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BIJOU—2:20—8:20—Japanese Players.
BROADWAY—2—8—Ben-Hur.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM—3—8:15—Burton Holmes Lectures.
CARNEGIE HALL—2:30—Symphony Concert.
CASINO—2—8—The Casino Girl.
CRITERION THEATRE—2—8:15—The Pride of Jennico.
DALY'S THEATRE—2:15—8:30—The Interrupted Honeymoon.
EDEN MUSEE—9 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Waxworks, Grand Concert and Cinematograph.
EMPIRE THEATRE—2:15—8:30—Brother Officers.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Oliver Goldsmith.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—2—8—The Great Ruby.
GARDEN THEATRE—1:50—8—Hearts Are Trumps.
GARRIC KTHEATRE—2:15—8—Sherlock Holmes.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2—8—What Happened to Jones.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—2—8:15—The Sign of the Cross.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:15—Old Curiosity Shop.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—2—8—Cornelius Voss.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—2—8—The Sunken Bell.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—2—8:15—The Regatta Girl—10:30—Progress.
LYCEUM THEATRE—2:15—8:30—My Daughter-in-Law.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2—8—Great Military Tournament.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:30—Twelve Months Later.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—8:15—Grossmith Recitals.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—2—Il Barbiere di Siviglia—7:45—Il Trovatore and Cavalleria Rusticana.
MURRAY HILL—2—8—Squire Kate.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—2—8:10—Broadway to Tokio.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
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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.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1900.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Lord Roberts's troops drove a Boer force from a number of kopjes on the railway north of Bloemfontein, the British casualties including an officer killed and a number wounded and one hundred of the rank and file; the funeral of General Joubert was held in Pretoria; the Lord Mayor of London sent a check for £2,000 to the committee of the American hospital ship Maine. ==== The Portuguese Foreign Minister announced that Portugal would soon pay the amount of the Delagoa Bay award and do it without recourse to a loan; there was a sharp fall in Delagoa Bay Railway shares on the London Stock Exchange. ==== The Arabs have been defeated with heavy loss by a French force at Inrahr, in the Sahara Desert.

CONGRESS.—Senate: Some progress was made in consideration of the Puerto Rican bill; Mr. Pettus made a speech which aroused great merriment, and Mr. Proctor spoke in favor of free trade. ==== House: The day was spent in consideration of war claims.

DOMESTIC.—Much dissatisfaction with the Delagoa Bay award is expressed in Washington, and it is believed that the case may be reopened. ==== A delegation of Prohibitionists, appearing before the House Committee on Insular Affairs, attacked the President and charged the Administration with responsibility for an alleged increase of drunkenness in new possessions under American rule. ==== The new Philippine Commission held its last meeting before starting for Manila, and received further instructions from Secretary Root.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and higher. ==== The Grand Jury handed up to Recorder Goff a presentment declaring that its efforts to get at high police officials for allowing vice to thrive were discouraged and headed off by District Attorney Gardiner. ==== Mayor Van Wyck vetoed the Davis School bill. ==== Hugh J. Grant was made permanent receiver of the Boulevard line. ==== The dinner of the Dutchess County Society was held at the Waldorf-Astoria. ==== Major-General Nelson A. Miles was the reviewing officer at the Military Tournament last night.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Rain, followed by clearing weather. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 47 degrees; lowest, 40; average, 42½.

THE DELAGOA BAY AWARD.

"Parturiunt montes; nascetur ridiculus mus." The prophecy of Horace is fulfilled. After years of deliberation, taxing the patience of those concerned and exciting the derision of the world, the Swiss arbitrators in the Delagoa Bay Railroad case have given a verdict which—while it will be loyally accepted—will be regarded all but universally as incomplete, unsatisfactory and vexatious. That is not a pleasant thing to say of so important an international pronouncement, but it is to be believed that will be the general opinion of the informed and judicious world. The plaintiffs in the case asked indemnity for their material property, which they claimed had been unjustly confiscated, and also for their concession, which they said had been unjustly abrogated. The arbitrators give them the sum of $3,062,800. That is probably not nearly enough to repay them for the actual sums expended upon the property, leaving entirely out of consideration the still greater value of the concession. Now, if the material property was theirs the concession was theirs also. If they were unlawfully deprived of the one they were also of the other. If they were entitled to indemnity for the one they were also for the other. And both were either wholly theirs or not at all theirs, and they were entitled therefore either to full indemnity for both or to none at all for either. That has been the common conviction of practically all parties on both sides of the case. The expectation has been of either a full indemnity or none at all. How the arbitrators have been able logically and conscientiously to arrive at the amazing conclusion now announced is past imagining. Whether their lines of reasoning will ever be revealed is a matter of doubt. Their intellectual and spiritual processes in the case will ever remain among the world's profoundest mysteries.

