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CARL H. SCHULTZ'S
CENTRAL PARK MINERAL SPRINGS
OPEN DAILY FROM 5 A. M. TO 9 P. M.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, MAY 6, 1900.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—General Roberts reports a further advance northward by General Hamilton, commanding the right wing of the British army operating in the Orange Free State; the Boers are reported to be trekking northward from points on the western border of the Free State; details of the capture of the town of Brandfort by the British are made public. ——— General Otis sailed from Manila for San Francisco on the transport Meade; Hardin's expedition encountered little opposition in taking possession of the island of Marinduque. ——— Cholera is adding to the horrors of the famine in India, where districts populated by 93,500,000 persons are affected. ——— The German and Austrian Emperors witnessed a sham battle and reviewed troops at Berlin, where the festivities are continued. ——— The Prince of Wales in a speech at the banquet of the Royal Academy in London referred to the recent attempt on his life. ——— An Anglo-German syndicate has been formed to exploit copper deposits in German Southwest Africa. ——— An American official of the Exposition estimates that 150,000 Americans will visit Paris in the next six months. ——— Active preparations for the coming municipal elections in Cuba are in progress.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was not in session. ——— House: The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed, and the Army and Fortifications bills were sent to conference.

DOMESTIC.—Republican leaders in both houses of Congress are working for adjournment in the first or second week of June, and are making preparations to take an active part in the Presidential campaign. ——— Two treaties were signed at the State Department, one extending the time for ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, and the other extending the time for delimitation of the Mexican boundary. ——— It was announced in Washington that no United States Minister will be sent to Constantinople until the indemnity claims against Turkey have been settled. ——— At the Chicago Methodist General Conference propositions were introduced for the reduction of expenses by consolidating official boards. ——— The exercises in St. Louis in honor of Admiral Dewey came to an end with a public parade, which he reviewed, and a meeting of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of which he has long been a member.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and firm. ——— Winners at Morris Park: Heliobas, Hesper, Tommy Atkins, Ethelbert, Black Fox, Cosmopolitan; Ethelbert won the Metropolitan Handicap. ——— It was announced that the control of the Long Island Railroad had passed to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. ——— The Controller sent back some of the payrolls for April, saying that the Davis law prevented him from paying salaries to teachers; it was said an appeal might be made to the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature. ——— Eight hundred horses were in the great parade arranged by the Road Drivers' Association. ——— The hearing on the summons for John W. Gates, obtained by George Alfred Lamb, was begun before Magistrate Zeller in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and adjourned till to-morrow. ——— The Coroner's jury in the inquest into the death of Mary Smith found that she died from peritonitis, following a criminal operation performed by Mrs. Kersten. ——— Harry Vardon, the English golf champion, sailed on the Lucania.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 59 degrees; lowest, 55; average, 51⅛.

To Make Sure of Your Copy of THE TRIBUNE.—*It is important for all who wish to read* THE TRIBUNE *regularly to order the paper delivered to them, or saved for them, by some regular newsdealer. A limitation has been placed on returns of unsold copies from newsstands by* THE TRIBUNE. *Every newsdealer will be glad to supply* THE TRIBUNE *for any period, long or short, upon a regular order.*

THE TRIBUNE *can always be found on the newsstands of the Elevated Railroads.*

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CHARTER REVISION.

Of the various interests embraced in our scheme of municipal government which were presumably touched on at the recent interview between Governor Roosevelt and the Charter Revision Commission only two have been alluded to in reports of the conference. It is semi-officially announced that the Governor urged the Commission to give the subject of water supply the most careful consideration, with special reference to the possibility of abridging the excessive powers of the Ramapo company, and to remove without fail the defects in the School bill which has just become a law. Doubtless both these matters are of large importance, and it is not surprising that the Governor took pains to bring them under discussion at the earliest opportunity, for they have engaged his official attention and caused him much concern, and the recent legislation concerning them has subjected him to not a little criticism. No well informed and disinterested citizen doubts that New-York will be exposed to serious risks until the Ramapo monopoly has been destroyed and it has been made mandatory upon the city to own its entire supply of water. As for the Elsberg School law, it is frankly admitted by those who on the whole preferred to have it passed and denied by nobody that it is a confused, awkward and imprudent statute which may cause a great deal of trouble.

Aside from these two subjects thus officially brought to notice, the provisions of the charter which the Commission is generally expected to modify are those relating to the Mayor's term and powers, the Municipal Assembly, the Police Department and the borough system. A strong effort will unquestionably be made to reduce the Mayor's term to two years, render him eligible for re-election and remove the restriction limiting his absolute power of removal to six months, and thus far little or no objection to these changes has been raised. As for the standing arguments in favor of a single headed Police Commission, with a separate and independent Board of Elections, they are sure to be strenuously pressed and respectfully weighed, but we cannot say that they seem to us equally sure to prevail. On the other hand, it will be astonishing if the Municipal Assembly feature of the charter is not radically changed. Few intelligent observers of the workings of local government had a particle of faith in it from the beginning, and experience has failed to sustain, if it has not yet for want of time completely refuted, all the reasons advanced in its support. It has not raised the standard of public life in the slightest degree or served a single useful purpose. With regard to the borough system it may be said to possess some geographical and descriptive value, and its preservation in a recognizable form is likely to be urged by men who honestly believe that it is capable of being converted into an efficient instrument of local administration as well as by a host of placemen fearful of losing their occupation.

