Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—Uncle Tom's Cabin.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—Monte Cristo.
BIJOU—8:15—The Climbers.
BROADWAY—8:10—The Price of Peace.
CASINO—8:15—Florodora.
CRITERION THEATRE—8:15—When Knighthood Was in Flower.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:10—San Toy.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—Brother Officers.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—Under Two Flags.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:30—Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—In Central Park.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Robin Hood.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:15—Goethe's Faust, II Part, Gretchen Tragedy.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:20—To Have and To Hold.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—1:45—7:45—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—On and Off, followed by The Shades of Night.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—On the Quiet.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2—8:15—Wild West.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Ingomar.
NEW-YORK—8:15—Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S—Day and Night—Continuous Show.
PROCTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
REPUBLIC—8:15—In the Palace of the King.
VICTORIA THEATRE—8—My Lady.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:15—Are You a Mason?

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	14	5-6	Foreclosure Sales	12	1-3
Announcements	14	3	Furnished Houses to Let, Country	11	6
Auction Sales Real Estate	11	6	Help Wanted	12	4
Bankers & Brokers	11	2	Horses & Carriages	9	6
Bicycles	9	6	Instruction	3	6
Board & Rooms	12	4	Lost	12	4
Brooklyn Property to Let	11	6	Marriages & Deaths	7	5-6
Brooklyn Property for Sale	11	6	Miscellaneous	14	1-6
Business Notices	6	1	Ocean Steamers	13	4-5
Carpet Cleaning	12	4	Proposals	11	4
City Property for Sale	11	6	Public Notices	8	6
Citations	12	1	Railroads	13	5-6
Country Property for Sale	11	6	Real Estate	11	5-6
Country Property to Let	11	6	School Agencies	3	6
Dividend Notices	11	4	Special Notices	7	6
Dom. Sits Wanted	12	6-7	Steamboats	13	5
Dressmaking	12	4	Spring Resorts	8	5-6
Employ. Agencies	12	4	Surrogate's Notices	12	1
Financial Elections	11	3-4	Teachers	3	6
Financial Meetings	11	4	Tribune Sub. Rates	7	6
Financial	11	2-4	To Let for Business Purposes	11	6
			Unfurnished Apartments to Let	11	6
			Work Wanted	12	5-6

Business Notices.

IVERS & POND PIANOS.
None better. Chanler's, 439 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1901.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The condition of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, Premier of France, has become serious, his throat trouble making necessary two operations. ═══ Aguinaldo, with the help of Chief Justice Arellano, at Manila, is preparing a manifesto to the Filipinos, advising acceptance of American rule. ═══ The proposals of the civil list for the British royal household show an increase of £67,000 over the sum allowed to Queen Victoria, the entire amount being £470,000. ═══ Emperor William has sent a warmly worded message to the Sultan, congratulating him on his escape from danger at the recent feast of Bairam, when an earthquake shook the palace. ═══ A discredited story was afloat at Vienna that an officer of the Guards had shot at the Czar, but failed to hit him, the officer afterward committing suicide. ═══ It is proposed in Peking to secure the payment of the indemnity to the powers by levying an annual house tax equal to half a month's rent. ═══ Lady Tennessee Cook, widow of Sir Francis Cook, the London banker, has asked permission to have her husband's body exhumed, in order to set at rest rumors that annoy her. ═══ The White Star liner Celtic was launched at Belfast, the vessel being named by the Marchioness of Dufferin. ═══ Radical members of the Cuban constitutional convention called on General Wood in Havana and discussed the Platt amendment.

DOMESTIC.—The launching of the battleship Ohio at San Francisco, which is to be attended by the President and members of the Cabinet, will take place on May 18. ═══ The President signed the new commissions of Generals Funston, Wheaton and Smith. ═══ Bids for construction of the protected cruiser Milwaukee were opened at the Navy Department. ═══ Robbers bound two men and blew open the safe in a bank in Chardon, Ohio, but failed to get at a large sum of money, and two of them were arrested. ═══ The Charter Revision bill passed both houses, and will be in Mayor Van Wyck's hands to-day. ═══ A test vote in the Senate indicated that that body would direct that the $26,000,000 canal improvement plan be submitted to the people in the fall. ═══ The Sound steamer Chester W. Chapin ran aground on Wednesday night near Providence, and is still hard and fast.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular on a heavy volume of trading. ═══ Counsel for Albert T. Patrick devoted their efforts to forcing Charles F. Jones to confess his many lies in stories he has told of the murder of William Marsh Rice. ═══ Smith M. Weed and others are charged with deceit in connection with an order to show cause why two San Domingo companies should not go into the hands of receivers. ═══ A decision handed down by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court dissolved the injunction restraining the trustees of the Gould estate from paying her entire income to the Countess de Castellane. ═══ The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court sustained the contention of the Tax Commissioners on the personal assessment of Bradley-Martin for 1899. ═══ The Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution regarding the crush at the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge. ═══ The Rapid Transit Board threatened to mandamus Water Commissioner Dalton to make him connect a water main.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 46 degrees; lowest, 41; average, 44.