It is, however, not profitable to "cuss the court." For, no matter how strange may be its aberrations, or how unsatisfactory its judgments may be, the court is still the court. It is the one repository of legal judgment, and the one barrier between us and the appeal to force or the dark gulf of anarchy. And the strength and authority of the court, and therefore its beneficence to us, depend upon the loyalty with which its judgments are accepted. The present award will therefore doubtless be accepted in good faith, so far as it goes. We are not aware that there is any obligation to regard it as a finality. The arbitration treaty under which it has been rendered did not, we believe, bar the litigants from further appeal or from diplomatic negotiation. It may be, of course, that no such further steps of any kind will be attempted. But, in any case, there is no reason to look for any impeachment of the honesty and validity of the award. The award will be accepted, as others have been before, even in the case of Delagoa Bay, as not satisfactory but as binding. Marshal MacMahon's award of the ownership of Delagoa Bay has always been regarded in England as unjust, but its validity has never been challenged. The Geneva award was not to Great Britain's liking. The Behring Sea award was a disappointment to many Americans. But no one has ever thought of disputing the authority of them. So this award will stand. And perhaps there will be some grim consolation to the disappointed claimants in the fact that the malign influence that caused the confiscation of the property at the outset, that has been largely responsible for the delay in settlement and that has from beginning to end been the evil genius of the whole situation, to wit, Mr. Krüger's Government of the Transvaal, is now about to be overtaken by Nemesis.

We observe that one quick tempered English journal declares that this outcome of the case is a deadly blow at arbitration. From that opinion we emphatically dissent. On the contrary, we are inclined to believe it will materially strengthen the principle of arbitration and confirm the world in its adherence thereto. But it will be an improved and superior form of arbitration, such as that decided upon at The Hague last year. Hitherto a special tribunal has been constituted in each case, and often, as in the present case, judgment has been committed to the representatives of a single State. In such circumstances it is inevitable that there should arise at times, as there have in the present case, suspicions of prejudice and undue influence. It is deplorable that such suspicions should ever be raised against any court, and we would not for a moment intimate that they are in this case well founded. But it is evident that a permanent tribunal, composed of representatives of all the Powers, will be incomparably more free from even the possibility of such suspicion. And such a tribunal, we assume, will henceforth have in charge the work of arbitrating international disputes. The one unsatisfactory result will not mean abandonment of the principle. It will mean perseverance, improvement and ultimate perfection of a system which is now, we trust, enduringly established in the favor and confidence of mankind.

A PROPER VETO.

It is so seldom that The Tribune is able to approve Mayor Van Wyck's official acts that it would be pleasant to praise him for doing well, if only for the sake of variety. But a free use of the right to censure imposes an obligation to commend when commendation is deserved. In our opinion the Mayor, in vetoing the Davis School bill, has produced an unanswerable argument against it. We desire to have public school teachers adequately paid. It is probable that in some grades there are teachers who earn higher salaries than they receive, though it is not easy to sift the truth out of a protracted and somewhat acrimonious discussion. One thing is certain, and that is that whatever the city agrees to pay its teachers should be paid to them with unfailing regularity on the day when it is due. They have been outrageously treated in this respect, and the necessity of complying with technical requirements has not made their situation easier to bear or obscured the justice of their complaints.

From these considerations, however, no support can be legitimately drawn for the Davis bill, which would enormously increase the school budget and, in consequence of the annual increment provision, bestow inordinate compensation on many individual teachers. Those who defend the bill endeavor to show that the burden it would put upon the city has been grossly exaggerated, but they do not and cannot prove their case. The courts would inevitably have to determine the meaning of the act, and if it were highly probable, instead of barely possible, that they would interpret it in a manner favorable to the taxpayers there would still remain sufficient reason for taking no risk with a piece of slipshod legislation.

But the heavy additional expenditure which it would render necessary is not the only serious objection to this measure. There is much force in the Mayor's protest against the frequent exercise by the Legislature of the power to compel the city of New-York to spend money without regard to the judgment of its local authorities or the wishes of its inhabitants. This is a power which should be used only in extraordinary cases and with the utmost discrimination. In the present instance it is employed in a careless and even reckless manner.

There is a third objection to the bill which is at least as important as either of the foregoing. It is found in the provision which relieves the Controller of the duty of auditing and certifying to the bills of the Educational Department and intrusts its heavy disbursements exclusively to the unbonded Board of Education. This is obviously an irregular, unbusinesslike and dangerous arrangement, for which there is no warrant of necessity or convenience, and which alone is enough to condemn the bill. It is too late in the session for amendments which might make the measure worthy of support, and we hope that it will not be repassed over the Mayor's veto.