This latter probability suggests one of the most important questions with which the Commission will have to deal—a question, indeed, from which no branch of its inquiry can be divorced. In this age of industrial combination economy of production is, or is pretended to be, the thing aimed at. When the municipal consolidation scheme was proposed, and while the devious processes by which it was accomplished were going on, there was no lack of cheerful and confident assurances that it would necessarily result in a large saving of expense, inasmuch as the machinery of government essential to numerous separate communities would be simplified and unified. But the dismal fact is that it costs far more to govern the present city of New-York than it formerly cost to govern its constituent parts, and the constant tendency is to increase instead of diminish municipal expenditures. The burden that taxation lays directly on those who pay it, and indirectly in the cost of living on all, is enormously heavy, and the fundamental question which the Commissioners will have to consider at every stage of their labors is whether and how it can be made lighter. It is gratifying to be able to believe that they will not permit themselves to be thwarted in their efforts to solve this problem by any combination of selfish interests.

AUTOMOBILE RACES.

If the determination of the French authorities to stop automobile racing on the highways means the going out of fashion of that foolish and dangerous custom people, not only in France but in other countries, will have reason to rejoice. Much as the automobile is in evidence here, it has not yet swept America as it has France, and doubtless anything that fashionable Paris does with the automobile it will be the craze of America to do after a time. If long distance races remain the fad there we are sure to see our highways given up to reckless exploiting of these machines far more than they are now. If this new vehicle is reduced to its proper place as a reasonable engine of locomotion there our people may be content to use public roads for travelling and do their racing on private tracks, if race they must.

The French police have evidently started out on a thorough course of repression. Fifty automobile drivers were in one day arrested for going at a reckless speed and subjected to small penalties, and it is announced that all long distance races are forbidden and that some important contests will have to be abandoned. This, of course, will seem a great hardship to those interested in racing, but it is easy to understand the feeling reported from the departments on the part of people over whose highways and through whose villages these automobiles go tearing. While the automobile is a novelty it is something of an annoyance and danger on a road, even when carefully handled at a reasonable speed. People and horses are not used to it. By and by they will be, and it will of course take its place as one of the customary means of travel entitled in common esteem, as they now are in law, to equal privileges with horses on the road. A highway, however, is no proper place at any time for trials of speed for such an engine, above all in the initial stages of its development. As well turn locomotives loose in the public street. They at least would keep a known track, even if they did frighten horses nearby and run over all who got in their way.

The automobile is an invention of great benefit and utility. Its perfection and adaptation for all sorts of road uses are much to be desired. But racing is not one of them. In fact, such racing ought to be discouraged, just as races between railroad trains and steamships are discouraged. Of course, if an individual wants to risk his own safety, it may be unwise to stop him so long as he does not menace others. But that he certainly does do when he races on the public highway, which is not maintained for sporting events, but for legitimate traffic.

A LESSON IN ROADMAKING.

The repaving of Bedford-ave., Brooklyn, which is now under way, should serve two purposes. It will, of course, give grateful relief to the thousands who use that important thoroughfare for driving or wheeling, or who have wanted to do so but have been deterred by the uncomfortable and indeed positively unsafe condition of its pavement. For Bedford-ave. is one of the chief thoroughfares of the central part of Brooklyn. It is the great highway between the eastern and western districts and the principal route for the bulk of the city to the Eastern and Ocean parkways and Prospect Park. There is probably no street in the city which it is more essential to keep in good order, and there are not many streets of the better class that have been of late in worse order. Upon the assurance that it is now to be fully repaved in the best possible manner all Brooklyn may well rejoice.

The incident also serves to present a most impressive object lesson in roadmaking. The story of Bedford-ave. has been a story of how a street should not be built and should not be cared for. Originally, of course, it was paved with cobblestones about as badly as cobble paved streets usually are. Then a scrimshaw pavement was laid right upon the cobblestones. In some places, of course, the scrimshaw was only a thin film on the top of the stones. In other places it was six inches deep or more. When it was finished it was smooth and even as a floor. But before a year had passed it was about as uneven as the original cobbles. Here and there the stones stuck up through the scrimshaw, and here and there huge fissures yawned between them. The pavement became intolerable, and something had to be done. That something was to lay a new pavement of asphalt. But, with the same mortar brayed folly that had characterized the former job, it was laid right upon the remains of the scrimshaw-cobblestone combination.