CHARTER CHANGES.

The Charter Revision Commission has been generally credited with the accomplishment of an excellent piece of work under difficult conditions ever since its report appeared last December, and now the legislature gives practical expression to the prevailing opinion by adopting, with few important changes, the commission's recommendations. A large number of amendments did, indeed, originate in one branch or the other and ultimately pass both branches without receiving careful consideration, and some of them may prove to be mischievous in effect if not by intention. We have noticed several having that appearance, and may find occasion to show why they are objectionable hereafter. But Senator Stranahan is justified in saying that the changes in the scheme of revision are for the most part superficial, and probably they are also for the most part comparatively harmless, if not positively beneficial. Nevertheless, it is to be regretted that it was thought necessary to adopt them so hurriedly, and we hope there is no reason to doubt that if a flagrant job is found to have slipped in it will be knocked out before adjournment.

The general design of the charter revisers was to concentrate power and responsibility, and the legislature has done little or nothing of an opposite character. It has, indeed, in one instance gone beyond them by providing for a single Dock Commissioner, in spite of their earnest and strong defence of their own conclusion. Contrary to general expectations, the Republican leaders succeeded in harmonizing a variety of opinions regarding the public schools, so far, at least, as to effect some serious changes in the existing arrangement. The financial provision of the Davis bill is retained, but the educational administration is centralized, to the great regret of Brooklyn people, and not of Brooklyn people alone. The schools have not run smoothly during the greater part of the last three years, but political controversies and doubts as to the law have largely accounted for the trouble, and it seemed wise to us, as to many others, to let the present system undergo a longer and fairer test. The new plan is a compromise, but it can scarcely be expected to conciliate the advocates of local initiative and control in school affairs.

Two institutions created by the charter have disappeared—the Municipal Assembly and the Board of Public Improvements—and there are no mourners, so far as we have been able to discover. It was predicted that each within its sphere would accomplish great things, but in reality neither has justified its existence, and there is good reason to believe that the new machinery will not cause anybody to regret the old. The legislature has wisely reduced the commission's extravagant allowance of aldermen from 120 to 73, which will not only save money, but tend to efficiency. The same thing may be said of the distribution among various local officers of the powers heretofore exercised by the Board of Public Improvements and by Highway, Sewer and Buildings commissioners. These changes are opposed to the general principle of centralization embodied in the revision, but they relate to interests which are largely localized, and the exceptional method of treatment would seem to be well advised. Local feeling is also judiciously recognized in the new powers and dignities conferred on the Borough Presidents.

Doubtless of all the commission's proposals the one which attracted most attention and was generally deemed most important was that concerning the Police Department. Circumstances caused the legislature to adopt it, with some modifications, by means of a separate act. The city is already pretty well used to a single Commissioner of Police, and it is unnecessary to say more at present on that subject. The most important change which the legislature has made in the commission's scheme is the reduction of the Mayor's term from four years to two. It is obvious that intelligent citizens of the best character differ widely as to the wisdom of that return to the former practice. The revisers considered the question with particular care, became firmly convinced that the four years term should be retained, and are disappointed at finding themselves overruled by the legislature. At the same time they admit that there is much to be said on the other side, whereas some superheated critics are talking as if the reduction of the term were an absolute proof of imbecility or, more probably, of treachery. If Tammany should be overthrown next fall and a first rate man elected Mayor his supporters would be sorry that he was not in for four years. If Tammany should win again, most of those who are now complaining would be glad that he was in for only two years. Nor do we think that there is as much force as some persons sincerely assign to it in the argument that a new Mayor needs almost two years to master his duties. Without going at length into the question, it is a suggestive and gratifying reflection that the present Governor of this State did not require two years to learn how to serve the people in his great office. The right sort of man would become the right sort of Mayor without much delay.

