Index to Advertisements.

	Part.	Page.	Col.
Amusements	4	7	2-6
Auction Sales Real Estate	1	15	4
Automobiles	1	11	3-6
Bankers and Brokers	5	6	1
Board and Rooms	1	15	1
Brooklyn Advertisements	5	4	2-3
Business Chances	1	14	5
Carpet Cleaning	4	8	5
Change of Name	5	7	6
Country Board	1	15	6
Country Property to Let	1	15	4
Dom. Sits. Wanted	4	8	7-8
Drygoods	4	1	5-8
Drygoods	5	1	1-8
Employment Agencies	1	14	5-6
Excursions	5	7	5
Financial	5	7	5-6
Financial Meetings	5	6	1
Foreign Resorts	5	5	5-6
Furnished Apartments to Let	1	15	3
Furnished Rooms to Let	1	15	1
Help Wanted	1	14	4
Instruction	1	14	1-3
Marriages and Deaths	1	9	6
Musical	4	2	4-6
Ocean Steamers	4	8	4-5
Railroads	4	8	6
Real Estate	1	15	2-4
Steamboats	4	8	4
Unfurnished Apartments to Let	1	15	2-3
Winter Resorts	1	15	5-6
Work Wanted	4	8	6-7
Women's Apparel	4	1	1-2
Yachts, Launches, etc.	1	10	3-6

New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1907.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: The day was devoted to the Army Appropriation bill, the status of affairs in Cuba and free transportation and pay of officers being the chief topics of discussion. ==== House: The Naval bill was under consideration, early adjournment being taken on account of the death of Representative Rixey, of Virginia.

FOREIGN.—The British Premier has prepared measures through which, it is expected, the government will go to the country on the question of curbing the power of the House of Lords and making it subordinate to the will of the people as expressed in the House of Commons. ==== The Atlantic Transport Line steamer Menominee was in collision with the French steamer President Leroy Lallier off Beachy Head, both being seriously damaged. ==== A revolt has broken out at Tabriz and anti-government agitators are active at Teheran; the movement is said to be directed against foreign influence. ==== A great gathering of women marched through the streets of London and held a public meeting at Exeter Hall, where speeches were made demanding the early attention of Parliament to the Female Suffrage bill. ==== The place where the crimes of the flying group of Terrorists were concocted was found at the University for Women at Moscow; eight students were arrested. ==== A Russian imperial decree provides for the issue of $35,000,000 in 4 per cent bonds to meet expenses for famine relief. ==== Agrarians in the German parliament are preparing to make a strong fight against a tariff treaty which would allow greater privileges to American foodstuffs.

DOMESTIC.—At a conference held by President Roosevelt with San Francisco officials an understanding that the Japanese school question can be settled without serious difficulty was reached. ==== Representative John F. Rixey, of the 8th Virginia District, and a brother of the surgeon general of the navy, died in Washington. ==== Negotiations between Honduras and Nicaragua were broken off, according to advices received in Washington. ==== Ex-Governor David R. Francis, of Missouri, testifying before the Bailey investigating committee at Austin, Tex., said that he paid Senator Bailey's obligations to H. C. Pierce, of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company. ==== The northbound North Adams express on the Harlem division of the New York Central Railroad ran into a freight train at Dover Plains, N. Y. ==== It was learned at Elmira, N. Y., that Attorney General Jackson had given permission for John P. Deister to begin quo warranto proceedings against T. J. Wintermute, whom the Board of Canvassers declared re-elected County Treasurer. ==== Governor Hughes, at Albany, signed the bill appropriating $83,000 for the deficiency in the Attorney General's department. ==== The New England Insurance Exchange at Boston voted to rescind the advance made last June as a result of the San Francisco disaster. ==== The funeral of Rear Admiral Charles H. Loring, U. S. N., retired, was held at Hingham, Mass.

CITY.—Stocks were weak. ==== It was rumored that District Attorney Jerome was considering the advisability of engaging Joseph H. Choate as counsel to sum up for the prosecution in the Thaw case. ==== The Amen Corner dinner was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. ==== The scope of the General Education Board and its plans for the disposal of the Rockefeller gift were explained. ==== Controller Metz said he had a plan to settle the lighting companies' bills against the city. ==== A boy was held up and robbed of a satchel of money in broad daylight in 105th street. ==== Twelve men were accused of being implicated in a pay envelope swindle involving from $10,000 to $50,000. ==== Five arrests were made in connection with the Central wreck near Ossining. ==== The adjudication of challenged votes in the Mutual Life election was begun. ==== Merchants doing business in Broadway and Fifth avenue announced that they would fight in the courts the proposed plan to build the Broadway-Lexington avenue subway by the "open ditch" method. ==== A large number of daylight robberies were reported in the East 67th street police district.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Cloudy and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 31 degrees; lowest, 19.

WATER FOR STATEN ISLAND.