The result has been an uneven, often broken pavement, over which one must pick his way carefully to avoid having his horse stumble or his wheel take a header. It might have been kept in tolerably decent trim had proper attention been paid to it. But the rule generally was to ignore holes in the asphalt until they became big enough to entrap and wreck a brewery wagon. Then they would be filled up and smoothed over in some fashion. The initial error was, of course, in laying the asphalt on an unfit foundation; and it was followed by the error of neglecting faults until they became serious. And those two errors are to-day being repeated in many places all over the country. Improved roads are being constructed, ostensibly on the plans of MacAdam or Telford, but without the foundation which alone can make such roads permanently satisfactory. When finished they look well. But they will not last. Again, the mistake is being made on roads that were properly built of neglecting breaks and holes until they reach serious proportions. It is false economy and it is ruinous to the road. The true plan is to have the road constantly watched, and the moment even the least fault is detected correct it. A right beginning is as essential to the road itself as to the traveller thereon. And eternal vigilance is the price of good roads just as much as it is of liberty.

A GOOD OLD CHARITY.

The present time in philanthropic works, as well as in other activities, is largely reminiscent of that of Arthur Pendragon, "when every "morning brought a noble chance, and every "chance brought out a noble knight." At least every year serves to develop some new need, which some new agency is promptly devised to meet. Amid the multiplicity of new needs and new charities, however, no matter how urgent the former and how admirable the latter may be, the old needs, as old as our civilization, persist, and, happily, some good old charities likewise continue their beneficent work after many years. The thought is roused by the reminder that this week will be celebrated the sixty-sixth anniversary of The American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless. Sixty-six years mean practically two generations, an age which might be surmised from the quaint, old fashioned name of the organization. The name was, indeed, once still more quaint, with a "moral reform" phrase inserted, so that it was akin to Lowell's favorite "old fashioned title page." Old fashioned, too, is the society in its local habitation, its offices being still where they were originally placed, before street numbering was fully applied, and the description of the place was "on Thirtieth Street, between Madison and Fourth Avenues." In these sixty-six years many a society for the promotion of this or the prevention of that has risen, run its course and set. But this one keeps on the even tenor of its way.

Nor has there been found by any one in all these years a better way, nor is it easy to find elsewhere a more satisfactory record than the one so quietly and unassumingly made. The Home for the Friendless has since it was opened been a home indeed to nearly thirty-five thousand friendless ones—statistics which indicate a vast amount of relief, comfort and security, and of saving from pain, danger and death. In the thirteen schools last year there were more than 7,500 students, representing eleven nationalities of this cosmopolitan city, to whom for their urgent physical needs more than 6,700 garments and 70,000 loaves of bread were given. Intensely practical, too, was the schooling, comprising not only the "three R's," but the various useful industries which we are so fond of talking about as desirable for introduction into the school system generally—sewing and dressmaking and cooking, carpentry and cobbling, chair caning and iron work, with accompaniments of "penny provident banks" and object lessons in American patriotism. In truth, this admirable society is doing, and has been doing ever since Andrew Jackson was President of the United States, precisely those things which our most progressive and enlightened social reformers and philanthropists are to-day convinced are the best things to be done for the betterment of social conditions in those great under strata which are so sad and yet so certain a fact. Home for the homeless, food for the hungry, clothes for the naked, instruction for the ignorant and guidance in thrift, self-help and all the elements of good citizenship—these are its works. In needs nothing more than a sufficient extension of its ability, through generous support, and the general promotion of precisely such work on every hand, to bring the nearest approach to the social millennium which our age is likely to behold.

SOME EDUCATIONAL TENDENCIES.

Our London correspondent recently gave an interesting and most suggestive account of the experience of an American boy at one of the great preparatory schools of England, where he was practically rejected because, though he was well versed in general branches of study, he had not made a specialty of grinding out verses in Latin and Greek. At about the same time it was announced that the founders of a new English university had decided to model their institution largely after certain American examples, and also that one important American college had almost entirely dropped the classics from its regular course in "Arts," formerly known as the "classical course," at least to the extent of entirely omitting both Latin and Greek from the entrance requirements and of omitting Greek from the course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. These facts were sufficient to set many a man to thinking seriously about the contrast between some English and some American educational methods, and about the tendencies which are now manifesting themselves so strongly in this country in the direction of breaking away from what has been called the "college fetich" of the classics.

There can be no doubt, from the accepted American point of view, that it is folly to make boys of from twelve to fifteen toil over machine made Latin and Greek verse, to the neglect of the English language and the practical sciences. On that score there are hundreds of incomparably better preparatory schools scattered all over the United States than the famous English school to which our correspondent referred. Indeed, we can scarcely believe that the system there prevailing is general throughout English preparatory schools. The high standard and practical character of current English scholarship forbid it. So far as it does prevail, its supersession by the American system, or by what has hitherto been the American system, must seem desirable. For, as our correspondent reminds us, while the making of Latin and Greek verse is not a prerequisite to admission to an American preparatory school, the standard of scholarship required for admission to college is higher at the chief American colleges than at the great English universities. It seems not unreasonable to conclude, therefore, that it is actually wiser for young Englishmen to come hither for college education than for young Americans to go to English seats of learning.

