Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—The Great Divide.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—2:15—8:20—Paid in Full.
BELASCO—8:15—The Warrens of Virginia.
BIJOU—2:15—8:15—Richard III.
BLANEY'S—8:15—The Mormon Wife.
BROADWAY—2:15—8:15—A Waltz Dream.
CASINO—8:15—Nearly a Hero.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—2:15—8:15—Miss Hook of Holland.
DALY'S—2—Carmen—8:15—Magda.
DEWEY—2—8—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—2:15—8:20—The Jesters.
GARRICK—2:15—8:30—Fifty Miles from Boston.
GERMAN—8:20—Aschermittwoch.
HACKETT—8:15—The Witching Hour.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—2:15—8:15—The Girl Behind the Counter.
HIPPODROME—2—8—Battle of Port Arthur. The Four Seasons and Winter Carnival.
HUDSON—2:15—8:20—The Honor of the Family.
KNICKERBOCKER—2:15—8:15—The Talk of New York.
LIBERTY—2:20—8:20—Polly of the Circus.
LYCEUM—8:30—The Thief.
LYRIC—8—Lord Dunqueray.
MADISON SQUARE—2:10—8:40—The Worth of a Woman.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—10 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Sportsman's Show.
MAJESTIC—2:15—8:15—Bandanna Land.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Dinorah.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Il Trovatore.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2:15—8:15—The Merry Widow.
NEW CIRCLE—2:15—8:15—Lonesome Town.
NEW YORK—8:20—The Soul Kiss.
SAVOY—8:30—The Riding of the Moon, and Twenty Days in the Shade.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Ice Skating—Three sessions.
STUYVESANT—8:15—The Music Master.
WALLACK'S—2:15—8:20—A Knight for a Day.
WEBER'S MUSIC HALL—2:15—8:15—Burlesque of The Merry Widow.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	9	5-6	Lost Bankbooks	11	4
Art Sales	5	6	Marriages & Deaths	7	5-6
Auction Sales	5	5	Notice to Creditors	13	6
Bank Statements	13	6	Notice of Summons	11	2
Board and Rooms	11	4	Ocean Steamers	14	3
Bids & Publications	5	5-6	Proposals	11	3
Business Chances	11	4	Public Notices	14	5
Carpet Cleaning	14	5	Railroads	14	5
City Hotels	5	6	Real Estate	9	3
Copartnership Notices	13	6	School Agencies	11	6
Dancing Academies	11	3	Special Notices	7	6
Desks & Office Furniture	14	5	Steamboats	14	5
Dividend Notices	13	6-7	Storage Notices	14	5
Dom. Sits. Wanted	11	4	Surrogates' Notices	8	6
Employment Agencies	14	6	To Let for Business Purposes	9	4-5
Excursions	5	6	Tribune Subscription Rates	7	6
European Advts	10	4-6	Typewriters	14	5
Foreign Resorts	10	5	Unfur. Apartments to Let	9	5
Fur. Apartments to Let	9	4	Winter Resorts	11	1-2
Fur. Rooms to Let	11	4	Work Wanted	11	4-5
Help Wanted	11	3			
Horses & Carriages	8	6			
Instruction	11	3			

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1908.

This newspaper is owned and published by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, New York; Ogden Mills, president; Nathaniel Tuttle, secretary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: Currency legislation and the Indian appropriation bill were the chief topics before the Senate; the Committee on Naval Affairs began the investigation of the Reuterdahl charges. ==== House: General debate on the army appropriation bill brought out arguments in favor of increased pay and the restoration of the canteen.

FOREIGN.—Lord Fitzmaurice and Sir Edward Grey made statements in Parliament on the Macedonian situation, indicating that the Foreign Office foresaw the possibility of serious trouble. ==== Bishop Wilkinson in a letter published in "The Daily Mail" describes the devastation wrought by revolutionists in Russia, and says that the government has erred on the side of leniency. ==== It was reported from Brussels that King Leopold and the Premier had reached an agreement on the text of the new Congo treaty of annexation, and that the measure would be laid before the Chamber of Deputies on Friday. ==== Two hundred and sixty members of the Douma will be received in audience by Emperor Nicholas at Tsarskoe-Selo to-day. ==== China, according to a dispatch from Berlin, has been sounding Germany regarding the possibility of an agreement between the latter country and America to maintain the open door in all Chinese territory. ==== General d'Amade advised the French government that he expected to resume offensive operations against the Moors on Thursday.

