Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—The White Heather.
AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE—Dog Show.
AMERICAN THEATRE—8:15—Billee Taylor and I Pagliacci.
BIJOU THEATRE—8:15—My Friend from India.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—The Wedding Day.
CASINO—8:10—In Gay New-York.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—La Poupee.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works, Grand Concerts and Cinematograph.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:15—The Conquerors.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8—Love Finds the Way, and A Bit of Old Chelsea.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—8—The Booster Doctor.
GARDEN THEATRE—2—8:15—The Master.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:30—The Little Minister.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—Gettysburg.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—As You Like It.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—Monte Carlo.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:30—Ladies Price Swimmers.
KEITH'S—Noon to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:15—The Bride-Elect.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—2:15—8:30—The Moth and the Flame.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2—8:15—Buffalo Bill's Wild West.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and evening—Exhibition of Oil Paintings.
OLYMPIA—8:15—Primrose & West's Minstrels.
PASTOR'S—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.
PROCTOR'S—9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.
SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE—2—8—Burlesque.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:15—The Rivals.

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Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture.
Great Variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW,
No. 111 Fulton-st.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Cortes of Spain assembled in Madrid and the Queen Regent read the Speech from the Throne, the sovereign was received with great enthusiasm; the ultimatum from President McKinley reached General Woodford last night and will be delivered to the Spanish Government to-day. ==== Don Carlos, the Pretender to the Throne of Spain, arrived at Ostend, having been requested to leave Italy. ==== Spanish securities continued to fall heavily on the European exchanges. ==== In Berlin and the cities of Great Britain the rush of applications to enlist in the American Army or Navy continued. ==== Spurgeon's Tabernacle, in London, was destroyed by fire. ==== The condition of Mr. Gladstone was less favorable yesterday. ==== The steamers of the American Line between Philadelphia and Liverpool will fly the Belgian flag.

CONGRESS.—Both branches in session. ==== Senate: Various phases of the Cuban question were discussed, Senator Foraker said he believed this Government had already practically recognized the Cuban Republic. ==== House: The bill empowering the President to call for volunteers was amended and passed without opposition.

DOMESTIC.—President McKinley signed the Cuban intervention resolutions passed by Congress, and sent an ultimatum to Spain demanding the withdrawal of her forces from Cuba. ==== Señor Polo de Bernabe, the Spanish Minister, demanded his passports and left Washington, placing the interests of Spain in charge of the French Ambassador and the Austrian Minister ==== The State Department announced that this Government would not resort to privateering in the expected war with Spain. ==== The Flying Squadron may meet the battle-ship Oregon below the equator and escort her to Key West. ==== Port Royal, S. C., is to be made an important naval base and coaling station. ==== The War Department is bending all its energies to preparing for the volunteer army about to be called out. ==== Large numbers of troops from all parts of the country have arrived at Chattanooga. ==== Governor Culberson of Texas has ordered the entire Ranger force to the Mexican frontier to repel any attempted Spanish invasion.

CITY.—Consul-General Baldasano closed the Spanish Consulate here, and turned the interest of Spain's subjects over to the care of the French Consul-General. ==== The story of Frederick G. Isles of the happenings at the Sinclair House in relation to the Brooklyn bribery case received partial corroboration a waiter at the hotel identifying him as one of the men he attended on the night the alleged offer of $25,000 was made. ==== Mayor Van Wyck at the Board of Estimate meeting denounced the new Primary law and asked the Corporation Counsel for an opinion on it. ==== The expulsion of E. K. Willard from the Stock Exchange was announced. ==== The commencement exercises of the Bellevue Hospital Training School for Male Nurses were held. ==== The body of Charles W. Hackett, chairman of the Republican State Committee, was brought here from Palatka, Fla., and taken to Utica for burial. ==== A number of Spaniards sailed for Havana on the Spanish Line steamer Panama. ==== Stocks were dull and irregular at small final changes.

SUMMARY.—The weather. Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 62 degrees; lowest, 44; average, 52½.

"THIS IS WAR."

The President has signed the Intervention act. The ultimatum of the United States has been presented to Spain, and indications are that it will be rejected. The Spanish Minister at Washington has received his passports, and the American Minister at Madrid may get his at any moment. Diplomatic relations between the two countries are at an end, and a few more hours will probably see an actual state of war begun. Just half a century ago the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo brought to a close our last preceding foreign war. The jubilee of that event is now, apparently, to be marked with the beginning of another. That is to be regretted by all friends of peace and progress. Yet their regret is tempered by the certain knowledge that while that former war of fifty years ago was largely sought by this Nation for an unjust purpose, out of which, however, great good was ultimately brought, this one is being forced upon us despite our earnest efforts at avoidance, and will be, on our part, one of the most righteous ever waged for a high and holy purpose. That, stated with deliberate advisement, may be anticipated in full confidence as the mature and lasting judgment of mankind.