The announcement that the municipal authorities have at last seriously and energetically taken in hand the work of securing an adequate water supply for Staten Island must be most welcome to the long suffering people of that much neglected borough. In Manhattan and Brooklyn there are not infrequent complaints of scantiness and impurity of the water supply, but these are nothing in comparison with the just complaints which daily arise in Richmond. There schools have had to be closed for lack of water in the buildings, water has been hawked about by the bucketful, and danger of fire or pestilence has been imminent.

The causes of that abominable state of affairs are several. One is probably to be found in the unsatisfactory management of the private corporations which have been serving—or failing to serve—the island with water. Some startling stories are told of those companies, or of one of them, which may or may not be entirely true, but of the fact that private enterprise has failed to give the island communities a decent supply there can be no question. Another cause has been the city's delay in taking action. The municipal government ought years ago to have done something for Richmond's relief in a radical manner, instead of twiddling along with hopes which were vain and with promises which were intrinsically incapable of fulfilment.

It is quite probable that, small as is the fresh-water area of Staten Island, a supply can be developed there adequate to the present needs of the people. The ponds and streams—Silver Lake, Clove Lake, Willow Brook and others—are not large, but some of them are capable of furnishing a considerable supply, while there is a great possibility in wells which may be sunk in the hilly region between Stapleton and Fresh Kills. Moreover, it is to be borne in mind that the population of the urban part of the island is still small, though it is growing, and would grow much more rapidly if only decent water, lighting and transportation facilities were provided, instead of the very worst in any part of this city, and perhaps the worst in any civilized city of respectable standing.

In addition to the action which is now being taken for development and utilization of the local supply, the city will do well to have regard for the future and to lay plans for a supply from elsewhere. The empty dream of getting water from New Jersey has already been too mischievous. It should never have been cherished, and it should certainly now be forever abandoned. Richmond's future supply must come from the same general sources as that of the rest of the city, through an aqueduct carried across from Brooklyn and connecting with either the Long Island or the Croton-Catskill system. Of course, it must be a municipal supply, and the sooner it is made so the better. Whatever may be thought of municipal ownership and operation of other public utilities, it is generally conceded that the water supply of a city should be thus provided, just as the mails should be carried by the national government, private ownership of waterworks having been found unsatisfactory in almost every place where it has been tried.

LAKE TO GULF OR TO SEA?

Chicago will no doubt be much disappointed at the refusal of Congress, by an overwhelming majority, to provide for the construction of a shallow navigable waterway from Lake Michigan to the Gulf of Mexico. The city by the lake has had its heart set upon such a waterway for many years. It was with that end in view perhaps as much as for reasons of sanitation that it planned and constructed the drainage canal which now carries its sewage down to Joliet, Peoria, St. Louis and other suburban towns, and which it frequently, but with serene indifference to facts, describes as "the largest artificial waterway ever constructed." We have no idea that Chicago will even now abandon its ambition. Succeeding Congresses will probably have the same interesting project urged upon their consideration. Indeed, it may be that in time the scheme will be approved and executed. It probably will be if ever the United States pays as much attention as other nations have done to the development of inland waterways.

So Chicago need not mourn as one without hope, or indeed without material consolation in the near future. If she cannot get the United States to give her a navigable waterway to the Gulf of Mexico, at least the State of New York, without her asking, is at the present moment engaged in providing her with an equally commodious waterway to the Atlantic Ocean. Of course, the Erie Canal will not transform Chicago into a true seaport, since oceangoing craft cannot pass through it. But then neither, for the same reason, would the canal which Chicago has wanted Congress to construct across Illinois. And if thus in any case she must remain an inland city, dependent upon some other for access to the sea, why should not New York, rather than New Orleans, play the grateful part of Piræus to her Athens?

It is true that, while Chicago is nearer to New York than to New Orleans, the distance by water is some three hundred miles greater, because of the roundabout course through the Straits of Mackinac. If only Chicago had had the enterprise to get a canal cut across Southern Michigan, as New York did from the Hudson River to Lake Erie, the distance by water would be less to New York than to New Orleans. But even in existing conditions it seems better to make the longer trip to New York than the shorter one to New Orleans, because of the difference in distance between these latter places and the other ports to which access is desired by the commerce of Chicago. The bulk of Chicago's foreign trade is doubtless with Europe. Now it is three hundred miles further by water to New York than to New Orleans, but it is fifteen hundred miles less from New York than from New Orleans to Europe, so that there is still a margin of twelve hundred miles in New York's favor. For Mexican and Central and South American trade the New Orleans route would be preferable. But that trade is not yet comparable with that of Europe.

It is not unreasonable to expect that one of these days there will be a navigable waterway from Chicago to the Mississippi River, as there will also be other navigable inland routes which have not yet been developed. Whether the whole nation should pay for it, however, or Chicago and the State of Illinois should do so, as New York did for the Erie Canal, may be open to consideration. But with the great public works already in hand but still far from completion, and with the prospect of a deeper waterway to the sea by way of New York at an earlier date than she could probably get one by way of New Orleans, Chicago may well content herself to wait a while for the realization of her darling dream.

A SOCIAL "POISON SQUAD."