It would be a grievous mistake, however, for any one to jump to the conclusion that our college courses are all they should be, or that either in high school or college there is entirely adequate instruction in the English language. How well the boys who made wooden hexameters in classic tongues at the English school could use their native tongue we are not informed. But it is painfully obvious that the average boy at an American school—yes, and the average young man graduated from an American college—in spite of the fact that he has not been required to waste his time on mechanical imitations of Horace, is far too slenderly equipped to use the vernacular with accuracy and grace. It is, no doubt, comforting to know that while Latin and Greek are being shelved increasing attention is being paid to poetry in the Elizabethan age and to the revival of romanticism in the eighteenth century. But how about the ability to speak and write English prose correctly in the closing year of the nineteenth century? That is the thing we are most interested in, or should be most interested in; and there can be nothing more sure than that if it is neglected a large part of all else we may achieve in literature and liberal arts will prove to be vanity of vanities.

The true student of intellectual processes and development knows, if the superficial observer does not realize, that upon the accurate use of the mother tongue depend the efficiency of the scholar and the utility of nearly all that has been learned. There is no more prolific source of error, of groundless disagreements and of misdirected effort than ignorance of the language which is the medium of thought. Such ignorance distorts, cripples or misdirects thought and blunts the perceptive faculties. It makes its victim unable either to express what is in his own mind or to understand what is put forth from the minds of others. In brief, a thorough knowledge of the mother tongue is an essential foundation of all valuable education, and there is no other that can take its place. We shall do well if, whatever other directions our educational tendencies may take, we make the practical study of everyday English a prime requisite in every school and college, until it shall be impossible for a young man to enter or to be graduated from college without being able to write offhand a letter or an essay in English prose that is correct throughout in spelling, capitalization, punctuation, paragraphing, etymology and syntax. What right has one to be called an educated man who cannot do that? And yet how large a proportion of college men to-day are able to do it?

YANKEE INDUSTRIAL TRIUMPHS.

Upward of a dozen articles appeared last winter in "Engineering," a leading technical periodical printed in London, showing in some measure why American manufacturers were able to compete successfully with their British cousins in the world's markets. Competition of this sort had then recently forced itself in an unpleasant, not to say startling, manner on the attention of Englishmen, and explanations seemed to be in order. A somewhat similar series of papers has just been published by "The London Times." But it is to be noted that, whereas the discussion was conducted in the pages of "Engineering" by Americans who had been invited to deal with special phases of the subject, "The Times" articles emanate from a strictly British source, a special commissioner who was sent to this country to investigate and report. He will hardly be suspected of partiality to the United States.

To begin with, it is pointed out that not only does England buy more than she sells, but the excess is steadily growing. In the mean time America sells more than she buys, and is rapidly increasing this advantage. Secondly, in the iron and steel industries America has pushed to the front in a marvellous manner. Since 1890 she has surpassed England in the output of pig iron, but the difference was not conspicuous until 1898. This country now makes 50 per cent more iron, twice as much steel and two and a half times as many steel rails. Again, the Yankee buys far less manufactured metal—hardware and machinery—abroad than formerly and sells much more. The vital feature of this change, from the British point of view, is that America not only competes with England in other countries, but also invades her rival's domestic market.

Partially to account for the remarkable development here revealed "The Times" commissioner declares that Americans have better ore, better apparatus for getting it out of the ground, better means for loading and unloading, better transportation facilities, bigger furnaces and superior methods of operating iron and steel plants. He insists, moreover, that the Americans are a new race, a people whose energy and intelligence have not been fully appreciated. And he chides his fellow countrymen for not having visited this country more frequently for purposes of study. At present, with a good demand and high prices, England has little to fear from American competition, he says; but when these abate, as they are likely to do sooner or later, the Yankee will seek to place a much larger proportion of his product in foreign markets than now. Then will arise a perilous situation for the British manufacturer. Only the fittest can hope to survive in such a crisis. And "The Times" commissioner is confident that unless some of the iron and steel works in his country are brought up to date by the investment of a good deal of money their owners may suffer seriously.

American manufacturers are so fully occupied with their immediate business cares and are so well satisfied with the progress which they have made that they are comparatively indifferent to the opinions of outsiders. They boast less to-day than at a time when they had less occasion for so doing. All the same, they would not be human if they were not pleased with "Engineering's" and "The Times's" recognition of their prowess.

Mr. Quigg stands somewhat upon the order of his going, but it seems to be settled that he is to go.

We wonder what the Court of Appeals would decide about the constitutionality of the machine's recommendations of appraisers to Controller Morgan. There can be no question but that he did not have that free choice held to be necessary to an appointing officer the other day. The machine certified the candidates for him to select, and he had to select them.