THE PERIL OF CHINA.

The Chinese Empire is well described by its government as being at this time in the most perilous period of its history. A few years ago the world rang with talk of the "Yellow Peril." That peril exists to-day more than ever, but it has been changed from subjective to objective. It is not that Christendom is in peril from the yellow race, but that the chief empire of the yellow race is in imminent peril from Christendom. Since long before the Boxer outbreak brought to a climax the "irrepressible conflict" in the East, we have held the opinion that the integrity and independent sovereignty of the Chinese Empire were and are at stake. That fact must be evident to all the world to-day. Gloss it as one may with diplomatic subtleties, the one salient and supreme issue in Eastern Asia to-day is whether or not the partitioning of the Chinese Empire shall be begun in the practical cession of the northern half of it to Russia. For such cession is what the Manchurian agreement means.

There is a well known story of a British officer who, in an uncommonly tight corner, said to his men: "If we stay here, we die; if we "go forward, we die; if we go backward, we "die. Let us go forward and die!" They did go forward, but did not die; but lived and triumphed. Russia's demand for the signing of the Manchurian agreement put China into a similar corner. If she signed it, she would be partitioned; if she did not sign it, she would incur the wrath, perhaps even unto warfare, of the great Northern power. Either course was marked with gravest peril. Happily, she seems to have chosen the one which is at once righteous and heroic. She positively refuses to sign the convention which would be an act of partition of her empire and a gross breach of faith with all the other powers, and elects to stand for her own integrity and to keep faith with the world. In so doing she may be menaced with destruction. But her fall, if it comes, will at least be an honorable one. Whether or not she will fall is yet to be seen. "It is impos-"sible," she says, "that for the sake of making "one nation friendly she should alienate the "sympathies of all others." Those are memorable words, worthy to be carefully pondered by the powers for whose sake China defies the wrath and the might of Russia. We shall see to what extent those powers make their sympathies with China practical and potent for her support.

At any rate, the judicial observer can scarcely fail to regard the attitude of China in this matter as right. If that implies that Russia's attitude is of questionable propriety, it remains for the latter power to vindicate herself. Upon the face of the case, Russia seems to have been trying to take advantage of the international complications in China to conclude a private bargain with China for her own advantage and to the disadvantage of the other powers; and to have done so, moreover, at a time when she was ostensibly acting in concert with the other powers under a common understanding that there should be no such individual bargaining. True, Russia insists that the Manchurian agreement contains nothing inimical to the interests of the other powers, and nothing which they would not approve. In that case it seems very strange that she should so positively decline to make its terms known to the other powers in advance of its acceptance by China. If all opposition to it could be dispelled by simple disclosure of its contents, what possible objection to such disclosure can there be?

It is not easy, either, to concede the point raised by Russia, and by some Russian advocates elsewhere, that Russia's relations with China are so exceptionally intimate, and her interests in China are so paramountly great, that she is privileged to do what no other power may do. It is true her territory abuts upon China; but so do the territories of Great Britain, and of France, and, practically, of Japan. It is true China is of strategic importance to her; but certainly not so much so as to Japan. It is true some Russians have settled in China and are engaged in business there; but they are not nearly as numerous as the Japanese, or the British, or the Americans, who have done the same. It is true Russia has considerable commerce with China; but it is insignificant when compared with that of Great Britain, and very much smaller than that of Japan or the United States. The plea of paramount privilege must therefore be denied, and the sound and just principle be maintained that no one power is entitled to dominate China, but all the powers should proceed pari passu toward a settlement of pending issues on a common ground, with full respect for the interests of all.

CORPORATIONS IN POLITICS.

It is not at all likely that the City Club's bill to diminish political contributions will get through the legislature at this session. Strong influences, both financial and political, would surely object to any measure requiring greater publicity in the management of corporations holding public franchises. Mr. Croker's old answer—"private business"—finds a sympathetic echo in the heart of almost every man who seeks to guard his business secrets, individual or corporate. Anything like State inquisition into private operations which may be abused and made to serve private grudges rather than public ends is naturally and properly unpopular, and it is only when the positive necessity of such inquisition is clear that public opinion will tolerate it. Conviction on this point is a matter of slow growth, and the City Club will doubtless have to make an energetic campaign if it is ultimately to succeed in securing such reports from corporations as it desires.