A writer in "The Boston Transcript" gives us a picture of life as it shall be—not a work of the creative fancy, but a realistic test tube study of life as it shall be, and on a small scale is, at Helicon Hall. Mr. Upton Sinclair affirms that all the world will be "forced before long to live as the Helicon Hall colonists live now." We do not understand that anything more than the force of example and the stress of social changes will bring about this necessity, but we might as well look life as it shall be squarely in the face.

Helicon Hall seems to be a boarding house with improvements. The "paying guests" (we believe that is the correct expression regarding boarding houses; at the Jungle they are called colonists)—at any rate, the persons who "colonize" this New Jersey boarding house—pay $5 a week for table board and rooms fetch $12 a month. Life as it should be is thus quite moderate. All this, of course, is banal, and its counterpart may be found attractively presented in the advertising columns of any newspaper. But there is a difference. In the boarding house, as we understand it, gossip rules; in the Jungle majority rules. The two are somewhat similar, but majority is more formal and regular. Does some young woman wish to evoke music from the parlor piano, the majority in solemn conclave legislates the proper hours for its evocation. Does Mrs. Roe wear her morning curl papers about the halls, it is a matter for the conclave. It is all very democratic and ideal. The future is looked after, for the bigger children, instead of settling the differences with their fists, legislate for themselves like Solons prematurely bowed by the weight of human destiny. Democracy and equality are everywhere. The women of the colony are no idlers. They think. The manual work of the boarding house colony is done by paid women workers, but the utmost care is taken by those who think to regard those who work as equals. Division of labor requires that some should think for nothing, while others work for pay. The dignity of thinking equals the dignity of scrubbing—this equation maintains the equilibrium of test tube society.

There is another important respect in which the colony differs from the ordinary boarding house. In the boarding house children are regarded as nuisances, and there is a strong tendency to exclude them. Not so at Helicon Hall. The assembly of "colonists" is a miniature state and the children seem to be more or less wards of the assembly, as, of course, they should be in any improved society. The ideal state must compromise between annihilation and surrender. Helicon Hall represents a happy compromise. It does not go in for annihilation, like the common boarding house, nor for vulgar unprogressive surrender, like the benighted home. The dignity of thinking is uninterrupted. "Paid mothers" do all the duties toward the children which interfere with the ideal life. When "The Transcript's" correspondent was at this paradise he was told that a slip of three years was fretful, because she "was just being weaned away from her mother." It is strange how unappreciative children are of the sacrifices their parents make for the "future"!

The dinner described by the correspondent consisted of beans, potatoes, turnips, peanuts, prunes, "educators" and cocoa! There is a meal, every viand of which tastes of reform and the betterment of humanity, though we might have excluded prunes, because the whole project sufficiently resembles a boarding house without the interjection of that reminiscent fruit. The "colony" had just got a new cook, a fact which shows that even under ideal conditions mortal frailty clings to humanity. The dinner eaten in the strong white light that illuminates a test tube was peculiarly exhilarating. The correspondent pays a tribute to the table conversation—any one reading the menu can readily appreciate that the real substance of the meal must have been a "feast of reason." But the correspondent says: "Not only "did a vein of valetudinarianism run through "the table talk, phenomenally varied as it was, "but there was valetudinarianism in the very "air."

Valetudinarianism, to be sure! Our stomachs are the least part of us. What matters it if we refrain from meats, condiments and sauces and the various artifices with which we tickle our palates, for it is the artifice which we call life itself that is wrong! The "poison squads" that test our foods are doing a noble and self-sacrificing duty, but it is the "poison squads" that test new ways of social life who are mankind's greatest benefactors. Of valetudinarianism, that which concerns itself with stomach aches is the least, that which concerns itself with social heartaches is the greatest. We need more social "poison squads."

AN IDEAL INCOME TAX.

We may presently have to rank M. Caillaux as the foremost fiscal genius of the age. It used to be said of Mr. Gladstone that he invested the statistics and estimates of a budget with the glamour of poetry and romance. M. Caillaux does more than that. He promises the performance of the putatively impossible, and makes attractive and desirable in the highest degree that which has hitherto been regarded with the deepest repugnance. Incidentally, he exhibits a valor which alone should make him famous; for he has actually introduced that income tax proposal which innumerable finance ministers before him talked about volubly enough, but left enshrouded in clouds of talk. Just to do that would be a brave performance. To make the tax what M. Caillaux promises to make it must be reckoned little short of sublime.

For this is to be a tax which will establish "an absolute equality of charges," suppress unjustifiable privileges, exact appropriate taxation from certain classes of incomes which are now wholly or partly exempt, and lighten the now undue burdens of the less fortunate members of the community. To those ends it must be a graduated or progressive tax. Great incomes must pay at a higher rate than average incomes and average incomes than small incomes. Moreover, rates will vary according to the source of the income. Incomes from inherited estates will be taxed at a higher rate than those from active capital amassed by the owner, and those from capital higher than those from labor. If a man receives incomes from various sources, they will be classified and taxed separately, and then a surtax will be levied upon the whole.