General Otis has well earned his vacation and the promotion which will doubtless be his on his return home.

It is a pity to destroy the Broadway trees, but if that is the price of rapid transit, even the people on Broadway will be glad to pay it. The Rapid Transit Commissioners and contractor have shown a commendable disposition to save them if possible.

On Tuesday a great body of patriotic Southerners will assemble at Montgomery, Ala., to discuss the race problem and try to find its solution. We wonder if it is the prospect of such a helpful and peaceful gathering that has led some Georgia white men to give a new exhibition of lynching as a text for the meeting.

It is time for the Delaware peach crop to be ruined.

PERSONAL.

The engagement is announced of Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, the newly elected president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Miss McAllister, niece of the late Ward McAllister, of this city. Miss MacAllister is the sister of Mrs. Newlands, wife of the Representative from Nevada, and she has spent the last winter with the Newlands at their beautiful residence at Chevy Chase, a suburb of Washington. No definite date has been announced for the wedding, but it will take place at an early day from the Newlands residence at Chevy Chase. Dr. Pritchett will take his bride to the far Northwest on their wedding trip, probably extending the journey as far as Cape Nome.

Moses W. Richardson, of Boston, has built and equipped a handsome inn in Templeton Centre, Mass., which he has given to the town. He spent his boyhood in the town, and long cherished a purpose to do something to benefit it. He found, however, that it already possessed an excellent library and school building, so he concluded that a model hotel would be most appropriate. The inn is one of the handsomest and best equipped houses of the kind in the State.

A silver tablet has been placed in the Quaker meeting house in Amesbury, Mass., where Whittier used to worship. It was built in 1851, and the details of its construction were left by the society to the care of Mr. Whittier. As the poet had mixed with the world's people more than most of his brethren, some conservative Friends feared he would provide too many modern comforts. To set their hearts at rest in this manner Whittier employed as builders three venerable carpenters, one of whom was a Quaker minister and the other two elders of the Society. The result was the neat and comfortable, but entirely plain, house now standing in Friend-st. The seat habitually occupied by Mr. Whittier was on the right side of the aisle.

Archbishop Temple of Canterbury is always made impatient of bores, especially clerical bores. One of the clergy of his diocese who had pestered him a good deal recently wrote an inordinately long letter describing a picture which he proposed to put up in the chancel of the church, and asking permission to do so. By the time His Grace reached the end of the epistle his patience was quite exhausted, and he replied on a postcard: "Dear Blank—Hang the picture!" The clergyman is still wondering how he ought to regard the reply.

Isaiah C. Wears, colored, of Philadelphia, whose death at the age of seventy-nine years is announced, was elected in 1846 a member of the first suffrage convention ever held by colored men. In 1869 he was elected as the Philadelphia representative in the first National suffrage convention held by the freedmen after the Civil War. He was chosen at this time to appear before the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate to speak not only for the convention, but to present on legal grounds the voting rights of the colored citizen to an unrestricted franchise. His speech before this committee won high praise as one of the ablest on State's rights and suffrage delivered before this body. In later years he became interested in philosophical and religious questions. He was in great request as a Republican stump speaker. His views on the future of the negro in America were conservative, and he opposed all revolutionary and radical schemes.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Speaking of the American contributions to the Ottawa relief fund, "The Toronto Mail and Empire" says: "To the honor of the American people it is to be said that they have a heart and hand always open to help masses of their fellow beings overtaken by any visitation. Not only Ottawa and Hull but all Canada will remember with gratitude the kindness at this time of our friends across the line."

A Germantown girl who usually gets things mixed was the victim of a hoax one evening last week. "Here's a puzzle for you to work out," said a friend of hers, handing over a slip of paper, on which appeared the following, which she said might be translated into a complete sentence:

B. B. B. B. B. B.
DEWEY.
624918
348632
———
973,550
LIMBURGER CHEESE.

The Germantown girl puzzled over it for some time, and finally gave it up. "Why, it's easy," said her friend. "It reads: 'Sigsbee sent Dewey some Limburger cheese.'" "Yes," said the victim, as she scanned the lines again, "but where's the 'sent'?" "In the Limburger cheese," was the reply. Then everybody laughed, and the girl who had been caught determined to have her revenge. The next evening at the dinner table she worked it on her brother. "I give it up," he said. "What's the answer?" "Oh, it's easy," said the girl. "It reads: 'Sigsbee gave Dewey some Limburger cheese.'" "Where's the 'gave'?" asked the brother. "In the Limburger cheese," she shrieked. And she wondered why nobody saw the joke.—(Philadelphia Record.

The suite of the Czar of Russia consists of 173 persons, of whom 15 are members of the imperial family; 17 are princes who are not of imperial birth; 17 are counts, 9 are barons and the remaining 115 are noblemen of lower rank. Only 128 are Russians, the rest being Germans, Finns, Poles, Circassians, Greeks and Rumanians.