This war is not one of our seeking. Let that never be forgotten. However the heathen have raged and some of the people imagined vain things, the authoritative voice of this Nation has been steadfastly for peace. Every resort for keeping the peace, with honor and with fidelity to the highest duties of the Nation, has been tried in vain. The impassioned words of Patrick Henry are almost exactly applicable: "Shall we try argument? We have been trying that for the last ten years. We have held up the subject in every light of which it is capable. . . . We have done everything that could be done to avert the storm which is now coming on. We have petitioned, we have remonstrated, we have supplicated. . . . . Our petitions have been slighted, our remonstrances have produced additional violence and insult, our supplications have been disregarded. . . . An appeal to arms and to the God of Hosts is all that is left us." That statement of the case is as true to-day as it was 123 years ago. The dreadful recourse of war is literally forced upon us as the only alternative to the only fate worse than war. It is accepted with a solemn realization of all that it means, and of all that it may mean; and with an invincible determination to prosecute the case to a conclusion worthy of its cost. In that acceptance and in that determination seventy millions join to-day, each with a loyal re-echoing of those other and earlier words of the Revolutionary orator, "I am not a Virginian, but an American!"

The outlook of the day means war. That fact is undeniable. But it is not because the issues of the case require it. There is not a subject of controversy between Spain and the United States that might not be brought to a peaceful and honorable settlement, were only both parties to it so disposed. A generation ago, at a most critical juncture in international affairs, one diplomat said to another, with reference to a certain proposed line of conduct, "This is war." Happily, both sides were reasonably disposed toward peace, and war was averted without impairment of honor on either side. Only a few years back, when another war-bluster rose, an authoritative writer justly said that even if the cannon were ready to fire and the gunner's hand on the lever there would be in the end no war, for on each side there were millions of quiet, plain, undemonstrative men who would forbid the outrage and declare there should be no war. And there was no war, because that latter circumstance indeed existed. Unhappily to-day the same cannot be said. The "quiet, plain, undemonstrative men" of this Nation, President McKinley at their head, have given such an exhibition of peace-loving patience and forbearance as the world has scarcely seen before. But their efforts to avert war have not been matched nor seconded in Spain, but have been met with a truculent defiance that can have only one meaning and can conduce to only one end.

It means war. Thanks to President McKinley, we are ready for it. Thanks to him, too, we have acknowledged justice on our side. Had the frantic appeals of self-seeking sensationalists been regarded, we should have been abruptly plunged two months or more ago into a war for which we were not prepared, and in which our position would have been regarded by a large portion of the world as unwarranted and unjust. Against such appeals the President stood, a veritable tower of strength, and against them, happily for the safety and honor of the Nation, he has splendidly prevailed. The wise man has said that "He that is slow to anger is "better than the mighty; and he that ruleth "his spirit than he that taketh a city." Under the masterful leadership of the President this Nation has been slow to anger, and has well ruled its spirit. Having achieved those higher ends, it will not miss the lower. It will show itself mighty, and it will take the city of its foe.

THE QUEEN REGENT'S SPEECH.

The Speech of the Spanish Queen Regent at the opening of the Cortes Constituyentes is not optimistic in tone. It contains not a word of encouragement for either the friends of Spain or the friends of peace. The whole spirit of it is one of dogged fatalism, as though from some old Moslem conqueror Spain had inherited belief in Kismet. There is no new promise of advancement, no vindication of what has already been performed. The talk of a satisfactory representative government in Cuba under the present system of so-called autonomy sounds hollow as the whistling of the wind. Even the reference to the Pope's attempted mediation is scarcely ingenuous, for the world knows well his counsels have not been followed as implicitly as the Speech would make it to appear.

One useful service, however, the speech will render. Its revelation of the Spanish spirit will confirm this Nation in the belief that further forbearance would have been futile, and will vindicate to the world the stern propriety of prompt moving toward decisive action. When these utterances are contrasted with the painstaking lucidity and patient reasonableness of the President's message of ten days ago the difference between the Spanish and the American disposition is most clearly shown. A plea of "non possumus" might have served Spain better. For sheer inability to fulfil the requirements of justice there might be some show of sympathy, or at least of pity. But when a Bourbon—man or nation—hardens the heart against the right, and stubbornly says, "I will not!" the unrelenting voice of Justice says: "You must!"