It will occur to the reader that in this M. Caillaux is outlining for himself and his lieutenants and aids a formidable task, to compute and levy so intricate a system of taxation. But even that is not all, nor the worst of it. For he assures us that this system is to have "nothing arbitrary about it" and is to "exclude any kind "of inquisition into a man's private affairs, such "as an examination of his books." If that is not proposing the impossible we should like to know what extraordinary circumstances exist in France, or are to exist, which will make it possible. If every man's income is to be exactly known in all its details, without arbitrary inquisition, it must be either that the assessors will be gifted with a perspicacity approximating that of omniscience, or that all Frenchmen are to develop and practise a generous sincerity such as we had scarcely expected to find outside of Utopia.

Whether or not M. Caillaux completely fulfils these most comprehensive and imposing promises, there is little question that his measure is a highly interesting one, well worth the studious attention of state financiers the world around. That it will be pushed by him with resolute vigor is not to be doubted, for he is a man not given to trifling or to half measures. It is told that the other day a clique of bankers began engineering a "bear" movement against French government bonds, hoping thus to frighten parliament into rejecting his income tax proposals, whereupon he sent for the leaders of the movement and warned them that if they carried out their plan and forced down the price of rentes he would bring in a bill requiring every banking house to invest half its deposits in those securities, with the result that there was a lightning transformation of ursine into bovine operators! Such a finance minister as that is capable of great things, and is worth watching.

A VOICE CRYING IN THE WILDER-NESS.

Professor Burt G. Wilder, of Cornell University, is one of those rare geniuses who being enthusiastic reformers nevertheless show excellent taste and good judgment in picking their reforms. The trouble with many amateur reformers is that they spend their energies in trying to upset some institution which, if only assailed vigorously and cleverly enough, might actually be overturned, together with all its worshippers. This possibility of successful agitation leads many a man to fritter away his life in serious revolutionizing. The academic calm of Ithaca, however, breeds worldly wisdom. Professor Wilder has grasped the great truth that it is more entertaining and generally satisfactory to champion impossible reforms. He appears in black and white in the columns of "The Cornell Daily Sun," harshly attacking the student custom of pilfering souvenirs. It appears that during junior promenades at Cornell many things ordinarily regarded as fixtures fall into the cosmic flux and disappear. Professor Wilder suspects that the active agencies in this process reside in the palatial fraternity houses of Ithaca. The imitative and emulative guests of the collegians apply the classic rule: "When in Ithaca steal as the Ithacans do." Of course, it is a matter of common courtesy for guests to adopt the morals of their hosts. Hence Professor Wilder refrains from venting his sterilized wrath upon the transients; he calls upon the unrepentant collegians to mend their morals. "First cast out the beam that is in your own eyes," he writes, and along with it cast out all the signboards, steins, pipes, tableware, old shoes and window frames now gracing the souvenir museums.

We rejoice to see Professor Wilder wrestling with this problem. It is a question which ranks with those of squaring the circle and mapping the dark side of the moon. It affords infinite opportunities for high class intellectual revelry and at the same time guarantees to all its moral Bacchanals immunity from false hopes and broken hearts. For is it not an axiom of Americanism that this polite form of theft known as souvenir collecting is an immutable trait in our national character? Of course, everybody knows that it is sinful, indefensible and corrupting, but it is practised and tolerated in precisely the same spirit as in the Orient magnificent, verbose lying is carried on in the most ordinary exchange of social amenities.

We react to the habit just as the Arab does to his friends' assurances of endearment and the like. We are not blinded any more than he is. Our college tradesmen scale up their prices to cover losses due to popularizing knavery. Our hotelkeepers chain down everything except the toothpicks and furnish their hostleries with imitation silver and linen for protection against this infant industry. And everybody smiles sadly at the news of such marauding as goes on at Cornell and every other school. The evil is one to which we have adjusted both our business and our conscience with that astonishing flexibility which is the despair of foreigners. George Bernard Shaw would call us hypocrites, but we are not. We see the moral mud in our ways, we confess to its presence and its permanence, and then, to the reformers' irritation, we pull on the rubber boots of canniness and walk through the mire almost unspotted.

The souvenir thief has come to stay. He is a corollary to the theorem that every normal man passes through the smarty stage and that many abnormal men never get out of it. But this fact should not reduce the amount and temperature of inflammatory literature on the subject. That literature is too enjoyable to be lost.

According to the testimony now being given before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, the "shooting up" of Brownsville ought to be classed as a curious instance of spontaneous marksmanship.

Baltimore is to have an all night bank. The public convenience of a bank service which does not end in the middle of the afternoon is undeniable, and every up-to-date centre of business and population will have to consider the advisability of giving large classes of people banking facilities which they now enjoy only at a serious charge against their own working time.

Senator Bacon's friends are hard at work figuring out his political status between March 4 and the date in June when the Georgia Legislature expects to re-elect him. Will he be a Senator-elect, a Senator constructively elect, a Senator filling by appointment an unfillable vacancy, a "near Senator" or only a Senator *in ovo*?