"Women are an ungrateful lot."
"Anything special?"
"Yes; my wife urged me to go into politics, and ever since I didn't get nominated she has talked about what a lot of new furniture she could have bought with the money I spent."—(Indianapolis Journal.

Joseph Quong, a Chinese laundryman, is a candidate for a seat in the City Council of Toledo, Ohio. He has been nominated by the Republicans in one of the wards which under ordinary conditions is overwhelmingly Democratic. This year, however, there are two Democratic candidates in the field, and Quong, whose nomination was a joke, stands a good chance of election.

The young teacher had just given them one of those musty readings in Roman history. "Now, Samuel," she said, gazing encouragingly at the smallest lad, "tell us what followed the burning of Rome."
"All de insurance companies busted!" responded Samuel with promptness.—(Chicago News.

The Academy of Sciences of Russia holds in trust a fund of 1,500,000 rubles which, with accumulation, is to be bestowed as a prize in 1925. It represents the principal and interest of 50,000 rubles left in 1833 by General Arakczeijew, who provided in his will that at the end of the first quarter of the twentieth century three-fourths of the sum should be given to the writer of the best history in Russian of the reign of Alexander I. The other fourth is to be spent in printing the work, in having it translated into French and German, and for a prize for the author of the second best work.

Kendrick—(Who for two months has been studying French)—Say, Sutton, I can write a good letter in French now.
Sutton—H'm! Is that so? Well, you may be able to write a good letter in French, but I don't believe you can write a letter in good French.—(Boston Transcript.

The two leading agricultural societies of Great Britain, the Royal Agricultural and the Highland Agricultural, have amalgamated. They will establish a national agricultural examination board, and will grant prizes and diplomas to farmers after examination.

"Mercy! What is that crawling thing?" shrieked four young ladies in the Walnut Hills floral bazaar, as they pointed to a diminutive lizardlike reptile crawling on the cup of a tulip.
"That," said Roswell Brooks, with the air of one who knows, "is a chameleon from Brazil, ladies. We received it this morning. Observe, ladies, if you please, that the reptile changes color to accord with that of the object upon which it is placed. It is at present crimson in color because it is crawling on a crimson tulip."
"Dear me!" said the girls, in chorus. "How strange!"
"I now take the chameleon from the tulip," said Brooks, with the air of a professor of natural history, "and place it against my cheek. What color is it now?"
"Green!" cried the girls.
And so it was. The animal had turned a light shade of green in spite of Brooks's furious blushes.—(Cincinnati Enquirer.

ARBITRATORS UNDER HAGUE TREATIES.

THE PRESIDENT CONSIDERING THE NAMES OF BENJAMIN HARRISON, GROVER CLEVELAND AND RICHARD OLNEY.

Washington, May 5.—The President has resolved that, in selecting the jurists who will represent the United States on the permanent Board of Arbitration provided for by The Hague treaties, he will consider only the names of persons of the highest character and of National reputation. Among the names which have been mentioned as meeting the President's requirements are those of Benjamin Harrison, Grover Cleveland and Richard Olney.

NEW ARGENTINE MINISTER RECEIVED.

Washington, May 5.—Señor Eduardo Wilde, the newly appointed Argentine Minister, presented his credentials to the President at the White House to-day. Accompanied by the staff of his legation, the Minister went to the State Department and met Secretary Hay, who escorted him to the White House and introduced him to the President. The usual felicitous speeches were exchanged.

OPERETTA BY THE STROLLERS.

The spring theatricals of the Strollers will take place in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria this week, with matinees on Thursday and Saturday. The performances will be given in aid of: Monday evening, the fund for the relief of the families of officers and men killed and wounded in the Philippines; Tuesday evening, the School and Settlement for Crippled Children; Wednesday evening, the Brightside Day Nursery and Kindergarten; Thursday matinee, the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary; Thursday evening, the Harlem Exchange for Woman's Work; Friday evening, the Samaritan Home for the Aged; Saturday matinee, the Mothers and Babies' Hospital; Saturday evening, the Columbia University crew.

The work to be presented is "Phyllis," an operetta, with music by Richard Henry Warren and words by Alexander Hamilton Laidlaw, jr. The following will be the cast:

Phyllis West, an orphan............Miss Martha Miner
Sarah Turner, a young widow............Mrs. Warren
Frederika, left over from last sale....Miss Grace Hornby
Lina............Miss Gertrude S. Roberts
Jane............Miss Jeannette Judson
Patience............Miss Anna Slade
Geoffrey Dale, a wealthy young tobacco planter......Mackenzie Gordon
Captain Long............Robert Hosea, jr.
Samuel Argall, Deputy Governor of Virginia......George M. D. Kelley
Simon, his body servant..W. R. Delehanty or Otho Cushing
Tom Buckingham, on a special mission....Robert J. Webb
David Thompson, awkward and bashful........S. M. Ross
John Sprat............Charles Geekie
The Recording Clerk............Robert D. Brown
The Minister............Sydney L. Smith

TO OBSERVE ECLIPSE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston, S. C., May 5.—Professor Stone, of the University of Virginia, and director of the Leander McCormick Observatory, is at Winnsboro, this State, where he has selected a location for observing the eclipse of the sun on May 28. He will begin work at once on a photographic camera 39 feet in length, with a lens 5 inches in diameter. The plates will be triple coated, and be 14 by 17 inches in size. For visual study two telescopes will be used.