DOMESTIC.—Speaker Cannon addressed the convention of National Education Association in Washington. ==== Attorney General Jackson decided at Albany that the Public Service Commission had power to fix the fare from Manhattan to Coney Island at five cents. ==== The Court of Appeals at Albany affirmed the judgments of conviction in the so-called Buffalo graveyard cases, and upheld the legality of the will of Wallace C. Andrews. ==== The investigation of the financial condition of New York City by a commission of five Assemblymen and three Senators is proposed in a concurrent resolution introduced at Albany by Senator Saxe. ==== The Senate at Albany voted to transmit Superintendent Keisey's reply to Matthew C. Fleming. ==== Chief Delaney of the Denver police force said that as the result of the murder of Father Leo Heinrichs by Giuseppe Alio, the Sicilian anarchist, at least thirty members of an organized band which has sought refuge in America will be arrested in different parts of the country.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and lower. ==== The tunnel under the Hudson River was opened. ==== Plans were formulated for the dismemberment of the suspended Mechanics and Traders' Bank, and the formation of two and possibly three banking institutions as successors. ==== Governor Folk of Missouri spoke before the Civic Forum in Carnegie Hall. ==== Borough President Haffen was again on the stand at the investigation of his office by the Commissioners of Accounts. ==== The annual report of the Lackawanna Railroad showed that 1907 had been the most prosperous year in the company's history.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Rain, with higher temperature. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 36 degrees; lowest, 25.

THE OCEAN POSTAL BILL.

It seems to be generally conceded that Congress will attempt to pass few measures of importance at this session and will confine its attention chiefly to the routine appropriation bills. There is, however, one proposal pending in both houses which we hope will not be shelved until a politically more convenient season. That is the Humphrey-Gallinger ocean postal bill, which seeks to extend the present mail service to South American and Asiatic ports. This extension is to be secured by amending the ocean postal law of March 3, 1891, under which the foreign mail service is now conducted. By the terms of the law of 1891 the Postmaster General was authorized to pay to mail carriers a certain rate a mile for outward voyages. Vessels of the first class, of not less than 8,000 tons and having a speed of not less than twenty knots, were to receive $4 a mile. Vessels of the second class, with a speed of not less than sixteen knots, were to receive $2 a mile. For vessels of the third and fourth classes, between fourteen and sixteen knots and below fourteen knots, the compensation was to be $1 a mile and 66⅔ cents a mile, respectively. The amendment proposed will give to steamers of the second class plying to South America, the Philippines, Japan, China and Australasia the first class compensation of $4 a mile.

It will be seen that the general subsidy issue is not raised by this legislation. It simply rearranges the rate of pay on the Pacific routes—routes which are longer and more costly to operate than those across the Atlantic. The American lines on the Pacific have been struggling against adverse conditions and cannot be maintained at the $2 a mile rate. Mr. Gallinger told the Senate on Monday that last March fifteen American steamers were running from Pacific Coast ports to South America and the Orient. Now only eight are in commission, and they cannot remain in service long unless Congress comes to their relief by putting them on the same basis as the faster Atlantic liners. Mr. McCleary, the Second Assistant Postmaster General, has estimated that the cost to the department of the change in rate will be $4,000,000 a year. But he has informed the House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads that the government is now making a profit of about $6,000,000 a year on the ocean postal service, so that the readjustment of compensation proposed really means only the application of the earnings of the service to maintain and extend our postal facilities.

The Tribune cordially supported the subvention and naval reserve bill which passed both houses of Congress at the last session and was defeated when brought before the Senate for concurrence in certain House amendments through a filibuster conducted by a Southern Senator about to be retired from public life. That measure was intended to encourage communication with the countries of South America and Central America, toward which we have assumed serious political obligations and with which we should by all means cultivate close and friendly commercial intercourse. It was also intended to stimulate the growth of American transportation lines to the Orient, where we have special commercial and political interests. A most desirable and helpful measure was defeated last year by indirect and questionable methods, and since there is little chance for the enactment of a similar law at this session Congress can at least make partial amends for delay by recasting the ocean mail act and thus checking the alarming depletion of the American mercantile marine in the Pacific. Both houses have approved the principle of the Humphrey-Gallinger bill, and we do not think that enough unreasoning partisan opposition to it can be engendered to prevent its fair consideration and early passage.

THIEVES AND "FENCES."

