recent toning up of this great office. Reform Governors have come to be the fashion—and a good fashion it is!