MRS. OVERACKER SUED FOR DIVORCE.

San Francisco, May 5 (Special).—Charles B. Overacker, a rich orchardist of Niles, a suburb of Oakland, brought suit to-day in Oakland for divorce on the ground of desertion against his wife, who was Miss Helen Clemmons, sister of Mrs. Howard Gould. The Overackers separated about two years ago, and the wife began missionary work among the Chinese in San Francisco's Chinatown, in which she is now engaged. It is understood there will be no contest, as property interests have been arranged.

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.

Although there were dinner parties and several minor diversions provided for the entertainment of members of the fashionable world last week, weddings seemed to interest society most. Of course, the Eustis-Morton wedding, which took place on Monday in Grace Church, was the principal social incident of that day in town. The wedding was one of the most refined, elegant and effective, in point of decoration and general arrangement, of the present season. While hundreds of invitations were issued for the church ceremony, which was performed by Bishop Potter, assisted by the rector, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, the invitations to the breakfast were limited to relatives and the most intimate friends of the couple. Miss Morton made a stately, dignified bride, and her attendants, her two sisters, Miss Helen Morton and Miss Lena Morton; her cousin, Miss Rosamond Street, and Miss Celestine Eustis, in their pretty gowns of pale blue chiffon with cream lace flounces, and big hats of pale blue straw with long white ostrich plumes, as well as the two little maids of honor, Miss Titine Hitchcock, niece of the bridegroom and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, jr., and Miss Patsy Carroll, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, in their dresses of white muslin, trimmed with Irish lace, and large picture hats of white chiffon, trimmed with pink roses, added considerably to the beauty of the scene in the chancel. The breakfast, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Morton, in Fifth-ave., passed off successfully, the guests being seated at small tables arranged on the drawing room floor and the first floor. The young bride, who received a handsome bowknot of diamonds from the bridegroom, which was worn on the corsage, evidently was very proud of her wedding presents, and she gave, as far as possible, her young friends an opportunity to view them a day or two before the wedding took place. Mr. and Mrs. Eustis after their wedding trip will probably sail for Europe, to remain for part of the summer.

A large contingent of fashionable people attended the marriage of Miss Helen Ripley Benedict, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict, to Thomas Hastings, which was celebrated on Monday afternoon in the Second Congregational Church, Greenwich, Conn. This was one of the most beautiful country weddings of the season. The floral decorations were profuse, but in excellent taste, and the general arrangements for the celebration of the marriage admirably prepared and executed. The reception, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Benedict, at Indian Harbor, was an elaborate affair. Mr. and Mrs. Hastings are now on their way to Europe, having sailed on Tuesday in the steamship Saale.

An interesting wedding on Tuesday, May 29, will be that of Miss Mary Mott Low, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Low, to Henry Gansevoort Sanford, which is scheduled to take place in St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison-ave. and Seventy-first-st. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren at 4 o'clock, and the reception, to which only the relatives of the bride and bridegroom and a limited number of their intimate friends will be bidden, will follow at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Low, No. 59 West Fifty-second-st. Miss Low will be attended by six bridesmaids—her sister, Miss Laura Low; Miss Mary B. Sanford, of Poughkeepsie, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Mary Van Nest, daughter of Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest; Miss Josephine Bissell Roe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Roe; Miss Eleanor Keyes, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edward L. Keyes, and Miss Florence Miller. Mr. Sanford, who is a son of Robert Sanford, of Poughkeepsie, and a grandson of the late Chancellor Nathan Sanford, of Albany, is a graduate of Williams College, class of '95, and is a practising lawyer in this city. He will give his farewell bachelor dinner on Saturday evening, May 26, at the University Club, on which occasion his guests will be Frederick De Peyster Townsend, of Boston, who will be best man at the wedding, and the six young men chosen to serve as ushers—Mr. Sanford's two cousins, H. Stuyvesant Dudley and Robert McKean Thomas; William H. Maclay, Gordon W. Burnham, Howard K. Sherwood, of this city, and David Thomas Moore, of Brooklyn.

Saturday, June 2, has been selected as the date for the wedding of Miss Jermain Stoddard, a daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Charles Augustus Stoddard, to Stuart Duncan, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Paterson Duncan, of No. 9 East Sixty-fourth-st., at Rutgers Riverside Church, Broadway and Seventy-third-st. It will be a pretty wedding, and for the occasion the church will be handsomely decorated with roses and palms. The bride's father will officiate at the ceremony at 4 o'clock. Miss Stoddard will enter the church with William M. V. Hoffman, her brother-in-law. Her maid of honor will be her sister, Miss Marion Stoddard, and her bridesmaids will be Miss Amy Duncan and Miss Jeanie Belle Duncan, sisters of the bridegroom, whose best man will be Howard Caswell Smith, of this city. There will be six ushers in the bridal procession. After the ceremony there will be a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard, No. 300 West Seventy-second-st., which will be attended by only the nearest relatives and a few intimate friends.