That some check should be put on corporations holding franchises, and perhaps on some other corporations in the matter of political expenditures, is certainly true. It is not right that corporations having business relations with the government should be in position to buy law because of secret contributions to those who control legislation in State or city. Such contributions may not be direct bribery. Money spent to carry elections may have just as vicious an influence as payments to officials after election. Nor is it right that the managers of corporations should spend money which they hold in trust for purposes apart from the legitimate business of the corporation. One of the defences of corporation managers reproached for corrupting politics is that they are trustees for innocent persons whose property they must guard against political attack even if they have to pay for immunity. So far as that is a sincere plea and not an excuse to cover positive aggression rather than mere self-defence in relation with lawmaking, it should lead these managers to favor enforced publicity of their accounts as the best protection against political exactions. Those who make contributions not for defence but for offence of course would not wish their activities interefered with, but their wishes are not entitled to consideration.

Unquestionably the reform sought by the City Club is one much needed, but the best method of securing it, even the possibility of securing it at all by legislation, is fairly open to debate. Much may be said in favor of enforcing publicity at the other end of the line. The reports required of candidates for office are farcical, but a more drastic law compelling all party organizations and officers to publish itemized accounts of their expenditures and their receipts might accomplish something. It would probably be impossible to stop political expenditures through unofficial channels, and the door would still be open for demoralizing collections and outlays. Indeed, it is difficult to see how even the strictest accounting by corporations could prevent those who wished to contribute from doing so, though it might give the unwilling some protection from extortion. The great corporations which want legislation can cover up their political expenditures in a hundred ways. They can hire lobbyists to do legal or other legitimate work for them. If the corporate account is troublesome a group of large owners can make the contribution privately, knowing that they will get it back in new advantages for their company. In that case smaller stockholders would not pay their share of the political charge, but the large holders would not mind that if the object was really worth paying for. Possibly a double accounting both by contributors and those who receive contributions and spend them might close the door a little tighter, but still the buyers and sellers of law would devise new ways to keep ahead of their hunters. That is a reason for not expecting too much from any statute, but it is no reason to give up chasing them and discouraging them as much as possible by force of law and education of public opinion.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The name announced by Mr. Duncan as having been chosen by the Belmont syndicate for their new Herreshoff 90-footer has been acknowledged to be well selected. It is a good name, and can be expected to look well in the printed annals of the America's Cup racing. If this boat be chosen to defend the cup, and if victory once more perch on the American truck, it is a name which will, when pronounced ore rotundo, always improve the story when the yachting glories of 1901 are told again around the galley fire or in the mists of clubland Nicotia.

But there is much to be done, perhaps, before the Constitution is called, like her predecessor, to meet the best output of the English marine architect, and there will be months of hard sailing before the new craft establishes her right to take up the Lipton gauntlet. As to this, our Boston correspondent has wired a suggestion on the point. He says: "In the history of this "country independence was much in favor be-"fore the formation of the constitution, which "was timed later, and Boston yachtsmen were "asserting to-day that in the yacht racing field "history is about to repeat itself." Certainly the trumpeters of the Independence are not all dead, but it will remain for future days to prove that they can utilize the winds with more effect than at present.

NUMSKULLS AMONG NIMRODS.

Maine for many a year has attracted to its forests and rivers large numbers of the enthusiasts who enjoy sport of the choicest kind with rifle and fishing rod. The successive legislatures of the Pine Tree State have as a rule shown themselves prudent and sagacious in the laws adopted for the guidance and regulation of the campaigns of the hunters and anglers who have travelled from near and from far to take advantage of the abundant opportunities for adventure and high class sportsmanship in that fascinating region in which New-England so justly takes unstinted pride. The game laws of Maine have been prepared with such intelligence and care and have been enforced so thoroughly that the charms of hunting and fishing in the State have been constantly increased.

But it cannot be denied that a considerable percentage of the men who have gone into the Maine forests in pursuit of game have been too careless in the handling of their rifles and too reckless in taking the risks of chance shots at moving objects when they were not sure that the creature at which they fired were moose or deer or other wild animal. In Maine, as in the Adirondacks, there are too many excitable, impetuous persons who shoot when they think they see something to kill, and too often they maim or injure hapless human victims. It is only by the exaction of exemplary penalties in such cases that proper caution can be taught to gunners who are naturally heedless and reckless. The list of deplorable accidents due to wanton negligence in the woods was painfully long last year.