THE ARMY BILLS.

The War Department will make no mistake in insisting that it be left absolutely untrammelled in its disposition of soldiers and the organization of the Army, with a view to its greatest efficiency and without regard to the vanity or ambition of militia officers and politicians on horseback. It will doubtless be entirely reasonable with volunteers, and so far as practicable make the service attractive for men already in the National Guard, keeping comrades and friends together and taking advantage of the esprit du corps of existing organizations. But it must have a free hand in the matter of discipline and ability to adapt or reorganize its forces to meet the conditions of modern warfare, and not be hampered by obsolete formations and discredited tactics persisting in some State bodies. It must also have full power to send every company in the service wherever its plans may require, without giving special consideration to the sensibilities and desires of condescending assistants.

War must be conducted with one sole end in view. That is to overcome the enemy in the shortest possible time with the least expenditure of blood and treasure. Every unnecessary dollar spent is robbery. Every unnecessary man killed is murder. Every unnecessary day frittered away in fighting is both. Every man and every organization engaged in war must be subordinate to the main purpose. If patriotism is not equal to that sacrifice it should stay at home and serve the country in less exacting ways, and, above all, it should not let its selfishness be used to prevent those who must answer to their fellows and to history for the lives and money used, and bear the blame for any needless waste, from securing such legislation as according to their expert opinion the Army needs. Congress has pointed the way to war. It is now the turn of the soldier. Let the soldiers, not the politicians, determine how the Army is to be organized and managed. This country has already had too many widows made by amateurs playing at war.

The Hull Army Reorganization bill and the Volunteer Army bill together are understood to have the approval of the War Department and to offer a reasonably good method of preparing for the impending conflict. The Hull bill is not all it should be. Unworthy jealousies robbed it of half its virtues, but it is not entirely valueless. If Congress cannot be induced to provide for a regular army of 104,000 in time of war then it should pass this bill making the smaller increase in the regular force, and also the bill for organizing volunteers to work with them. The volunteers are to keep their State organization "so far as practicable." But the Hull bill establishes the three-battalion formation of 1,200 men, and as the other bill makes the Regular Army regulations applicable to the volunteers the two measures taken together apparently permit the President at discretion to decide that absolute regard for militia organization lines is not practicable, and compel small bodies to affiliate temporarily so as to make a troop of proper size and formation. This the Guardsmen should be ready to endure, for clinging to their antiquated methods is like clinging to flintlocks. A flintlock troop would be interesting, and it might have a proud organization spirit, but nobody would think of forming the Army to suit its habits or traditions. The War Department scheme, as amended and passed by the House yesterday, does not appear to be as good as that of skeletonizing the Regular Army and making temporary regulars of the new men by the transforming process of close contact. The Regular Army should now be enlarged to 100,000 men; and we still hope that a Congress which was so bent on war will have the good sense to accept this practical and businesslike way of making war. But the bills as modified are infinitely better than National adoption of militia under conditions which would require tenderness to all their ways and wishes.

NO AMERICAN PRIVATEERING.

The Government's declaration concerning rules of naval war, already foreshadowed in these columns, will be regarded by the Nation and the world with hearty satisfaction. It deals with the three questions of privateering, neutral goods and ships, and blockades. The first of these is the one on which most belligerent interest is centred, and on it the Government's determination is distinct, unmistakable and exactly right. There will in this war be no privateering under the American flag. No letters of marque and reprisal will be issued by this Government. The right to resort to such methods is not in the least degree relinquished, nor is any pledge made not to exercise that right in future. But for the present the Government feels assured that there is no need of it, and that it may therefore for this occasion forego the privilege. In thus doing it places itself in line with the signatory Powers of the Declaration of Paris of 1856 without committing itself to that declaration or modifying the position taken by it fifty years ago.

Privateering was formerly widely practised. It was not only deemed legitimate, as technically it still is, but it was one of the most effective forms of naval warfare, especially for the weaker of two Powers to wage against the stronger. England employed it with destructive effect against Spain in the long struggle which resulted in the breaking of the latter's all but world-wide dominion and the establishment of the former as mistress of the seas. This country used it to great advantage in the War of 1812 and even in the War of the Revolution. And the possibility that it might want to do so again was sufficient to justify Mr. Marcy in declining to subscribe to the Paris renunciation of it. It is only justice to say that his reasons were so admirably stated that they commanded the respect even of those whom his attitude defeated in their effort to embody the abolition of privateering firmly in international law. At a time when the United States did not have, and perhaps did not want to maintain, a powerful naval establishment, it would have been folly for it to pledge itself not to make use of its mercantile marine for belligerent purposes in case of war with a nation possessing a superior navy. Nor, as Mr. Marcy also urged, could it with due regard for its self-respect allow any other Power to determine the character of the force which it might deem proper to use in prosecuting hostilities. Depending upon a volunteer army, in case of need, the Nation had a right to make use also of a volunteer navy. From those principles the time may not yet have come for us to make a permanent departure.