The Palma government was overthrown in Cuba largely because of the lack of any adequate military force to deal with a more or less "pacific" insurrection. Now the Liberal politicians are protesting against an increase of the rural guard and the effective policing of the island. Do they want to put a premium on revolution as an avocation and encourage the normal disposition of statesmen out of a job to take to the woods with a hammock and a machete?

The transatlantic liners are reported to be crowded with frightened Americans fleeing with their hastily gathered chattels from the cataclysm that a freedom strangling President and his accomplices are bringing about. Senator Frazier, of Tennessee, revealed the impending horror in the Senate last Friday; he is to blame for the congested condition of New York hotels and wharves. It is understood that the United States Navy will be pressed into service to deport the frenzied mobs. Our reporters announce that blinds are up on every Fifth avenue window and all the wash is down from Harlem clotheslines. Ominous murmurings against Senator Frazier are heard in the grocery district. We advise the Senator to shun Manhattan until the cataclysm has passed.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Land buying in Corea is a process which calls for both time and patience, says "The London Telegraph." A Japanese investigator who has been making inquiries on the subject has found that the price at which land may be procured differs greatly with the skill of the purchaser. Any hasty attempt to buy hurts the feelings of the owner, and creates opposition. The best plan is to select the district on which one's fancy rests, and either settle quietly down there or send an agent to do so instead, letting it be known in a general sort of way that one is disposed to buy. Then the Coreans, who class transactions in land in the same category with the sale or purchase of movable chattels—that is to say, as a mere means of procuring or spending money—will of themselves come and offer to sell. Then, by the exercise of a little patience, a considerable tract may be very cheaply acquired in a few years.

A golfing judge, according to the story, had occasion to interrogate in a criminal suit a boy witness.

"Now, my lad," he said, "I want to know if you are acquainted with the nature and significance of an oath."

The boy, raising his brows in surprise, answered: "Of course, I am, sir. Don't I caddy for you at the Country Club?"—Pick Me Up.

The clerk of Clark County, in Wisconsin, has been imposed upon by an ingenious bad Indian living near Chippewa Falls. The state pays $20 a pair for wolf ears. The Indian desired money for firewater or other purposes, and so procured five pairs of wolf ears, for which the County Clerk gave him an order for $100. But that Indian is to be arrested. The clerk discovered a striking resemblance in the size and color of the ears, and examination revealed that they were all made out of a single wolfskin, ingeniously sewed together, with a piece of cardboard between to maintain the stiffness of the counterfeit ears.

WHY THE EARTH SHAKES.

They're figurin' out these earthquake shocks,
And explainin' why they shook;
They're wastin' their time on learned scraps,
On tilts and faults and granite traps,
Till they'd fill a darned big book.
Bill Smith takes a ten-foot plank to bed,
"Fer the ground might split any time," he said,
"And this might forestall
A dumb big fall,
And save ye wakin' up dead."

But it's plain ez a wart on a nose to me
What makes the old earth quake;
When ye give a dig to its funny bone
It acts jest the same as it does on yer own,
And makes its rock ribs shake.
No wonder it sometimes snickers a bit,
When ye think o' the jokes thet is sprung on it.
Don't wonder a bit
Thet its flint sides split
And it rolls with mad delight.
For even a rock must hev its laugh
When ye tickle its ribs jest right.

They 'lected a Mayor in 'Frisco town
And called him the people's man;
They boosted a boss to the top o' the heap,
But thought they wuz gettin' their rights blamed cheap,
On the latest pop'lar plan.
And the joke it tickled the Coast so well
Thet its rocky bosom begun to swell,
And it roared and shook
Till you'd thought 'twas took
With a real hysteric spell.

And when Jamaica quivers and quakes,
And shivers and shakes and smokes,
Though it does some damage, don't blame it half,
It's only havin' a quiet laugh
At one of the Governor's jokes.
They wuz one cool man in Kingston town
When the hull blamed place come tumblin' down;
Ez cool ez a clam
Wuz Swettenham—
Though he pitied the city's plight—
Fer he knowed the earth in its jocular mood,
And his spirits riz at the sight.

There's another national joker, too,
Who makes the earth quake some;
The Senate jest loves to hear him swear,
And invoke high heaven and tear his hair,
Then cock an ear toward home.
And the sunny shore of the Southland shakes
When it hears him explainin' the jokes he makes,
But a hauntin' fear
Is marrin' the cheer
Of the Southland's hill and plain,
Thet they'll hev another Charleston shock
If Tillman jokes again.

GARRET SMITH.

Some of the wealthiest sportsmen of Vermont are now engaged in a movement to stock the coverts of Vermont with foreign game birds. Among the birds which it is believed can be introduced into the state, are the daleypa, which is native to Norway; the capercailzie, which is found in the highlands of Scotland; black cock and ring necked pheasants.

Doctor (looking at clinical thermometer)—Hello! This won't do—hundred and three!
Golfing Patient—What's bogey?—Punch.

SOME WAYS OF FALLING.

From The Philadelphia Record.