WEARY OF THEIR OWN THEORIES.

The opponents of a separate revenue system for Puerto Rico have suddenly had a change of heart about the propriety of denouncing trusts as interested in the settlement of that question. They have discovered that it is peculiarly impudent for anybody who favors the imposition of duties to suggest that any sugar or tobacco trust might have an interest in importing those products free from Puerto Rico. Speaker Henderson said something about that the other day, and has ever since had hornets buzzing around his ears as full of indignation as if they themselves had not for weeks been buzzing about those same sugar and tobacco trusts lobbying to keep out Puerto Rican sugar and tobacco, notwithstanding the fact that they manufacture raw materials and might naturally wish to procure them as cheaply as possible. It makes a difference whose ox is gored. It is all right for the Democrats to wave the anti-trust banner to defeat Puerto Rican legislation, but when a Republican simply turns the tables it is an outrageous piece of demagogy.

The Democrats show that they likewise regard their constitutional theory as a poor rule which won't work both ways. They vociferously assert that we are bound to treat the Puerto Ricans just the same as we treat our own people, but some way or other they are wonderfully silent about extending to the Puerto Ricans the benefits of our internal revenue laws, including the war stamp taxes and the tobacco taxes, which would put a practically prohibitive price for local consumption on that article of almost universal use by the Puerto Ricans. They say that Puerto Rico wants constitutional rights, not charity, but they forget to mention the charity of remitting two-thirds of our internal revenue imposts which the Puerto Rican petition asked. Why do not the constitutional lawyers who talk so much about the outrage of legislating for Puerto Rico as a separate estate, and call anything but absolute equality oppression, and indulge in smart epigrams about doing 85 per cent of our duty, discuss this internal revenue question? They are as quiet as the grave about it. They have quoted the Puerto Rican petition to show the horrors of any tariff, no matter how small, but some way or other they neglect to talk about the Puerto Ricans' request to be only 33 1-3 per cent Americans when it comes to internal taxation. How is this? Is it any better to make the islanders 33 1-3 per cent Americans by levying only one-third of the constitutional taxes upon them than it is to make them 85 per cent Americans by levying 15 per cent more duties than they could be asked to pay if under our Constitution, and at the same time freeing them from our heavy internal imposts?

The Puerto Ricans themselves have completely exploded the demand for the extension of the Constitution to them, and shown that if our inability to do anything but rule them under it were agreed to it would be a hardship for them. If we cannot levy a tariff we cannot remit the internal war taxes. If we can do either we can do both, and so the question of taxing Puerto Rico reduces itself to one of expediency. The House bill has been estimated as productive of about $1,300,000 here and in the ports of the island. The Senate bill, with its provision to give Puerto Rico cheap food, would probably result in a considerably smaller revenue, taking little if any more from the pockets of both Americans and Puerto Ricans for the benefit of the island than would the third of our internal revenue taxes which the latter recommended take from themselves alone. The extension of the Constitution would mean an internal levy of $2,237,000 in Puerto Rico, according to the estimate of the merchants of San Juan. That would be an unnecessary burden of perhaps $1,500,000 on these poor people so much in need of practical relief. But the shouters for the extension of the Constitution do not think of that—at least, do not talk of it. It is so much easier to denounce the practical method of relief which others propose, without putting their own to the test.

UNIFORMITY IN DEGREES.

An interesting tendency in the educational world to-day is that toward concerted action among the higher institutions of learning for an approximately uniform standard of scholarship. Thus various leading colleges and universities have practically united to prescribe a common code of requisites for matriculation. There is no reason why such a system should not be successful. Nor is there any why graduation from a preparatory school of approved standing should not entitle the student ipso facto to be matriculated in any of the colleges. All that is necessary is for the colleges to prescribe the qualifications and for the schools to provide them in a satisfactory manner.

Similarly various institutions have been endeavoring to unite in an organization which shall prescribe the attainments requisite for the bestowal of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and other graduate degrees. This, too, is a practicable and a beneficent scheme. There are certain advanced degrees which are, and doubtless will continue to be, bestowed in a purely honorary manner, "on general principles." Chief among these is the degree of Doctor of Laws, which is often conferred upon men who know little or nothing of law, but have attained eminence in political life, in the Army or Navy, in business, in philanthropy or elsewhere. But there are other doctorates, notably that in Philosophy, which are conferred either in course or with special reference to the recipients' work in the world. It is certainly desirable that these should be appropriately conferred, and that those conferred in course—as Ph. D. generally is—should have a definite meaning, a standard value, ascertained by the character and amount of work actually done in the courses leading up to them.