However that may be, the United States is now confronted by an enemy whose navy is inferior to our own and with which we are competent to deal without recourse to privateering. The introduction of swift cruisers, or commerce destroyers, into the Navy has, moreover, provided the Government with the very class of ships which formerly were provided chiefly by volunteers. We have really no need of privateers. So, while the Declaration of Paris on that subject has not the force of international law, and is not yet recognized as such by the United States, it is a source of great gratification that we can now conform to its provisions without prejudice to our future course. Spain did not join the other signatory Powers in that provision of the Declaration of Paris; and she is at liberty to take whatever course she thinks most befitting her National character and the nature of the struggle in which she is and has been engaged. Whatever her course may be, that of the United States is already determined in line with what we firmly believe to be the better and controlling tendencies of American as well as of European civilization.

The other rules announced by the Government provide that a neutral flag shall cover the enemy's goods, and that neutral goods shall be safe even under the enemy's flag, always excepting contraband of war, and that blockades, to be binding, must be effective. These are identical with the rules laid down in the Declaration of Paris, and are in accord with the traditional policy and practice of this Nation. The world is therefore assured that the war which now seems imminent, however severe it may be, will be waged on our part with scrupulous regard for those principles which are held by the consensus of nations to be in the interest of humanity and civilization.

HONORS ALREADY GAINED.

It is not the final success over a weak nation, if war comes, to which Americans in future will point with pride. The best possible ground for National pride has been secured already, and will be found in the honorable effort to attain the ends of civilization by peaceful means and in the swift and marvellously energetic preparations for war. When the explosion of a mine in Havana Harbor startled the Nation it had enjoyed thirty-three years of peace, and was perhaps less prepared for war in proportion to its strength than any other nation on earth. It has long been the ruling policy of the people to trust for immunity from wrong mainly to the world's knowledge that the latent power of this Nation for defence or offence would render war terribly costly in the end to any offender. Recently the need of better preparation has been in part realized, and something has been done toward building a Navy and fortifying harbors. But only the Army and Navy officers know how unprepared this country was for any struggle sixty days ago, in vessels and fortifications, in guns and, above all, in ammunition. A powerful soldier with an old flintlock and without any powder would fairly illustrate the state of this great Nation.

The work done in two months, when it becomes fully known, will reflect high honor upon the Nation and those charged with its defence. It is probably not too much to say that no other nation possesses the machinery and materials, the science and the mechanical and technical skill, the ready resources, the inventive genius and the united spirit, to make it possible to accomplish so much in so short a time. To be ready for war always is a lesson which Old World Powers have studied. To be able to get ready in sixty days involves much in which they are far inferior to the United States, with its vast development of manufactures and transportation, and if they come to understand what has been done in that way with only Spain to confront, it will serve as a warning that the tremendous power of this Nation can be called into effective use in less time than anybody had imagined.

There remains to be won such honor as may be gained by a thoroughly civilized but swift and vigorous prosecution of war. Its great cost comes from delay and prolonged uncertainty. Its highest generalship is that which makes the struggle short, sharp and decisive, and yet avoids as far as possible the inhumanity which inflicts suffering on the inoffensive and helpless. It will be the greater reason for pride if Americans show themselves scrupulously anxious to conduct war with all the honor and humanity that is possible after the intolerable offences of Spain against civilization in the treatment of peaceful Cubans and in the destruction of the Maine.

What measure of skill will be shown in handling the complicated, delicate and yet tremendously powerful enginery of modern warfare cannot be foretold. To officers and men alike it is a new problem, and in the main new to almost every civilized nation, so great have been the changes in armament and methods within a few years. The Spanish journalists who prattle of the inferiority of American crews do not know what they are talking about, of course, but it is for the future to show how far the known skill of Americans in all use of machinery will prove effective. That it will count for much as against Spanish crews is believed by the best-informed experts of other countries. But there is at least a possibility that after a short time, and without any really great naval engagement, Spain may find that the quickest way to end the struggle is in a true sense the most honorable.

STATE CARE OF THE INSANE.