A visitor from another city here on a tour of inspection of the public schools came to a West Philadelphia school the other day when the pupils were writing original sentences on the blackboard, and found an opportunity to air his pet hobby of avoiding superfluity in the use of words. One boy had written, "The man suddenly fell down." "What is the need of the word 'down' in that sentence?" asked the visitor. "How else could the man fall?" "Over," promptly replied the boy who had written the sentence. "Backwards," suggested another. "Against a wall," volunteered a third; "upstairs," said still another. The visitor promptly gave up criticism and was silent during the remainder of his stay.

STRANGE LAKES.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Green Lake, Colorado, is not only noted as the highest lake in the United States, being 10,252 feet above the level of the sea, but also for the fact that its water has a peculiar faculty for petrifying substances that are placed in it. The water of Medicine Lake, in the southern part of the state of Washington, on the Columbia plateau, possesses such unusual qualities that no vegetation ever grows on or near its banks. Owens's Lake, in Owen County, Cal., is so rich in soda ash that 10,000 tons were taken out last year. The soda is taken from the water by the process of evaporation. This lake, like the great Salt Lake, is gradually disappearing.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 9.—The President had a conference to-day with Mayor Schmitz and the members of the San Francisco School Board who have come from the coast to endeavor to settle the Japanese school trouble. After the meeting it was announced that another conference, at which, it is expected, the question will be finally adjusted, will be held at the White House on Monday.

Lady Cook, formerly Tennessee Claflin, and Olive Logan called upon the President to-day to plead for his influence or a woman's suffrage bill.

Mrs. Roosevelt received a silver loving cup presented by the sailors of the battleship Louisiana.

The President's visitors included Senators Hale, Warner, Spooner, Long, McCumber and Bulkeley, Representatives Hayes, Kahn, Madden, Calder, Sperry, Olcott and Cromer, Secretaries Root and Metcalf, Attorney General Bonaparte and Civil Service Commissioner McIlhenny.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave a dinner at the White House to-night. The guests were as follows:

The Mexican Ambassador and Mme. Creel.
Senator Daniel.
Senator Warren.
Senator Beveridge.
Senator Du Pont.
Representative and Mrs. Frank O. Lowden.
Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster.
Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cowles.
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Putnam.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Walcott.
Mrs. John F. Stevens.
Mrs. Leiter.
Mrs. Eddy.
Miss Elizabeth Kean.
Miss Christine Kean Roosevelt.
Miss Tyler.
Miss Elizabeth Davis.
Mr. von Radowitz.
Joseph W. Alsop.
Captain Fitzhugh Lee.

The table was decorated with yellow tulips, and Mrs. Roosevelt wore lavender brocade.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 9.—The Attorney General and Mrs. Bonaparte entertained a dinner party to-night in honor of the Supreme Court. Besides the Chief Justice, the guests were Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Justice and Mrs. Brewer, Justice and Mrs. Peckham, Justice and Mrs. McKenna, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Mrs. Donald Cameron, the Solicitor General and Mrs. Hoyt, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Rae, Commander and Mrs. Simpson, the postmaster of Baltimore and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh, of Chicago; Dr. and Mrs. Randolph McKim, Mrs. Postlethwaite and Rear Admiral Capps.

The Attorney General slipped and fell on the ice while on his way to his office this morning, and sustained a badly fractured wrist. Notwithstanding the accident, he went to his office, but, after two hours' work, was unable to endure the pain longer and went home, where he received medical treatment. He was unable to act as host at the dinner given to-night, Jerome Bonaparte, his cousin, taking his place. He will probably return to his official duties in a few days.

Mrs. Metcalf, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, left Washington at midnight to-night, accompanying the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Newberry to New Orleans. Rear Admiral Capps and Captain Vreeland were also of the party. They will go by rail to New Orleans, and until Wednesday morning, when they board the Mayflower for a West Indian inspection tour, will be constantly entertained. The Mayflower is now in port at New Orleans and the Assistant Secretary will visit Porto Rico, Cuba, Key West and a number of other points, the trip occupying three weeks.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 9.—The Japanese Ambassador and Viscountess Aoki at dinner to-night entertained the Russian Ambassador and Baroness Rosen, the Swiss Minister, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Huntington Wilson, Senator and Mrs. Burrows, Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Mrs. Converse, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Professor Swisher, of George Washington University; Miss Sidmore, Miss Hunt, the military attaché of the Brazilian Embassy and Mme. de Pederneiras, Prince Koudacheff, of the Russian Embassy; the Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy and Mme. Miyaoka, Count and Countess Hatzfedt, of Germany, and Lieutenant Commander Naomi Taniguchi, naval attaché of the Japanese Embassy.

The Minister from Norway and Mme. Hauge gave a dinner to-night.