It may not be amiss, however, to recall the fact that for every doctorate there are probably some hundreds of baccalaureate degrees, and that, indeed, the latter form the foundation and are the prerequisites of the former. One cannot enter a course as a candidate for Ph. D. unless he has already received A. B. Why, then, should not action be taken to assure a definite and uniform standard for the A. B. degree? It is intended to make all Doctorates of Philosophy practically equal by requiring for them a uniform amount and style of work. Yes; but is it not equally necessary to make the starting points, the baccalaureate degrees, uniform? To make the tops of buildings all on the same level it is not enough to make the buildings themselves all of the same height, but in addition their foundations must all be on the same level.

Apart from this reason, there are other most practical and potent reasons for establishing—of course, within certain elective limits of latitude—a uniform standard of scholarship for the degree of A. B. That degree, as every other degree in course, should have a certain fixed and definite meaning. If it has not such a meaning it is a snare and a delusion. And at present, it must be confessed, it does not seem to have such a meaning. In most colleges it means the completion of a four years' course, comprising both Latin and Greek. But it is now proposed to let it mean in some colleges a course of only three years, with no Greek and perhaps with no Latin. Then one A. B. will be a classical scholar and another will be entirely ignorant of the classics—a deplorable state of affairs.

We are not at present arguing either pro or con on the length of college course or the utility of the classics, but merely in favor of making the numerically chief of all college degrees mean something and thus be worth having. Let it be authoritatively agreed what is the meaning of arts or liberal arts. If a young man be a Bachelor of Science or of Laws or of Music or of Divinity we know what he has been studying. His degree has an unmistakable meaning and a recognized value. But if he be a Bachelor of Arts he may be intellectually not fish nor flesh nor fowl, nor yet good red herring. By all means let the higher degrees be scrupulously guarded and bestowed with discretion according to ascertained standards of merit, but at the same time let us not play ducks and drakes with the degree which is of most of them the beginning and the foundation.

THE TEST FOR INDUSTRIALS.

The great industrial combinations are working out their own destiny, perhaps more rapidly than they are aware. After the most remarkable rise ever known in prices of products, especially of iron and steel, the new corporations are almost without exception doing what they can to maintain prices. It is within their right to charge what they please for their products and to stimulate fresh competition with strong popular feeling favoring that competition, if they think that wise. Natural laws, in order to guard the public against extortion by monopolies, make it certain that if the profits of any concerns appear too large they will soon have to divide those profits with competitors, as the Sugar company has been doing. Also, the temper of the public, in its self-governing capacity toward such combinations under forms of law, is determined largely by what appears to be their conduct toward the public. It will not count for much in the end that they have raised the wages of those they employ. If there are fifty thousand people who have some part in making tinplates, there are over fifty millions who bear the cost of tin dishes.

It is not in the least intended here to prejudge the case or to assume that any one of these companies is charging for products more than they cost, with a reasonable profit. The reasonable profit, in a year of extraordinary good fortune, must be held to include compensation for years of depression, else the industry could not grow and keep pace with the needs of the people. The companies are making up the record for themselves, and will in time be judged by it. But this is a good time to remind them that the temptation to hold prices after a natural reaction from extraordinary advance has begun is precisely that upon which nearly all important monopolies have wrecked themselves. If they yield soon enough, competition is prevented and public favor is secured. If they hold a little too long, new competition is made certain, new companies are formed and works are started, and public feeling is so far set that later events may not change it.

Not one of the great manufacturing companies expects that the extreme prices attained last year can be permanently held. Sooner or later, every one of them knows, the increase of production will reduce the cost of material, the anxiety of men to get work instead of idleness for their plants will prompt concessions, and public attention will be sharply directed to those concerns which continue to charge extreme prices for this or that product after prices of material have declined. The want of wisdom so exhibited invites competition. The apparent disposition to serve the public as little as possible makes upon popular feeling and belief an impression which will not afterward be removed. The triumphs of the successful corporations have been achieved by meeting public opinion, by curtailing visible profits in fair proportion to the reduction in cost and by teaching those who meditate competition that the management is too sagacious to be fought with fair chances of success.

It is the business of each company for itself to determine what its destiny shall be. Prices of pig iron, for instance, have unquestionably begun to yield in nearly all quarters, though for Bessemer in the Pittsburg region held strongly by a combination. But a great many furnaces not heretofore engaged in making Bessemer iron can be turned to that work if it is made more profitable than any other. Already such iron from other sources is sold at Pittsburg in small quantities at prices below those quoted by the association. The prices of many finished products are maintained as if there were no possibility that iron could ever become cheaper. New companies have been formed already in several branches to undertake the manufacture of finished products, and some have begun the erection of works. It is for every concern to work out its own salvation or destruction. The unhappy lesson taught by long experience is that a good many of them prefer to work out their own destruction.