Careful readers of the newspapers did not need the assurance from Police Commissioner Bingham that burglary and cognate crimes have been increasing at a positively alarming rate for a long time past. The campaign of looters a few weeks ago around Gramercy Park, the scores of housebreaking cases in and near lower Park avenue and the frequent outbursts of thievery in Harlem and parts of Brooklyn are still fresh in the minds of many citizens. Little excitement or incredulity will therefore be aroused by the official announcement that 475 cases of robbery were reported last week at Police Headquarters, and that the number of flat looting cases has almost doubled within a fortnight. Doubtless an explanation may be found for the apparent indifference of the public toward this situation, but that will not hire more patrolmen nor regulate the pawnshops. It is high time for the authorities to anticipate popular opinion by providing the Police Department with men and laws adequate to cope with the army of criminals.

The reasonableness of General Bingham's urgent and repeated demand for more patrolmen and detectives must appear to everybody who has contemplated New York City's area, its criminal population and the carelessness of flat dwellers. Less obvious is the need of more stringent pawnshop laws. But General Bingham knew whereof he wrote when he drafted and presented to the Legislature a bill compelling New York City pawnbrokers to submit their holdings to daily police inspection and make full, accurate reports of all transactions. One of the three or four reasons why this metropolis is the world's centre for "crooks" is found in the lax supervision of the most likely purchasers or receivers of stolen property. European pawnbrokers are subjected to the closest scrutiny, being under the control of imperial laws and officials in some countries. In a few American cities, notably Washington, Baltimore and Providence, the task of baffling the "fence" is greatly simplified by absolutely restricting the number of pawnshops to four or five. But in this happy hunting ground of thieves the swarm of pawnbrokers is so dense and their regulation so innocuous that the laws seem to have been framed either by light-fingered gentry or by light wits. The yearly license is $500, a sum which any pickpocket could raise on short notice. Account books must always be open to the Mayor, the criminal courts, the city magistrates and the police; but as every pawnbroker chooses his own method of bookkeeping this requirement is a merry farce and would continue to be one even if every policeman were an expert auditor. The great majority of pawnbrokers actually do keep such brief, dark records of articles received that Sherlock Holmes himself could not recognize in them a description of anything in particular. So long as there are more pawnshops than can be closely watched, and such perfunctory supervision is tolerated, thievery will flourish on a magnificent scale.

THE PANAMA PRESIDENCY.

Indications multiply that the Republic of Panama will continue to set before its neighbors in Central and South America a commendable example of enlightened constitutionalism. It is proverbial that in a new state the choice of a second President is a particularly crucial experience. Under the stress of militant patriotism in a revolutionary epoch the first President is chosen by common consent. But when the time comes for the election of his successor personal ambitions and partisan animosities are rife and potent. It was in the election and during the administration of our own second President that faction first manifested itself in an ominous degree in American politics. It was in her second Presidential election that Cuba came to grief. Accordingly, this year's campaign for a successor to President Amador in Panama is to be regarded with special interest.

We published the other day President Amador's wise and patriotic letter insisting upon retirement from office at the end of his present term, in loyal accord with the letter and spirit of the constitution. That utterance has been accepted as final by the people of Panama, and in consequence other candidates for the Presidency are being put forward. The two who have thus far been announced, and who will probably be the only candidates in the election, are both members of the Conservative or Constitutionalist party, to which President Amador belongs, the Liberals having decided not to name a candidate of their own, but to give their strength to that candidate of the Conservatives who seems to be most favorable to their policies.

One of the candidates is Señor Domingo de Obaldia, who is well known in this country through his residence at Washington as Panaman Minister. He is a man of long and distinguished public services. Before the revolution of 1903 he was unquestionably loyal to the Colombian government, and it was because of that loyalty that he went to Bogota to remonstrate with the Colombian government against its predetermined burking of the Hay-Herran treaty and to warn it of the probable consequences of that fatuous act. His words were disregarded and he was treated with scant courtesy, though the Bogota government afterward tried to make amends and to retain his support by making him Governor of Panama—the last Colombian Governor—a place which he held at the time of the revolution. He did remain loyal to Colombia, but after he had been deposed by the successful revolutionists he cast in his lot with them and became the successor of M. Bunau-Varilla at Washington and later the First Designado, or Vice-President.