The legislators of Maine have decided to apply an effectual remedy. At the session recently ended a statute was passed which provides that "whoever, while on a hunting trip, "or in pursuit of wild game or wild birds, "negligently or carelessly shoots and wounds "or kills any human being shall be punished "by imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or "by fine not exceeding $1,000." County officials themselves are subject to penalties if they fail to enforce this law properly.

Legislation of this sort, or something similar, is needed in every State of the Union in which the statutes do not now contain provisions for the safeguarding of human life against inconsiderate bunglers.

BLUSTER IN THE CENTRAL OFFICE.

Mulberry Street is noisy with wrath because a writer in "McClure's Magazine" has assailed the purity of a part of the police force, and has put in print his charges that some of the detectives, wardmen and captains profit corruptly by tolerance of vice and crime. This explosion against the author of a single article in which no accusations are published which have not been familiar in substance to every intelligent New-Yorker for a long time seems to suggest that some of the officials whose duty it is to enforce the laws without fear or favor are sadly deficient in a sense of humor. Can it be that they are so thickheaded as not to recognize the fact that they make themselves ridiculous when they try to stir up such a fuss over the appearance of a magazine article, which is not nearly so direct and forcible in its exposures and allegations as many an arraignment which has been set forth in the principal daily newspapers of New-York? This magazine satirist has written nothing more severe and denunciatory than the censures and reproaches which have been heaped upon police blackmailers and bribetakers by ex-Mayors and ex-Police Commissioners, and by a considerable number of the most prominent, influential and responsible of our citizens.

How little of manhood, of courage and even of common sense is there in threats of members of the Mulberry Street combination! Do these police officials fail to realize that public opinion will find a verdict of this sort with regard to them: "You did not dare to take up the "challenge which the foremost newspapers and "the most honored citizens of New-York have "hurled in your faces again and again. The "evidence against you is convincing. When you "bluster about your plans to ruin a single maga-"zine writer and publisher for the printing of a "single article no more condemnatory than doz-"ens and scores of other publications which "have been scattered broadcast over the country "you do not show the boldness of conscious in-"nocence, but a quality far different."

NOT SO OLD AS HE THINKS HE IS.

In a suburban almshouse not far from the City Hall of Manhattan a pauper of faltering breath feebly declares that he is one hundred and twenty-nine years old. There is not the slightest shred of evidence to support his senile delusion. His age is not much above ninety, the medical experts believe. But with that inexhaustible good nature and easy acceptance of any one's claims which are so characteristic of the average householder in our suburban villages this man's unfounded notion that he was born before the Declaration of Independence has now obtained no insignificant number of supporters.

It is safe to say, and it is the general opinion of the ablest physicians in every civilized country, that there is not now in existence anywhere a human being who was born before the outbreak of the French Revolution. About few things is there so much nonsense uttered and printed as about the mythical people who in modern times have lived to a bound exceeding that of eleven-tenths of a century. There is no satisfactory proof in the medical science of this period that any survival of that sort is authentic.

Our complacent and easygoing department of unclean streets is tossing caps in air and jingling bells, because this kindly April is saving it so much labor by the generous rains, which sweep the refuse into the sewers and give the whole force, from the highest to the lowest, so much leisure time for playing pinochle.

The milk of human kindness has been curdled over a considerable area in New-England by a quarrel between the farmers and the shippers who supply the large cities with the products of the dairies. It is unseemly that the candid, innocuous fluid provided by the gentle and amiable cow should be the cause of strife. May dove-eyed peace speedily descend upon the angry and excited disputants and all be calm again!

Judging by the returns of Tuesday's elections in the West, the desire for a "wide open" town has taken possession of a plurality of the voters of Chicago. We hope for better things from the voters of New-York when the test comes in November next.

Commissioner Kearny is righteously indignant because he has discovered a baleful practice in Kings County of committing short term prisoners in such a way that the profits of the Willoughby Street Sheriff over the East River are swelled to excessive figures. Now, if anything of that sort were going on in this county and Sheriff Grell, who is a political friend and associate of Commissioner Kearny, were getting the pecuniary benefit, would the Kearny conscience be so furiously rebellious against such turpitude?

London's Common Council has decided to spend more than £1,500,000 for new houses for the workmen of the world's foremost capital. New-York's Common Council seems to be principally concerned with providing fat jobs for Tammany favorites. That is the difference between the two local legislatures.