THE MONASTIC ORDERS.

The belief is widespread, even among Roman Catholics, that the religious or monastic orders of the Church are far less influential than they were in the Middle Ages. In a way, doubtless, this is true; but they are still a force not to be ignored in many countries. And the acquisition by the United States of the Philippines, where they have been especially powerful and may continue to be so under the necessary limitations of American ideas and laws, will inevitably bring them into the field of practical discussion and observation. Constituting as they do one of the gravest problems of our new possessions, all Americans, even those who are in general sympathy with them, may fairly ask what they are doing, not merely for the Church, but for civilization and humanity. That they served a useful and even noble purpose in mediæval life, is frankly conceded by all intelligent students of history. Do they still continue to do so in the greatly changed conditions of modern life? Or, if these changed conditions have curtailed their moral influence on secular society, are they still an uplifting force in the Church which they were organized to serve? Such are the questions that all Americans must ask when they learn that so careful and competent an observer as Bishop Potter declares the Philippine friars to be ruthless robbers.

As throwing some light on these questions an article on the monastic orders in France by E. Saint-Genix, a Roman Catholic, in "The Contemporary Review" for March, is most timely. It shows from the official records of some of the religious congregations just how they are affecting the life and thought of the people, what standards of religion and morality they offer to their votaries, and what ideals of life and conduct they teach. It might not be altogether fair to judge the orders by everything done by them in the far off Philippines. But their teaching and practice in France, one of the most enlightened countries of Europe, may be fairly taken as the measure of their influence and aims in the world to-day. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the religious orders in France are doing more than any other agency to impress the peculiar tenets of Catholicism on the masses of the people.

What those peculiar tenets are is strikingly shown in a periodical entitled "The Propagator "of Devotion to St. Joseph and to St. Anthony "of Padua," in which a monthly account is given of "the spiritual graces and temporal favors" obtained through the intercession of these saints for those who pay the necessary money. Thousands of men and women in every walk of life tell what these powerful saints have done for them. Marie Duval, for instance, promised St. Joseph one franc a month if he would help her business, and the saint at once increased it threefold. A young man tells how St. Joseph got him dispensed from military service, and a young woman asks the same saint to get her married within a month. That the saint is a good matchmaker is proved by another young woman who testifies that through his aid "instead of one husband asked for she has the choice between two." A lawyer asks St. Joseph for "the success of a lawsuit against a Jew." St. Joseph was himself a Jew, but he is apparently expected to decide this suit solely because it is against one of his own race.

But even more striking instances of heavenly intervention are given. A nun who disliked her parish priest prayed to St. Anthony and St. Joseph for his removal, promising five francs for the favor. And this is how she relates the sequel: "Oh, prodigy! I uttered this promise "on Sunday, and the parish priest, who was "then slightly indisposed, grew worse and worse, "and died on the following Friday. To-day I "come to fulfil my promise by forwarding you a "postal order for five francs." Freed from annoyance, the good nun is now more zealous than ever in indoctrinating the plastic minds of children with the precepts of pure morality. Another nun tells how she asked St. Joseph to remove a disagreeable parish priest. The saint, however, found it hard to persuade any other parish to take the priest; but the nun tells how he met the difficulty: "The good St. Joseph "went about the business in quite a different "manner; a beautiful bronchitis came on. The "parish priest, well shriven, with the sacra-"ments well administered to him, set out de-"voutly for the other world, and the poor little "Sister Claire, when reciting her rosary for him, "does not neglect to exclaim after each 'Gloria "Patri' 'Thanks to my good St. Joseph!'"

Instances like these show in a practical way what are the religious and moral ideals of the monastic orders in France, and show, too, how they are imposing those ideals on a multitude of people. Many citizens of France, it is true, object to such teachings and practices. But the orders feel secure in the support of the Church whose teachings they claim to revere and obey. Such is monasticism in France, the strong right arm of Catholicism, without whose powerful aid the Church there would find itself weak indeed in coping with the spirit of free inquiry.

"The organization" does not seem to want to obey its own rule about the perfidy of faction warfare on the eve of an important election. If it were consistent, it would say to Mr. Austin, as it has so frequently said to reformers: "Stand "by the constituted party of your district, even "if you do not like its management, till election, "and thresh out your differences afterward!"

Poor Gardiner gets hit on every side. This time it is the Grand Jury that gives him a kick.