Some interesting figures concerning the cost of the present system of State care of the insane and its advantages over the old method have been compiled by Mr. Goodwin Brown, of the State Commission in Lunacy, at the request of Senator Parsons, and, after having been submitted to the Monroe County Supervisors, are published by the State. They justify the hopes of those who led the movement to abolish the county asylums, with their poor equipment and inadequate supervision, and to insure for the insane enlightened treatment and proper care under uniform and systematic regulations.

Commissioner Brown reports that for the year ending September 30, 1896, the last year for which the results have been compiled, the ordinary expense for each patient was $186 68, or $3 58 a week. This sum includes all cost of maintenance of the hospitals, medical attendance, salaries of officers and nurses, board, clothing, light, fuel, cost of conveying from home to hospital, renewal of furniture and all expenses other than for building or extraordinary repairs. Medical services and officers' salaries amount to 22 cents a week, or $11 44 a year; wages of attendants and nurses and general employes, to $1 23 a week, or $63 96 a year; food and laundry supplies, crockery, tableware, etc., to $1 20 a week, or $62 40 a year; clothing for patients to 21 cents a week, or $10 92 a year.

These figures Commissioner Brown is apparently justified in regarding as evidence of economy and good management. Medical service in the hospitals is of a special order, and the patients require a great deal of such service, both for body and mind, as many of them are physical as well as mental invalids. As there are only 106 medical officers in the hospitals, or an average of one to each 187 patients, the outlay for physicians is certainly reasonable. A nurse is employed for every eight or nine persons, and since physical restraint, strapping to chairs and solitary confinement have been abolished the number of attendants could not be reduced. The good effect of this manner of treatment has been so marked as to make the thought of any retrogression not one to be entertained. The sheriffs in this State draw from $2 75 to $4 a week for board of prisoners. The hospital figure of $1 20 for board and something more is therefore to be regarded as low. The same may be said of the clothing item. Under the old county system it is estimated that from $50,000 to $75,000 a year was spent for transportation, mileage and fees being charged by officers who took patients to hospitals. Last year only $18,000 was expended for this service. It is natural to expect the average cost of maintenance in the hospitals to be larger than in some other institutions, because the patients are for the most part unable to work; but the efficiency of the State authorities is apparent from the decrease in average cost from $216 in 1893, the year before expenditures were allowed in advance by the Commission, to the present average of $186 68.

State care has also increased the number of cures. In the Monroe County Asylum in 1890 the proportion of recoveries was only 10½ per cent. As a State hospital the next year the institution cured 18 per cent; in 1892, 17 per cent; in 1893, 18 per cent; in 1894, 25 per cent; in 1895, 15 per cent; in 1896, 23 per cent, and in 1897, 18 per cent. Other hospitals likewise show more cures, and this means not only a gain for humanity, but an actual relief to the taxpayers. As the average life of an insane person is twelve years after commitment, the transformation of all the hospitals into places of successful treatment, so that about 1,500 patients are discharged annually as entirely cured or much improved, means a large saving to the State. The item for care of the insane looks large in the State budget, but when it is remembered that for the most part it is only the consolidation in a lump of items which the same people formerly taxed themselves for in the counties, and that it is spent more wisely and with better results than ever before, no taxpayer will begrudge the $1 10 he pays on his thousand-dollar assessment.

Shipments of provisions and ammunition into Cuba give aid and comfort to our enemies, and it is morally no less treasonable than it would be if hostilities had actually broken out. There may be no way to prevent Spaniards from carrying off what they have purchased, though it would be interesting to see what Spain would do if we attempted to-day to export guns from Cadiz; but it is disgraceful that an American company which has enjoyed the favor of the United States Government and paraded its patriotism as an advertisement should use these few days of grace to swell its income by rushing goods where they can be used by Spain against us.

Robert the Testy did not need to vent his anger on the new primary law. Everybody knew already that he was opposed to anything like honest primaries.

The chances are ten to one that the Westerners who are reported to have formed a combination to raise the price of mules needed by the Government have been howling for a month about the unpatriotic conduct of the President, and calling for immediate war in which others should die for the country's honor. They care not who dies so long as their mules are paid for at twice the true value.

If the guardsmen who are ready to "go to hell if President McKinley orders" it will just be content to go to far better places without trying to exact conditions of service, it will be quite as well.

Cuban independence is not to be recognized at the expense of the Constitution.

Mayor Van Wyck does not give indicted men the benefit of trial. He says: "There are some "men now on their way to the penitentiary for "taking money out of the city treasury of Brooklyn last year." Yet he permits one of the men whom he so hastily judges to sit in the Police Board under circumstances that make his action a public scandal. Mr. Van Wyck is fond of posing and talking big about frauds, but the thing itself doesn't seem to trouble him.