The other candidate is Señor Ricardo Arias, who was one of the founders of the Panama Republic. Coming of a family settled on the isthmus in Balboa's time, he and his brother, Tomas Arias, were among the first to join Dr. Amador and Señor Arango in the revolutionary movement. He was commissioned by the junta to visit the United States with Dr. Amador to seek encouragement and aid for the impending revolution, but was prevented from coming, remaining, however, an active member of the junta. Since the revolution he has not held public office, but he has been a conspicuous member of the Conservative party and has exerted much influence in public affairs. It may be added that both these gentlemen are possessed of high character and ability and are most amiably disposed toward the United States, so that the election of either would doubtless assure a continuance of the existing agreeable relations between the two countries.

EXPEDITING JUSTICE.

Although the method of reaching a verdict used by a New York jury yesterday has not yet become popular among the good men tried and true throughout the country, its adoption in this instance did not, perhaps, signify any unusual departure from general American custom. The twelve eminently respectable and intelligent jurymen who agreed to settle the case before them by flipping a coin may feel that they simply yielded to the national habit of hurry and to the national vice of giving business matters precedence and preferment over everything else.

The case was an important one—that of a child who had been crushed to death under the wheels of a trolley car. The jury, after a short season of disagreement, finally lent sympathetic ears to one of the members "who had $6,000 "in his pocket with which he was going to "close a deal and wanted to get away," as a juryman naïvely confessed. A coin was tossed, and the law of gravitation decided in favor of the defendant corporation. When Justice Guy, upon hearing this, declared that he could not adequately express his indignation at so monstrous a perversion of justice, but would disclose his feelings as well as he could by fining each offender $50, the jurymen were greatly astonished. Had they not been following the traditions of their forebears and contemporaries? Have not thousands of honest and respectable citizens kept away from the polls and shunned all political activities on the ground of "important business engagements"? Have not statesmen and captains of industry fought many just reforms on the plea that they would injure certain commercial interests? If, in all such cases, the right must yield to the desires of the man "with a deal on," why should not a juryman with $6,000 in his pocket be delivered from the irksome task of deciding a case by cogitation? Impeccable reasoning, perhaps, but let us hope, for the sake of all men whose wrongs must be redressed by juries, that many strenuous citizens "with a deal on" will take time to learn how expensive it is to substitute the law of gravitation for the laws of the land.

HEARST, THE PHYSICIAN.

Any fear which may have been felt that the radical elements would be so dominant in the two great parties that no candidate would be presented to the public who would represent the business view of national policies is dissipated by the formation of Mr. Hearst's new conservative party. Who is there to whom business would turn with such an instinctive feeling of confidence as to Mr. Hearst? He is its physician in the nervous and apprehensive hours of its convalescence. The hushed voice of the sickroom pervades his editorial pages. The Plunderband is forgotten. The trusts, portrayed with all their ancient fulness of girth, have taken on a benign and genial aspect. As Mr. Brisbane said in his Washington's Birthday address in Brooklyn, "Hearst, acting as a friend "of a sick man or a panicstricken people, is trying to restore confidence, to make people take "a cheerful view, to help get back financial "health."

Only recently his papers contained some of their old-fashioned remarks about the Supreme Court decisions affecting labor questions, and Mr. Hearst very properly rebuked them in a "letter to the editor" full of sound common sense and conservatism. It was no time for appeals to class prejudice and for attacks upon the courts. With business prostrate, the voice that, according to Mr. Brisbane, warned the people "vigorously, savagely, sensationally, if you like," must be moderated to a gentle whisper. The hush of the sickroom must be respected.

But Mr. Hearst the conservative does not confine himself to rebukes of his own editors when they for a moment forget that the "savage, sensational" doctrine of two years ago is no longer in place now that he is trying to woo business back to health. Everybody is rebuked who is not as conservative and gentle as he is in his present mood. President Roosevelt, according to Mr. Brisbane, "means well, but he is "yelling at the top of his voice inopportunely "and incorrectly." He is a "strong, ignorant driver" of the "national buggy." He knows nothing, practically, of business, while Mr. Hearst is a business man, with a payroll of $5,000,000. Bryan also is much too dangerous to be trusted in this delicate situation. "What," asks Mr. Hearst, "will be the probable effect "on the community of a Democratic President "arrayed in the contrasting colors of the full "Democratic regalia?" He shivers to think of it. The physician's thoughts go out to that nervous, apprehensive patient over whose sickroom none can preside so well as he.

Mr. Hearst evidently regards this year as one that calls for a conservative, and among all the expedients of the politicians who wish to appear both conservative and radical, one thing at one moment and another at another, one thing to one element and the reverse to the other, none is more amusing than this shift on the part of a man who was badly beaten only a year and a half ago because the people thought him radical to the point of being revolutionary.