The Counsellor of the French Embassy and Mme. des Portes and their daughter, Mlle. des Portes, left Washington this evening for New Orleans to attend the carnival.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 9.—A treat is promised to society in April, in the form of a comic operå, called "We Are In Society," with the chief actors in their regular social roles. Sixty or seventy young women and men will take the various parts, the opening scene being a debutante tea, with some of the girls who have actually figured this season in the roles, while the second act will depict the big fete given at Mrs. McLean's place, Friendship, last spring. The opera was written by Phelps Brown, of Washington, and will be given for charity on April 1, 2 and 3.

Dinner parties and receptions were given in great numbers to-night, Representative and Mrs. J. Van Vechten Olcott giving the largest reception. Their guests, numbering several hundred, were from the Cabinet, diplomatic corps and official and private society. They presented their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hossman, of New York, and Miss Lister Kaye, of London, niece of the Duke of Newcastle.

Captain and Mrs. Richardson Clover entertained the Speaker and Miss Cannon at dinner. Vice-President Fairbanks was the guest of honor at dinner with Representative and Mrs. Huff, and Major and Mrs. McCawley and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins also entertained large parties.

Miss Katherine Elkins has as her house guest Miss Cornelia Harriman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman.

The last hop of the season was given at the navy yard to-night. The wives of the officers received the guests, and music was furnished by the Marine Band. A number of supper parties followed the hop, the largest being on board the Sylph, with Lieutenant and Mrs. Bulmer as hosts.

Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth has invited several hundred of the leaders in official and social circles for Monday afternoon to hear Miss Winifred Holt, secretary of the New York Association for the Blind, tell what has been accomplished in New York, in the hope of extending the movement.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Sleighing and skating are attracting large numbers of persons to the nearby country places for the week end, especially to Tuxedo, Morristown, Short Hills, Lakewood, etc., while many country seats have been opened for the entertainment of gay house parties. Were it not for the crowded character of the social programme for the coming week, these parties would be continued over Lincoln's Birthday on Tuesday. But Mrs. Orme Wilson's dinner dance to-morrow evening, at her house in East 68th street, followed by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's Mardi Gras entertainment on Tuesday, will bring a large number of the fashionable set back to the city to-morrow morning. Mrs. Wilson's dance will in a measure take the place of the annual ball formerly given by her mother, Mrs. Astor, which for nearly half a century was one of the features of the New York season. Mrs. Astor is not very strong this winter, and, while she is still able to get about and to see a few friends, is no longer equal to the fatigues entailed by the dispensation of those hospitalities for which she was formerly so widely known.

Shrove Tuesday will be observed by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish with a vaudeville entertainment at her house, in East 78th street. The programme is an elaborate one, and includes dancing by the première danseuse of the Manhattan Opera. It will be followed by a supper, which cannot under the circumstances take place until well on toward daybreak on Ash Wednesday.

On Wednesday there will be Lenten services in most of the churches in the morning, and in the afternoon the smart set will adjourn to Madison Square Garden, where the annual dog show, the thirty-first of the series organized by the Westminster Kennel Club, will be in progress. Indeed, it opens the day after to-morrow, and will close only on Friday night. The number of entries is larger than ever before and the prizes are more valuable, and, as nearly everybody either owns dogs or is fond of them, the attendance at the show is likely to be both large and fashionable. Among the exhibitors will be Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, jr., J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Clarence Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt.

Then on Thursday, which is sacred to St. Valentine, there is Mrs. Joseph H. Choate's entertainment of the Thursday Evening Club at Sherry's in the evening.

Dinners will be given to-morrow night by Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, for her daughters, Miss Irene and Miss Mildred Sherman, by Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting and several others, some of whom will take their guests on afterward to Mrs. M. Orme Wilson's dance. Earlier in the day Mrs. Joseph H. Choate will have a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, at her house in East 63d street, and Mrs. Robert Olyphant a luncheon for Miss Sophie Olyphant at her home in East 52d street. In the afternoon Mrs. Benjamin Knower, Mrs. George Montgomery Tuttle and others will receive.

Mrs. Charles H. Coster, Mrs. Archibald Rogers and Mrs. Charles D. Dickey were the patronesses who received the guests at the cotillon of the so-called Metropolitan Dances at Sherry's last night. These dances are for young girls who will make their debut a year hence.

At Delmonico's another of the Saturday Evening Dances took place last night, and Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, Mrs. John Clarkson Jay and Mrs. Sackett M. Barclay were among the patronesses present. Augustus Barnard led the cotillon. The dance was followed by a seated supper.

In the afternoon Sherry's was the scene of the St. Valentine's Kettledrum for the benefit of the Samaritan Home for the Aged. Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, Mrs. Charles Perkins, Miss Audrey Townsend Sackett, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Howland Davis and Mrs. F. P. Kinnicut were among the patronesses most active in charge of the affair, which proved a great success from a social as well as a financial point of view.