The processes by which important conclusions are arrived at in this country not infrequently leave something to be desired, but the fact is that the right thing is generally done in the end.

It is worth while to remember that the coming war is to be fought under the flag of the United States, which is a banner containing thirteen stripes and forty-five stars, and is not three bars and a piece of pie. The Junta has put itself in opposition to the American policy, and its emblem has no place in a procession of American patriots.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Robert A. McFadden, of Andover, Mass., has been called to succeed the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, of this city, as pastor of the Central Congregational Church of Chelsea, Mass.

Arthur Nikisch, conductor of the Leipzig Gewandhaus concerts, has been fined twelve thousand gulden by the Court in Budapest. Before he accepted his post in Leipzig he was conductor of the royal opera in Budapest, and broke his contract to do so.

Dr. S. Fillmore Bennett, the author of "The Sweet By and By," is growing blind, but hopes soon to complete a volume of verse on which he is now at work.

The Vicomtesse Vigier, with whom the Prince of Wales breakfasted at Nice the other day, to meet the Russian Grand-dukes and a distinguished company, was at one time famous throughout Europe as Sophie Cruvelli, a prima donna who achieved immense popularity, both for her beauty and her magnificent voice. She made her debut in the year in which the Prince of Wales was born, and was singing at Covent Garden and elsewhere when he was a little boy. She retired from the stage on her marriage with Vicomte Vigier, and has lived at Nice ever since in a magnificent villa, which she built for herself, and which is an exact reproduction of the Vendramine Palace at Venice.

Hector D. Lane, of Alabama, whose death is announced, was one of the founders of the American Cotton Growers' Protective Association, and was its president at the time of his death.

Dr. Nansen is to visit Vienna early in May, to lecture before the Geographical Society of that city on the 6th. After his return to Europe he was called to Christiania by the illness of his youngest child, and remained for some time at his home in the country near the city. He has since been visiting St. Petersburg, where the Czar had expressed a wish to hear him lecture.

Mrs. Evelyn S. Tome, the widow of the late Jacob Tome, the philanthropist, has just been elected president of the Cecil National Bank, of Port Deposit, Md., to succeed her husband.

Here is a new anecdote about Cecil Rhodes: In 1884 he was severely attacked in the press, and notably by one journalist to whom he had given very considerable assistance. "I do call that man a hound," said one of Mr. Rhodes's friends, "after all you have done for him." Mr. Rhodes flushed up, and with one of his sudden, though rare, explosions, burst out with, "Hound yourself! do you think I wanted to bribe the man?"

A performance of "Elijah" is to be given in Boston on May 3, as a testimonial to the leader, Carl Zerrahn, who has just closed his active musical career by retiring from the leadership of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston and the Worcester festivals. Both of these associations will co-operate to make up the great chorus of fifteen hundred voices that will sing, and the Salem Oratorio Society, Hyde Park Festival Chorus, Philharmonic Club of Lowell, Lynn Musical Association, Waltham Chorus, New-Bedford Musical Association, Waltham Oratorio Chorus and Quincy Choral Society have all promised to assist.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Chinese name for the new game which the European Powers are playing in the East is "Pluck Pidgin."

Housekeeper (to a book agent who brings the tenth instalment of a novel)—I can't take the book—Mr. Meier is dead.

Book Agent—Oh, what a shame! It's right in the most exciting part of the story!—(Fliegende Blätter.

The most notable feature of a recent debate in the Austrian Reichsrath was this continuously intoned declaration by Herr Wolf: "Herr President, we shall throw ink pots at your head."

One of the most literary of the London evening papers makes the following startling announcement: "A complete set of hydrants and fire appliances will be arranged, and the stage is to be fitted with a double asbestos and steel fireproof curtain, controllable by one man. The latter is designed to be one of the largest in London, namely, about eighty feet wide and fifty feet deep."—(Glasgow Times.

Not long ago "The Iola (Mo.) Register" published an article to the effect that in excavating for a cellar in that city a workman found an old tomahawk with the name of the famous Indian chief, Loof Lirpa, carved in the handle. Now, after all the papers of the State have copied the item, "The Register" asks them to spell the name of that chief backward.

Misapprehension.—Wickwire—If you do not work, you ought not to eat.

Hungry Higgins—There you go agin, jumpin' on me for eatin'. I eat 'cause I have to; not 'cause I want to.—(Indianapolis Journal.

One morning a gentleman called upon Douglas Jerrold to solicit a subscription on behalf of a mutual friend in want of money. "Well," said Jerrold, "how much does —— want this time?"

"Why, just four and two noughts will, I think, put him straight."