CROTON LIMITATIONS.

The report to the Mayor by Mr. J. Waldo Smith, the competent and expert chief engineer of the Board of Water Supply, sets forth authoritatively the condition of the city's supply of potable water, present and prospective, and furnishes what should be a convincing and final answer to criticisms of the Catskill extension scheme as extravagant and unnecessary, and to the ill advised pretensions that an impounding of the entire flow of the Croton would give the city a sufficient supply for many years. The criticism of the Catskill enterprise is of course based upon the theory of the sufficiency of the Croton supply, and the latter in turn is based upon the fact that at times, notably late last fall, large quantities of water have escaped over the spillway of the Cornell dam after all the reservoirs in the Croton Valley were filled.

The fatal flaw in that reasoning is that it adopts as its major premise a temporary, exceptional and fugitive incident as though it were an habitual and permanent fact. Those who saw that Niagara-like flood pouring over the Cornell dam last year were fortunate, for they saw a sight which may not be visible again for many a year, and which there is little reason to expect oftener than once in a decade. Persons familiar with the lower reaches of the Croton River know that after the completion of the great reservoirs at Amawalk, Carmel, Purdys and elsewhere, long before the completion of the new Cornell dam, the bed of that stream was dry and dusty for a large part of the year, and that, save in a freshet time, it was an uncommon sight to see water flowing over the old dam. The reservoir created by the new dam is so capacious that many have been inclined to regard it as unnecessarily large, and to doubt if it will often be nearly filled. That the conditions produced by the altogether phenomenal rain floods of last fall will be frequently repeated is too improbable for serious consideration.

There is no watershed in the world which has been more carefully studied than the Croton Valley, and none whose yield is more exactly known. From twenty to forty years ago the average flow of the Croton, in a considerable term of years, averaged 402,000,000 gallons a day. In the last score of years it has averaged only 348,000,000 gallons a day. The decrease is partly due to a slightly diminished precipitation, but chiefly to the enormous increase of evaporation from the many square miles of reservoir surface. Now, if every drop were impounded at Cornell, there would be a surplus of only 24,000,000 gallons a day above our present use; next year there would be only 9,000,000 gallons surplus, and in 1910 there would be a deficit of 6,000,000 gallons a day; for our present consumption is 324,000,000 gallons a day, and the daily use is increasing by 15,000,000 gallons a year. Even if loss by evaporation could be overcome and the full supply of thirty years ago could be regained, it would be sufficient for only a little more than five years, when the demand would exceed the supply and new sources would have to be sought. But of course such an achievement is beyond hope.

The financial argument against further attempts at draining the Croton is as convincing as the hydrographic. If there were no evaporation, and the flow, as great as it was a generation ago, could all be impounded, the work of securing that additional 54,000,000 gallons a day, according to Mr. Smith's estimate, would cost $145,000,000, while the Catskill extension will supply, probably in less time, 250,000,000 daily, or nearly five times as much, for only $112,092,000. The conclusion is that it is physically impossible to get the needed additional supply from the Croton, and that if it were possible to get even a partial and inadequate supply, it would cost more than six times as much as that from the Catskills and would still leave us under the necessity of going to the Catskills or elsewhere, after all. In that view of the case, the correctness of which we do not expect to see successfully challenged, common sense and the public welfare unmistakably demand the expeditious prosecution and completion of the great work which has been so well begun at Ashokan.

"The New York World" is astonished that the Democrats of Kansas should instruct their delegates to the Denver convention to support Mr. Bryan. It says that Kansas is "a most instructive object lesson in the map of Bryanism." Mr. Bryan carried Kansas in 1896 by 12,000 and lost it in 1900 by 23,000. Mr. Parker lost it in 1904 by 126,000. But maybe the Kansans have not yet found out that Mr. Bryan was "the actual leader" in the campaign of 1904.

According to "The Boston Transcript's" Washington correspondent, resistance among Massachusetts statesmen to the idea of serving as instructed delegates to a national convention "amounts almost to resentment, owing largely "to the high class of men selected for dele-"gates." It is certainly a curious and illogical notion that a delegate honestly trying to represent his constituency in the choice of a Presidential candidate ought to resent a clear expression of that constituency's sentiment. Such an expression is always helpful and not embarrassing to the delegate who wants to fulfil his delegate functions in the public interest.

The decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the Oregon statute restricting the hours of women's work is based on sound common sense. It recognizes those differences between men and women which entitle a woman to more protection than a man under the statutes. The limitation of her contractual powers is, as the court says, not for her benefit alone but for the benefit of all.