The question whether or not the licenses for "boxing matches" which expire on May 1 will be renewed by the Police Board, in order that the prizefighting athletic clubs may make the most of the Horton law so long as it remains in force, is of considerable interest to the pugilistic fraternity. Inasmuch as the vile business which has got to stop on September 1 in any case has been conducted all along in impudent defiance of the spirit, if not the letter, of the law, there is no reason why the slightest tenderness should now be shown to its promoters. If the police have authority to refuse renewals of licenses expiring on May 1 they should exercise it in the interest of that public decency to which they have been utterly indifferent for several years.

It is a reasonable forecast that Father Knickerbocker will find his tunnel outlay the most paying investment he has ever made, and he is likely to lend his credit to the boring of a good many of them before that line of business is overdone.

St. Louis is early to the front with an application to the Government for $3,000,000 in aid of its great fair, which it proposes to hold in 1903 and make an occasion of international interest. It will no doubt get the money, in accordance with numerous precedents, none of them turning out unprosperously, and should set forth a show to hold its own with any of its magnificent predecessors, if not quite so big and ostentatious as some of them.

PERSONAL.

It is said that a strong effort is to be made by the friends of the Rev. Dr. Bradford Paul Raymond, president of Wesleyan University, to secure his election as Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the General Conference, which meets in a few weeks to elect four bishops. It is understood that this movement started in the West, where President Raymond formerly lived.

Joseph Jefferson will deliver an address in Louisville, Ky., on April 8 for the benefit of the Newsboys' Home.

The people of Maine do not relish a recent remark of Dr. Codman, who has just been made Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Maine. "It is high time," he declared, "that the mother Church send some one to Maine to tell the people how to worship. Hundreds of children in Maine have never heard the Commandments." To this "The Portland Press" replies that the Bishop's remarks "were not especially distinguished for felicity. If to his heavenly wisdom the Bishop will add a little of the worldly kind, he will, we imagine, meet with more success in spreading the doctrines of the mother Church and teaching people how to worship."

Professor G. E. Morrow, who died recently at Paxton, Ill., became president of the Iowa Agricultural College and then went abroad in the interest of agriculture. In 1877 he went to the University of Illinois as dean of the College of Agriculture, remaining there till about the close of 1896, when he accepted the presidency of the Agricultural College of Oklahoma. About a year ago he gave up this place on account of his health.

HENRY S. PRITCHETT CHOSEN.

WILL SUCCEED DR. CRAFTS AS PRESIDENT OF MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

Boston, March 30.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology this afternoon, Henry S. Pritchett, of Washington, was elected president of the institution to succeed President Crafts, who recently resigned. The choice was unanimous. Dr. Pritchett was superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey at Washington.

DUKE OF NEWCASTLE ON THE ST. LOUIS.

Southampton, March 30.—Among the passengers booked to sail for New-York from here to-morrow on board the American Line steamer St. Louis is the Duke of Newcastle.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Maternal Strategy.—"Hello!"
"Hello!"
"Is this you, Johnny?"
"Yes."
"This is mamma. I'm using the telephone at papa's office. Everything all right at home?"
"Yes'm. Anything you wanted me to do?"
"No, Johnny. I only wanted to find out, from the sound of your voice, whether you were eating any of those jam tarts I told you not to touch while I was downtown. I see you are. I'll settle with you, my son, when I come home. Goodby!"—(Chicago Tribune.

"Sam" Jones, the vulgar Georgia evangelist, thus expressed himself in Nashville the other day: "The churches of God were never deader, and the world, the flesh and the devil were never liver than they are to-day. The average old sinner can run a mile while the average Christian is pulling on his boots. I can raise more money in an hour for a visit of Dewey to a town than you can raise in a week to save the town from death and the devil. I can march out a bigger army to-morrow for the devil and the Democrats in Nashville, and they will fight harder and stay longer on that than they would to defend the home from drunkenness and the souls of the people from the devil."

"By the way, Naggus," asked Borus, who was lounging in the office of the literary editor, "what do you consider the finest piece of writing in existence?"
"Well," answered the literary editor, with a yawn, "the Ten Commandments written in a circle of the size of a silver quarter is about as fine as any I have ever seen."—(Chicago Tribune.

"When a Belgian talks of 'Murphies,'" says "The Philadelphia Press," "he has not in mind the succulent tubers that delight Ireland. He means loaves of cornbread. And it is the Hon. Charles J. Murphy—otherwise 'Corn' Murphy—whom he has to thank for it. For ten years and more this man has been going up and down Europe commanding the people to eat cornmeal and be happy. 'Eat it, bless you! Eat it, rot you! Why in thunder don't you eat it?' When he started this missionary work, which has resulted in adding a new article of diet to the alien menu, only 24,000 bushels of maize were annually exported to Europe, and the average European knew no more about it than an Esquimau knows about terrapin. To-day the figure has increased to 2,000,000. The Brussels bakers advertise 'Murphy bread' or 'Plain Murphy' everywhere, and, whether the whole thing is due to our Mr. Murphy or no, he is getting all the glory, just the same."