"Very well," answered Jerrold, "put me down for one of the noughts this time."

"Do you take any stock in any of these woman's rights movements?"

"Well, I think the wisest and safest course for man is to concede to woman every right that she really wants."

"But what does she really want?"

"Ah! now you have got down to the real problem."

And so saying the wise man showed his wisdom by making a quiet sneak, for there are some things that are beyond the ken of man.—(Chicago Post.

The directors of the World's Exposition preparing in Paris for the year 1900 are deluged with the most absurd ideas for exploitation at that institution. One inventor urges the dropping of a gigantic glass egg from the top of the Eiffel tower into a pond below; several persons are to have the privilege of occupying the egg, in order to experience falling from a high point into space. An American proposes a representation of Adam and Eve in Paradise, with the serpent and the apple, of such enormous dimensions that the apple shall contain a lunchroom. A Chicago engineer suggests a colossus like that of Rhodes, whose interior shall show visitors the arrangement and position of all the organs of the human body, and shall have room enough besides to accommodate a medical congress.

Harold (after the fateful question had been put and answered)—Did I surprise you, dear?

Maud—Surprise me? You paralyzed me! I gave up the idea two years ago of your ever having pluck enough to propose.—(Chicago Tribune.

A correspondent calls the attention of The Tribune to the fact that there were three mistakes in an article published in the Sunday supplement of April 3, entitled "Changes in Date for Easter." The statement was there made that the only occurrence of Easter Sunday in this century on March 22 (the earliest possible day, following the spring equinox on March 21) was in 1817. It was further stated that in 1390 Easter fell on March 22, and that the same thing would occur again in 1990. These three dates were incorrect, the facts being that in 1390 March 21 fell on Monday, old style, and on Sunday, new style; in 1817 March 21 fell on Friday, and in 1990 it will fall on Wednesday, thereby making it impossible that March 22 should be a Sunday in any of these years. Another subscriber writes that he was born on Easter Sunday, March 22, 1818, and wants to know if this distinction is to be taken from him by the statement that Easter came on March 22 in 1817. The correction just made will set his mind at rest.

A resident in a small suburban town, quite a long distance from Boston, had a visit from a German friend, who knew very little English, but played the violin well. One of this resident's neighbors gave a "musical evening," and, of course, he and his visitor were invited. The German took his violin, and when his turn came he played one of his best pieces, from one of the great masters.

When he had finished there was an awkward silence, and no applause. The people were still looking expectantly at the German, who looked disappointed and flustered. The silence grew painful.

Finally the hostess, quite red in the face, edged over to the side of the German's friend.

"Can't you get him to?" she whispered.

"What do you mean?"

"Why, now that he's got tuned up, isn't he going to play something?"—(Utica Observer.

MALE NURSES GRADUATED.

EXERCISES AT THE BELLEVUE TRAINING SCHOOL.

NINE OF THE TWENTY-NINE GRADUATES WILL ENLIST ON THE HOSPITAL SHIP SOLACE—DR. FOWLER PRESIDES, AND DR. CYRUS J. STRONG AND OTHERS MAKE ADDRESSES.

More than usual interest was attached to the graduating exercises of the Bellevue Hospital Training School for Male Nurses, which were held last night at the school, No. 431 East Twenty-sixth-st. In addition to the pleasing ceremonies attending the giving and receiving of diplomas for merit and proficiency by twenty-nine graduates, the occasion also served as a farewell to nine graduates, who have volunteered their services as nurses on the hospital-ship Solace, and have been accepted. A large number of the friends and relatives of the students were present at the exercises, which were followed by music and dancing. Visitors, in accordance with custom, were taken over the building by the pupils, and admired the perfect system and well-ordered surroundings of the daily life of the occupants of the school. The dormitories and corridors and the reception-rooms were brightened with blooms and foliage, while in the decorations generally the National colors were largely conspicuous.

Dr. G. B. Fowler, chairman of the Board of Managers, presided, and seated near him were J. G. McCullough, Dr. Walter B. James, Dr. Cyrus J. Strong, Dr. H. P. Loomis, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, Superintendent W. B. O'Rourke, of Bellevue Hospital; the Rev. H. St. George Young, the Rev. William Lindsay and Fathers Southworth and O'Grady, of the Carmelite Order, and Mrs. Ada S. Willard, the superintendent of the school.

THE MANAGERS' REPORT.