No more convincing evidence of the Democratic party's incapacity to deal with large matters of national policy could be found than appears in the currency speeches being made by Democrats in the Senate. All of them are still greenbackers. It would be dangerous to have the Democratic party in power in a situation which, like the present, invited financial legislation, for it would inevitably start the nation on a period of inflation.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The "Katholische Schul-Zeitung" of Berlin tells this story to justify its indorsement of the imperial order against the use of foreign words: "At one of the high schools the scholars were ordered to appear before a committee of ophthalmologists for examination, with a view to correcting defects in vision and arresting the progress of eye troubles. One scholar received from the head master a note for his father which read: "To-day's examination showed that your son Fritz is predisposed to myopia. Something must be done with him." Next morning Fritz appeared with this note for the head master: "As soon as I read your note of yesterday, for which I thank you, I gave Fritz a sound thrashing, which, I hope, will do him good. If he ever does the same thing again let me know." The school authorities have been instructed to use "shortsighted," instead of "myopia," hereafter.

Baldwin—The doctors say there are more than fifty kinds of headache. Do you believe it?

Rambo—I know it. I've frequently had all of 'em in one morning.—Chicago Tribune.

Kirby Malzeard Church, in Yorkshire, which was burned down recently, had a good deal of interesting architecture about it, says "The Manchester Guardian." It stood on a Saxon site, and the oldest part of it dated from somewhere near the Conquest. There were, at any rate, pieces of good Norman and early English work, although the mass of the building was Perpendicular. Perhaps the finest thing in it is the south doorway, which is Norman of a good period, and this, fortunately, has been saved. The church records mention a curious trial which took place in the church in the seventeenth century. A woman was tried for stealing a skull out of the churchyard. Her defence was that she took the skull to put under the pillow of a sleepless friend as a charm to make her sleep. She was reprimanded and ordered to put the skull back.

Miss Oldun—Oh, dear, I'm afraid I shall have to get some of that wrinkle eradicator they advertise.

Miss Perty—Let me get it for you. I have a brother in the wholesale drug business.—Boston Transcript.

A list of "little things which annoy" published in the Paris "Figaro" contains these:

To awaken from a nap in a railway coach and discover by the smiles of the women that they heard you snore.

To receive slight thanks for a wedding present which cost more than you could afford to spend.

To be compelled to put in a conspicuous place an ugly object because it was a present from a friend.

To let a highly respectable footman help you on with a seedy coat.

To have your beautiful dinner partner stare at you while you try to decide which is the fruit and which the cheese knife.

"They say wages are going to be reduced all along the line."

"That's too bad. Pretty soon our plumbers' helpers won't be making any more than a regular army officer."—Life.

Writing to "The Boston Transcript," Edgar Howe Forbush, New England agent for the National Association of Audubon Societies, makes a plea for the protection of birds. Mr. Forbush says: "Sixty to seventy years ago green winged teal were abundant in New England. Now they are rare. Fifty years ago blue winged teal were plentiful. Now they are few. Forty years ago the wood duck bred commonly throughout the New England States. Now it is in danger of extermination. Already most of the states and provinces of North America have awakened to the necessity of protecting wild fowl in spring; but Massachusetts and Rhode Island lag far behind the leaders in this movement. Fully thirty species of wild fowl that normally visit these states have practically no protection under the law. The statutes are so arranged as to allow the shooting of some of these birds during every month of the year, while others are protected only when they are out of the state."

"What is an altruist, papa?"

"An altruist, my son, is a man who doesn't give to others what he doesn't want himself."—Lippincott's.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 25.—The President touched the button this afternoon at 3:40 which started the first train of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company through the tunnel under the river between 19th street, New York, and Hoboken, N. J. There were no formalities attending the cermony beyond the mere pressing of the button, which was a pretty souvenir of ivory set in a plate of silver appropriately engraved.

After the Cabinet meeting to-day, which was cut short in order to allow him to leave on time, the President attended the funeral of Bishop Henry Y. Satterlee.

Callers at the White House to-day included Senators Carter, Taliaferro, Flint, Lodge, Aldrich and Smith, of Michigan, Representatives Sulloway, Loud, Murdock, Foulkrod, Burton and Landis and ex-Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Loomis.

The Cabinet met at 11 a. m. and adjourned at 12:30 p. m.

Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Ethel Roosevelt and Theodore Roosevelt, jr., returned to the White House to-day. Mrs. Roosevelt and her daughter made a short visit to Kermit and Archibald Roosevelt at Groton, Mass., and then went to Boston for a brief visit.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 25.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt were the guests of the Secretary of Agriculture at dinner to-night. The red suite at the New Willard was transformed into a tropical bower of palms, while hundreds of pink roses were used as a further decoration. Mrs. Dolliver, wife of the Senator from Iowa, was hostess for Secretary Wilson. Invited to meet the President and Mrs. Roosevelt were the Speaker and Miss Cannon, the ex-Postmaster-General and Mrs. Gary, of Baltimore; Senator Proctor, Mrs. Fletcher Proctor, Senator and Mrs. Dolliver, Senator and Mrs. Beveridge, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Representative and Mrs. James R. Mann, Representative and Mrs. J. A. T. Hull, Representative and Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, Representative and Mrs. J. W. Weeks, Representative G. N. Haugen, Representative and Mrs. B. P. Birdsall, Representative and Mrs. Albert F. Dawson, the Commissioner of Pensions and Mrs. Vespasian Warner, Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. William S. Sims, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Wallace Radcliffe, Miss Mattingly, Miss Hull and Jasper Wilson.

Mrs. Meyer, wife of the Postmaster General, who is in New York with her guest, the Hon. Violet Vivian, will return to the capital with her to-morrow.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 25.—Miss Helen Ffoulke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Ffoulke, and Mr. Havenith, Belgian Minister to Persia, will be married at noon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ffoulke, in Massachusetts avenue, on March 26. It was intended to defer the wedding until after Lent, but the departure of Mr. Havenith has been hurried by his government. The wedding will be simple in arrangements, with perhaps one attendant for Miss Ffoulke, while the Belgian Minister and other diplomats will figure in the party of the bridegroom. Miss Ffoulke is the guest of General and Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson and their daughter, Miss Marguerite Pierson, in New York. She will return here Saturday, and that night Mr. and Mrs. Beale will give a dinner in her honor. Ex-Senator and Miss Cockrell will give a dinner for her on March 16.

The Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Draper at dinner to-night, and invited to meet them were the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. James R. Garfield, Associate Justice and Mrs. White, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Senator and Mrs. Knox, Senator Brandegee, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Major General and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Nickerson, Mrs. Audenreid, Miss Boardman, Mrs. Timmons, Rear Admiral Capps and Gist Blair.

Mrs. Frederick H. Benedict was hostess at a dinner to-night in honor of her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Coudert, of New York, who are here until Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Reid Rodgers entertained at dinner to-night complimentary to Associate Justice and Mrs. Harlan. Their other guests were ex-Associate Justice and Mrs. Brown, ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle, Mrs. Richard Butler, Senator and Mrs. Clarence Clark of Wyoming, and Representative and Mrs. J. Van Vechten Olcott.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Thropp had as guests at dinner to-night Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Huldekoper, Major General and Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Merriam, Mr. and Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell, Dr. and Mrs. Loring, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hooe, Mrs. Cassell and Rear Admiral Terry.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

While in London and Paris a large number of mansions are equipped with private theatres, there is only one house that can boast of anything of the kind in New York, namely, the quaint old-fashioned home of Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt and of her daughters, at Lexington avenue and 22d street. The theatre is on the latter thoroughfare, in the rear of the house, and is perfectly appointed in every respect. It has been the scene of a number of dramatic entertainments, usually under the direction of Clyde Fitch, who is a friend of the family, and the performers invariably include not only Miss Sallie and Miss Eleanor Hewitt, who are particularly clever amateur actresses, but also Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, who, a perfect French scholar, excels in those French comediettas to the interpretation of which the Gallic language is so peculiarly well adapted. Last evening the Misses Hewitt gave another one of their dramatic performances, in connection with which Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman and a number of other women of the fashionable world gave dinners, afterward taking their guests on to the "Hewitt Theatre." The entertainment opened with Guy de Maupassant's "Histoire du Vieux Temps," in which Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt and the Vicomte de Perigny took part. It was followed by oldtime dances performed by Miss Eleanor Hewitt and Frederic Weeks, and these in turn were succeeded by another comedietta presented by Mrs. Gordon Bell, Miss Gurnee and M. de Perigny. That the "house" was crowded and enthusiastic goes without saying, and after the curtain had been rung down a seated supper was served about midnight, the entertainment being brought to a close by old Colonial dances. Some three hundred invitations had been issued for the affair.