Mark Twain, as reader of Browning and Shelley, will be one of the features of the literary and musical matinee at the Waldorf on Thursday afternoon for the benefit of the Keats-Shelley Memorial Fund. The veteran American humorist has told his friends that he believes the public will take him more seriously after he has appeared in his new role as a reader of Browning and Shelley. Edmund Clarence Stedman will preside. Three poems of Shelley will be sung by Mrs. Francis Wellman; Miss Julia Marlowe will read from Keats's "Ode on a Grecian Urn" and two shorter poems, and Dr. Henry van Dyke, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, F. Hopkinson Smith, Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart and Miss Beatrice Herford will also take part. Besides the literary and musical features there will be a sale at auction of valentines, by distinguished artists, illustrating passages from Keats and Shelley. Miss Ellen Terry will sell a souvenir programme. Ex-President and Mrs. Grover Cleveland, General Horace Porter, Count Massiglia, the Italian Consul General, A. Raybaudi Massiglia; Rear Admiral A. T. Mahan and several well known writers have promised to attend. The benefit will be held in the main ballroom. The committee announces that the object of the fund is to complete the recent purchase by popular subscription of the house beside the Spanish Stairs, in Rome, in which Keats lived and died, and to establish therein for lovers of poetry a library of the works of Keats and Shelley, with portraits and manuscripts, and through this agency to guard the graves of the two poets against the vandalism which still threatens the historic Protestant cemetery of which Shelley wrote: "It might make one in love with death to think that one should be buried in so sweet a place."

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Ethel Boudinot Atterbury, daughter of Mrs. John Colt Atterbury, of Staten Island, to George Tarr Oherge, of Haverford, Penn.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Bull are spending a few weeks at their shooting box in South Carolina, near Aiken.

Mrs. Clement C. Moore, who has gone to Europe for a stay of several months, has let her house in East 54th street to Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Wing.

The Badminton Club will hold no meeting this season owing to its being unable to obtain suitable quarters. The sessions will be resumed next year at the Tennis Building.

Mrs. Ethel Hunt Wood was married yesterday evening to Lucian Hamilton Tyng, at the Church of the Ascension, the ceremony being followed by a dinner given by the bride's sister, Mrs. Allen Bartlett, at her house in West 49th street. The newly married couple will make their home in Philadelphia. The bridegroom is a grandson of the late Dr. Stephen H. Tyng.

The tableaux-vivans entertainment which was to take place at the Waldorf on Friday in behalf of the New York Orthopædic Hospital and Dispensary, under the patronage of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. J. Hobart Warren, Miss Frelinghuysen and others, has been abandoned.

Arthur Delano Weekes, jr., whose marriage to Miss Dorothy Higginson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Higginson, takes place in the chantry of Grace Church, on February 27, has selected his brother, Harold H. Weekes, for his best man, and Bradford G. Weekes, James Randolph Walker, James J. Higginson, jr., Albert G. Gray and George and Rickhill Potts as ushers. He will entertain them on Saturday evening next at a farewell bachelor dinner at Delmonico's.

NOTES FROM TUXEDO PARK.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Ideal weather, fine winter sports and the tennis matches at the Tennis Club brought a large crowd of well known persons to the club and cottages to-day. The greater part will remain over Lincoln's Birthday. The recent snow, which was eighteen inches deep, made excellent sleighing and coasting and was ideal for snowshoeing. A large party of young women were out enjoying the sport to-day. The toboggan slide was crowded all day.

There were many house parties for the week end at the cottages. Mr. and Mrs. T. Wyman Porter, who passed the week in town, returned to-day and entertained at their villa, and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell entertained a house party, followed by dinner to-night at the Bell cottage.

Among others who gave dinners at their cottages were Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, who have arrived at the Waldo villa for a few weeks; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Snow, at the Hull villa; Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart, Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier and Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop McKim.

Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Lewis S. Chanler arrived to-day at the club, to remain over Lincoln's Birthday.

Dr. and Mrs. Roderick Terry have taken the Spencer Trask villa, in Crow's Nest Road, for the winter and spring. They will arrive this week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter, who were at Tuxedo last week, have closed their cottage here and will spend the winter in Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Monell have gone to Florida for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Stewart Walker are at the club for a few days.

Other late arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Tilford, Miss Tilford, Herbert C. Pell, jr., Barton Willing, David Wagstaff, Seymour Johnson, Benjamin T. Tilton, Morris W. Kellogg, Miss Janet Fish, Miss Wenonah Wetmore, Mrs. William Alexander, Miss Frances Alexander, Miss Dorothea Potter, Miss Helen Rives, Franklin A. Plummer and Charles O. Chapman.

PROFESSOR FROTHINGHAM BACK.

Professor Arthur Frothingham and Mrs. Frothingham arrived yesterday on the Cunard liner Carenia. For seventeen years Professor Frothingham has held the chair of archæology and ancient history at Princeton University, but he has now given it up so as to be able to devote his whole time to the production of works on the subject of archæology which he has in preparation.

"TOM" WATSON'S NEWSPAPER SCHEME.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Omaha, Feb. 9.—Tom Watson, of Georgia, and Thomas H. Tibbles, of Nebraska, are to be associated in a chain of newspapers across the South. Tibbles is to be chief editorial writer and Watson is to finance the undertaking. Tibbles resigned today as editor of "The Investigator" and will begin his new work with Watson on March 1. Atlanta, Austin (Tex.) and two other cities will be publication day