An out of town wedding of interest to the fashionable world, on the same day, will be that of Miss Katherine Livingston, daughter of John Henry Livingston, of Clermont, Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, to Lawrence Timpson, son of the late Theodore Timpson, of Maizeland, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, which will be celebrated in St. Paul's Church, Tivoli.

Preparations are going steadily forward for the wedding of Miss Mary Crocker, daughter of the late Charles F. Crocker, of California, to Francis Burton Harrison, son of Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison, of this city. As already published in The Tribune, the ceremony will take place on Thursday, June 7, at 12:30 o'clock, in St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, Tuxedo, and will be followed by a breakfast at the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, the latter an aunt of the bride, in Tuxedo Park. The wedding will be comparatively small and quiet. Few others than relatives and intimate friends will be bidden to be present. Both at the church and house the floral decorations will be simple, though elegant. Miss Crocker will enter the church preceded by five bridesmaids—her sister, Miss Jennie Crocker; Miss Harriet Alexander, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander; Miss Jean Reid, Miss Susan Alexander McCook, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. McCook and niece of Mr. Alexander; Miss Mary Scott, daughter of Henry T. Scott, and Miss Caroline Tayler, of San Francisco. Mr. Harrison's best man will be Frank Lyon Polk, son of Dr. and Mrs. William M. Polk, of this city. The ushers will be the bridegroom's brother, Archibald C. Harrison; his cousins, Gouverneur Morris, Albert Fairfax and Guy Fairfax Cary; Arthur Shepley, of St. Louis; Allan Appleton Robbins, William Sloane and Frederic d'Hauteville. The guests from this city will be carried to Tuxedo on a special train, which will leave Jersey City about 11 o'clock on the morning of the wedding.

It is announced that the marriage of Miss Margaretta Colgate Stone, daughter of Mrs. George F. Stone, of Fair Oaks, Morristown, N. J., to Frederick Oakley Spedden, son of Mrs. Edgar Spedden and brother of Mrs. J. Fred Tams, will take place at Morristown on Wednesday, June 6.

Another Morristown wedding of interest will be that of Miss Gertrude von E. Hoy, daughter of Mrs. Henry Hoy, to Ridley Watts, son of Lieutenant William Watts, of the United States Navy, which will take place on Thursday, May 24, in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church. Miss Hoy's only attendant will be Miss Matilda Churchill, of Montclair. After the ceremony there will be a small reception at the home of the bride's mother, in Franklin-st., Morristown. Mr. Watts and his bride, when they return from their honeymoon trip, will take possession of their new home in James-st.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Gertrude Ethel Ludlam, daughter of Mrs. Gertrude de la Montanye Ludlam, of No. 39 West Ninety-first-st., to Charles Oakes. The ceremony will be performed at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, May 19, in Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth-st., near Broadway, by the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, the vicar of the chapel.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Jewett, daughter of the Rev. Edward H. Jewett, of the General Protestant Episcopal Seminary, to T. Wilson Lloyd, of Washington Square East, will take place on Wednesday, May 16, in the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Chelsea Square. The ceremony will be performed by the father of the bride, who will be given away by her brother, Rutgers Jewett. Her only attendant will be her sister, Miss Mary S. Jewett. The wedding reception will be held at the home of the Rev. Mr. Jewett, No. 2 Chelsea Square.

One of the largest of the June weddings to be celebrated in town will occur in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth-ave. and Fifty-third-st., on Monday afternoon, June 18. The bride will be Miss Katherine Stauffer Clark, daughter of William Andrews Clark, of Montana, and the bridegroom Dr. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris, of this city. The ceremony will be performed at 3:30 o'clock by the rector, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, and it will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Everett M. Culver, No. 15 West Fifty-eighth-st. Mrs. Culver will attend her sister as matron of honor. The bridesmaids will be Miss Christine Pomeroy, of California, and Miss Mai Pfouts, of Butte City, Mont. Their gowns as well as the large hats they will wear will be of pink and white. The same colors will be used in the decoration of the chancel and the rooms of Mrs. Culver's apartment, in West Fifty-eighth-st. William M. Harriman will be the best man. The ushers will be the bride's brother, William Andrews Clark, jr.; her brother-in-law, Dr. Everett M. Culver; Wirt Howe, Dr. Charles Thorndyke Parker, Frederic Stafford Young and Newbold Morris. Dr. Morris and his bride will spend the summer in Europe.

The engagement was announced last week of Miss Elisa Mercedes Grace, daughter of Michael