Miss Vera Onativia will be the maid of honor at the wedding of Miss Clara Wright Barclay and J. Victor Onativia, jr., which, as announced in The Tribune some ten days ago, will take place on Tuesday, April 21, at St. Thomas's Church. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires. Miss Barclay is a sister of Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman and of Mrs. S. Oakley Vanderpoel, jr., and her fiancé is a son of Mr. and Mrs. José Victor Onativia and a graduate of Harvard, class of '98. He has selected Arthur R. Jones as his best man.

The Duchess of Marlborough, according to dispatches received here, is booked to sail from England for New York next Friday, and on her arrival here will proceed to Hempstead to stay with her mother, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

Mrs. Waldorf Astor is booked to sail for Europe to-day on board the Carmania. Mrs. Astor has been in this country several weeks, the most of her time being taken up in organizing the entertainment for charity which was given at the Plaza on Monday. She spent a few days with her father, Chiswell D. Langhorne, at Greenwood, Va.

Mrs. J. Ridgeley Carter and her daughter, Miss Mildred Carter, are also booked to sail for England to-day. They have been here for the last two months with Mrs. Carter's mother, Mrs. David Pierce Morgan, who gave a dance for Miss Carter at the Colony Club last Thursday. Among others who will sail for Europe to-day are Mrs. William Everard Strong and Miss Alice Strong, who will spend two months in England with Mrs. Strong's daughter, Mrs. Moreton F. Gage. J. Louis Webb, who has recently returned from North Carolina, will also go abroad to-day.

Miss Anna Caldwell Whitehead, daughter of A. Pennington Whitehead, will be married to-day to Edward Rush Duer, only son of Mrs. George Rush Duer, of Morristown, N. J., and a nephew of Dr. E. L. Duer, of Philadelphia. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. William H. Richards in the Brick Presbyterian Church at 3:30 o'clock, and afterward there will be a reception at the home of the bride's father, in East 74th street.

Under the patronage of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. James Mühlenberg Bailey and others, a concert and tea for the benefit of the Italian Children's Settlement will be given at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Assembly Room of the Colony Club.

Mrs. Edward Lyman Short gave a dinner last night at her home, in West 37th street.

The first of the series of lectures by Professor Fenellosa on the art of the Italian Renaissance, arranged by Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. William Alexander and others, will be given to-morrow at Mrs. Wilson's house, in East 68th street. Among those who have accepted invitations to join the class are Mrs. John Innes Kane, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mrs. F. K. Pendleton and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas.

A TRIBUTE TO SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN

His Work as Historian Honored by President Roosevelt and Others.

Students of the American Revolution owe a special debt of gratitude to Sir George Trevelyan, whose work on the subject, though not yet completed, has already taken rank as a kind of classic. As each successive volume has come out it has brought to his readers a deeper sense of the sympathy and impartiality with which he has approached a difficult theme. The biographer of Fox and Macaulay has surveyed our great war with the statesmanlike eye of the one and described it with the art of the other. The merits of his work have been abundantly recognized on both sides of the Atlantic, but Americans must take special pleasure in the New Year's gift which was sent to him from this country in commemoration of his fine achievement. It took the shape of a large and beautiful silver cup bearing this inscription:

Sir George Trevelyan,
Historian
of the
American Revolution,
From his Friends
Theodore Roosevelt,
Elihu Root, Henry Cabot Lodge.

Our countrymen will applaud this expression of an appreciation which thousands of them share. The personal friends who addressed Sir George Trevelyan in the foregoing inscription represent also an ever increasing body of readers of his book.

NEW PROFESSOR FOR U. OF P.

Philadelphia, Feb. 25.—Dr. Thomas Harrison Montgomery, jr., has been appointed to the chair of zoology at the University of Pennsylvania. He will assume his new duties on September 1 next. Dr. Montgomery is at present professor of zoology in the University of Texas.

MR. MAHLER MAY TEACH AT COLUMBIA.

Gustav Mahler and Mme. Mahler were the guests of honor at a university tea held yesterday afternoon in Earl Hall, Columbia University. It has been reported that Mr. Mahler may be offered a chair in the music department at Columbia. Among the other guests were Dr. and Mrs. Cornelius Rübner, Miss Rübner, Miss Butler, Mrs. John W. Burgess and Dean George W. Kirchwey.

COLUMBIA'S PRESIDENT TO TAKE TRIP.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University will leave New York on March 7 for a three weeks' stay in Bermuda. During Dr. Butler's absence Professor J. C. Eg