Nell—Do you know, I really think I will marry Harry. He is good looking, rich, and I am rather fond of him.
Belle—I didn't know you were engaged.
Nell—Oh! it's not formal yet; but he has told me that I seem different from other girls.—(Puck.

Roberto F. Bevan, an American doing business in Malaga, Spain, now in Washington, says: "The feeling of antagonism to Americans has passed away in Spain, and the recent war has been practically forgotten. At present the strong feeling against England and everything British has caused a kindly spirit toward America. The war in South Africa has enraged all of the Latin countries in Europe against England, and the dislike is shown in every way possible. The United States is rated highly, however, and everybody is friendly."

Fuddy—Honest, now, what kind of weather do you like best?
Duddy—That is a subject that has bothered me a good deal. On mature reflection I think the weather I like best is the weather we are not having at the time.—(Boston Transcript.

William T. Stead says that about thirty pro-Boer meetings in England have recently been broken up by mobs, and certain American pro-Boers are pointing to this fact as a proof that free speech is no longer allowed in England. But if during the war with Spain attempts had been made to hold pro-Spanish meetings in this country the probability is that every one of them would have been mobbed.

"What was the topic of debate in our club today?" asked one member of the feminine society.
"The topic of debate?" was the response. "Why—er—let me see—I can't remember what the topic was. But I voted on either the positive or negative side of the question—I forget which."—(Washington Star.

MUSIC.

MOZART'S "MAGIC FLUTE."

Neither ribaldry inspired by cynicism nor seriousness rooted in ingenuous and lovely devotion to the beauty of Mozart's music has yet succeeded in fixing the point of view from which "The Magic Flute" is to be judged in our day and generation. With Mahatmas making sendings to the adepts from places as remote and indefinable as the Xanadu of Kubla Khan, some mystic ought to be able, now that more than a century has passed since Mozart and Schickaneder concocted their phantasmagoria, to tell us where the incidents of the play took place and what they are all about. Philosophers given to bottom scraping analysis have maundered about an allegorical contest between the powers of light and darkness, and champions of Freemasonry have hinted at mysteries of their order all but revealed in the final scenes, yet no one knows what librettist and musician aimed at. Perhaps the thought that has been bestowed upon the work has been all too deep. What was seen at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, at least, suggested that if Mr. Grau were to give a children's matinee and pack his house, as easily he ought, with innocents who know nothing of sun myths or Freemasonry, any one of the spectators might give enlightenment to the puzzled commentator. To them "The Magic Flute" would be a Christmas spectacle glorified by music rich in blessings for the tortured modern ear.

"Il Flauto Magico," as it has at length been realized, is the bravest spectacle that our operatic stage has yet seen. The pictures are copied from those which earned so much comment in Munich last year, and their gorgeousness is quite beyond praise, as such stage furniture goes. The menagerie is numerous and varied enough to suggest that Mr. Grau need not close his activities as showman with the advent of spring, but may continue it with promise of profit under a tent during the summer months. His caged lions awakened lively memories among the old heads of Van Amburgh, and when they reared and roared to Papageno's drinking every uncoroneted duke in the house felt like saying, "Let him roar again, let him roar again!" regardless of the ladies. With four monkeys, four lions, two crocodiles, two snakes, long and sinuous; a giraffe and a camel, the Metropolitan's audience enjoyed a great show. And the scenes, without exception, were as ample and sumptuous as the animal outfit. "Enter two men bearing an illuminated pyramid"—something to this effect is the old stage direction. The new stage management is more than obedient; it equips a chorus of fifty priests with incandescent pyramids; there is a larger lighted pyramid borne by four priests, and the meeting takes place in a stupendous pyramid, whose sides are gorgeously illuminated. So with every other detail. A garden is made the foreground for one of the loveliest moonlit water scenes imaginable, and the trial scene near the close employs a splendidly conceived and executed panorama. Altogether the scenic grandeur of the production is likely to make Mozart's opera the dominant feature for the supplementary season, which begins next Monday. To-day's matinee will close the subscription season.

Mozart's music was beautifully sung at the performance, and it came as a benison, barring the vast amount of recitative, which ought to be curtailed for the sake of the movement of the piece, for to those who do not understand Italian and do not wish to follow a libretto when there are such pretty things to see on the stage, this quasi-melodious talk is only a bore. Mmes. Sembrich and Eames were pictures besides; but of their singing and that of Mmes. Ternina, Mantelli, Bridewell, Adams, Broadfoot, Olitzka, de Lussan, and MM. Plançon, Pini-Corsi, Mühlmann and Dippel, there will be ample time to discourse hereafter; for "The Magic Flute" has come to stay as long as time will allow.