The Rev. Mr. Young opened the exercises with prayer, and the annual report of the Board of Managers was then read, as follows:

The training-school was opened for the reception of pupil nurses December 17, 1888. Since then it has graduated eight classes, 1891-'98, 162 graduates in all, including the class that received their degree this year (1898). Five medical wards in the hospital were first taken charge of by the school. It now has the entire male department of Bellevue Hospital, except the Sturgis Pavilion, comprising eight medical and twelve surgical wards, the prison ward, alcoholic cells, erysipelas pavilion and insane department. The present graduating class has continued the good work done by its predecessors, and even more so, as nine of their number have patriotically offered their services to the Government, and have enlisted as nurses on the United States hospital ship Solace.

Under the supervision of Mrs. Ada S. Willard, the operation of the school has been a record of excellent service, and a consequent constant improvement in the comfort of the patients and the condition of the wards. Lectures and recitations were delivered with practical demonstrations by Drs. Quimby, Painter and Lusk and Mr. Fielding. The Board of Managers has to deplore the great loss of Dr. W. T. Lusk, who had rendered the school material service by giving it his personal attention, the benefit of his great experience, and whose courtesy and good advice are sadly missed. The registry of the graduating nurses has been maintained by them, and only those of good standing are allowed to make use of it. The managers desire to express their gratitude to the Commissioner of Public Charities, to the superintendent and deputy superintendent of Bellevue Hospital and its officials for the kindness and attention extended by them to the school; also for the medical services of Drs. Gardner and Nelson, and, above all, to express to Mrs. Willard their appreciation of her services as superintendent.

The graduating class received their diplomas from Dr. Fowler. In presenting the certificates he congratulated the students upon their success, and praised their work during the two years they had been in the school. The following are the names of the graduates:

JOHN J. M'DONALD, Connecticut.	WARREN S. LIBBY, Maine.
HARRY L. MAPES, New-York.	DAVID E. PEAKE, Pennsylvania.
CHARLES L. WATSON, New-York.	ZARA E. WHITCOMB, New-York.
SAMUEL H. GREENBURG, Michigan.	OSCAR H. SCHELLBERG, California.
WILLIAM B. RUTH, Minneapolis.	MILTON N. ROE, New-York.
ARCHIBALD GILLIES, England.	JOHN D. COUGHLIN, Massachusetts.
EDWIN M. FITCH, New-York.	JAMES A. LEE, New-York.
WALTER HUGHES, England.	J. MONROE HANCOCK, New-York.
WILLIAM C. KUDER, New-York.	LOUIS C. SPAER, Germany.
HENRY S. POLTZ, Pennsylvania.	THEODORE V. SPEER, New-Jersey.
JOSHUA W. CLARK, Massachusetts.	THOMAS J. BYRNES, Connecticut.
GEORGE S. BURNS, New-York.	JAMES G. SMITH, Delaware.
ARTHUR C. WELLER, New-York.	THOMAS LATHAM, Connecticut.
WILLIAM QUAIN, New-York.	WILLIAM J. REID, Scotland.
	JAMES HORTON, New-York.

NURSES WHO ENLIST.

The nine nurses who have enlisted on the Solace are Harry L. Mapes, William B. Ruth, Edwin M. Fitch, Joshua W. Clark, Arthur C. Weller, J. Monroe Hancock and Theodore V. Speer, of this year's class, and William Simpson and F. U. Green, of a previous class.

The address of admonition and advice to the successful students was delivered by Dr. Cyrus J. Strong, assistant visiting physician to Bellevue Hospital. In the course of his remarks he sai :

No one knows better than I the hard wor you have done for the last two years. Your work has been extremely difficult and often unpleasant, and that you have persevered and finished your two years' course shows a determination to carry on your work for the rest of your life, and if you persevere in your work with the same spirit as you have done while you were here success must certainly come to you. Coming into a hospital like this, where the patients belong mostly to the middle and poor classes, your work has in many ways been difficult. The cases which you have cared for have been for the most part people unaccustomed to the attention you have given to them, and probably in many instances your efforts may have seemed to be unappreciated. But, believe me, nobody has thought more kindly of your services than these poor patients, and they will always remember those services, though you may think them forgotten.

I know from experience that no emergencies have arisen in the hospital that you have not been ready to meet. During the typhoid epidemic five years ago one of the nurses of this school was taken down and died, yet despite his death not one of the nurses thought of the danger he was facing or attempted to escape from the duty that was put upon him. The same spirit which animated those men is characteristic of yourselves. That spirit of devotion to duty has been manifested in the present National crisis. Several of you have volunteered your services on the hospital ship Solace, and I know that you can be depended upon to exhibit the same attention to duty, even at personal sacrifice, as other men have shown whom we have had here.

Dr. Strong then proceeded to give some valuable and timely advice to the members of the class as to the course they should pursue in their occupation, and d