Mme. Nordica is ill, and there will be a change of opera this afternoon. Instead of "Götterdämmerung," Rossini's "Barber" will be given, with the old cast, headed by Mme. Sembrich.

TWO "QUO VADISES" COMING.

THEY WILL OPEN AT TWO NEW-YORK THEATRES AT THE SAME TIME.

From the Herald Square Theatre there came on Thursday night a modest little announcement that on April 16 a stage version of "Quo Vadis," made from the novel by Jeanette L. Gilder, would be placed upon the stage of that house. That little announcement was printed in The Tribune yesterday. There was no information at hand on which to base any more extended comment, but anybody who knew about such things could guess that it meant trouble, for there is a play called "Quo Vadis," written by Stanislaus Stange, which has been played successfully in Chicago and elsewhere, and is now in Philadelphia. It has been understood all along that it was to try to run for a season or two in this city, beginning about next September, or some such time, and it was natural to suppose that its managers would like it to be the first "Quo Vadis" in the field.

And, as it now proves, so they would. There were rumors last evening that it was coming to this, that and the other theatre in town in a hurry. The manager is F. C. Whitney, and he is now in Europe, but some of his representatives were at last discovered at the New-York Theatre. "Come back in half an hour and we'll have some news for you," was the announcement, but it did not take five minutes. There was no time to get to the door, to say nothing of coming back in half an hour, before there was a shout raised, "'Quo Vadis' will open in this theatre on April 9."

So it looked as if Mr. Stange's version would get ahead after all. But it would not be safe to say so without consulting the other side. So the other side was consulted. "'Quo Vadis' will open at the Herald Square Theatre," said W. D. Mann, the business manager of the house, "on April 9." So the race was even again. And so it looks as if New-York might have enough of "Quo Vadis" to live on comfortably before Easter week. R. E. Johnson, who is the manager of the company now playing at the Herald Square Theatre, said last evening that he meant to hold the managers to their contract, which called for the week of April 9 for "Little Nell and the Duchess," but Mr. Mann seemed to think that everything in that direction could be arranged satisfactorily.

The spectacle "Broadway to Tokio," which is now at the New-York Theatre, will play engagements in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington to fill in the time till it goes to Paris for the Exposition. It was intimated last night that the New-York Theatre would lead a new life, on account of the coming of "Quo Vadis." There will be no more smoking in the auditorium and no more drinks will be served there.

There are some four more versions of "Quo Vadis" travelling about various parts of the country, but there is no present prospect of any of them coming to New-York.

DIED AT HIS SISTER'S DEATHBED.

Middletown, Conn., March 30.—The death of two well known residents of this city, a brother and sister, occurred here late this afternoon, under somewhat peculiar circumstances. Mrs. John Haskell, the widow of a former prominent business man, died at her home in Court-st., after a long illness. Less than an hour later her brother, Frederick Wilcox, seventy years old, entered the death chamber and fell to the floor by the side of the bed where the body of Mrs. Haskell lay. He died almost instantly from heart disease. Mr. Wilcox was a director in the Middletown National Bank. He leaves a widow.

A MODEST NEWSPAPER.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

The New-York Tribune is not a boastful paper, but it is enterprising all the same. It is not a yellow journal, but it usually prints all the news that is worth reading. It is always clean, always honest and always well edited in every department. In its last Sunday's issue The Tribune prints a very interesting and instructive history of the progress of printing, and in its editorial columns of that date we find the first instance of self-praise that we have ever seen in this great newspaper. A part of it reads as follows:

"It was The Tribune that in 1885 bought and used the first of Mr. Hoe's giant ten cylinder presses, the most efficient development of the old style of presses, and this paper was also one of the foremost in adopting the modern perfecting press. It was in The Tribune office that the first stereotyping of newspaper forms was done. It was here, too, that the linotype machine was developed into practical form and first put to actual use. Finally, it was The Tribune that first made practicable and satisfactory the printing of half tone photographic engraving on a rapid perfecting press, so that it is now possible to take a photograph of an after dinner gathering in the evening, engrave it, print it at the rate of tens of thousands of copies in an hour, and place it upon a hundred thousand breakfast tables next morning in much better artistic form than most magazine and book illustrations could boast fifty years ago."

It will be seen that The Tribune has really been more enterprising and progressive than most of the New-York newspapers who are forever blowing and sputtering about themselves. It is a comfort and a joy and an assurance to know that in the present condition of New-York journalism such a newspaper as The Tribune lives and thrives in increasing prosperity.