PERSONAL.

William R. Warner, who died in Philadelphia on Wednesday, was one of the most widely known manufacturing chemists in the country, and was said to be the first to manufacture sugar coated pills and licorice tablets. He was distantly related to George Washington, and his art collection included over one hundred portraits of the Father of his Country, as well as portraits of distinguished physicians, scientists and pharmaceutists. In 1860 he was appointed a member of the committee of revision of the United States Pharmacopœia, and he was for many years a member of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, for many years Editor of "The New-York Evangelist," celebrated his eightieth birthday on Wednesday at his home, in Stockbridge, Mass.

John E. Roll, who died in Springfield, Ill., last Saturday, was an intimate friend of Lincoln, and assisted in the building of the now historic Lincoln flatboat.

The monument to the Virginia Military Institute cadets who took part in the battle at New-Market, Va., on May 15, 1864, is now in transit to this country from Germany, where it was cast, and will be placed in position as soon as the funds necessary for the work can be raised. The monument was designed by Sir Moses Eziekiel, of Rome, who was a member of the gallant young band in whose honor the monument is to be erected. The work represents "Virginia Mourning Her Dead," and is of bronze. Mayor Hayes of Baltimore was a corporal in Company B of the battalion of boys who fought at New-Market.

PASSENGERS ON THE GERMANIC.

Among the passengers on the steamer Germanic, which arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, were General A. C. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bridge, Wilson Carr, J. T. Carr, Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Dale, J. W. Earle, J. S. Guthrie, John Hall, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Henderson, Richard D. Holt, Edward Lupton, G. L. Ogilvy, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Owen, Captain J. J. Parsons, William Rankin, Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. R. Rayment and G. E. Taylor.

COUNT ARCO VALLEY ARRIVES.

Among the passengers who arrived here yesterday on the steamer Catania from Santos, was Count Arco Valley, former German Minister to Brazil, who is on his way to his new post as Minister from Germany to Japan. The Count, who is democratic in his manner and dress, would say nothing for publication. After stopping for a few hours in the city he started for Washington in the afternoon. From Washington he will proceed to his new station by way of Chicago and Vancouver.

HEAVY TRAVEL TO AMERICA.

OCEAN STEAMERS WESTWARD BOUND HAVE FULL PASSENGER LISTS.

London, April 4.—All the American bound steamers leaving England this week have unusually heavy passenger lists, almost equalling the summer traffic.

The White Star Line steamer Majestic, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday and from Queenstown this morning for New-York, took nearly three hundred saloon passengers, including Count Hermann von Hatzfeldt, son of the German Ambassador here, while the Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutschland, which sailed from Hamburg to-day and which sails from Southampton and Cherbourg to-morrow for New-York, had her passenger list practically full. The booking of the Cunard Line steamer Campania, which sails from Liverpool on Saturday, is already large.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

General A. B. Leeper, of Owaneco, Ill., has started a paper called "The Lunatic Herald," designed for circulation among lunatics. In his salutatory he says that he has the best record in the country as a first class lunatic, having been declared insane three times and having been committed five times to the Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane. He is also about to take a postgraduate course. Therefore, he has decided to issue a 32-page illustrated monthly magazine, and will push its circulation with insane zeal in every lunatic asylum of the world. The paper will advocate amendments to the lunacy laws of the various States, and will strive to counteract the prevailing sentiment that it is a disgrace to have been insane. The declaration ends as follows: "A fool never goes crazy or gets baldheaded. Subscription price, $1 per year in advance. Single numbers, 19 cents. A first class advertising medium." The leading editorial depicts the present unhappy condition of the United States, from the lunatic's point of view, as follows: "Our industries are languishing, our factories are closed, our mines are being abandoned, railroads are going into the hands of receivers, labor organizations are no longer striking for higher wages, but are pleading piteously for work. Capital is locked up, and our Secretary of the Treasury is borrowing money at an exorbitant rate of interest to pay current expenses in a time of profound peace. Two million of men are out of employment, and eight million more of those who are dependent upon them are suffering for food. Churches are turned into free souphouses, poorhouses are becoming crowded, police stations and penitentiaries are being packed with men, women and children, who are forced to commit crime to obtain shelter and necessary food and raiment."

"I think I'll have some of those crullers," said Jones at the lunch counter; "don't you want some?"
"No," replied Smith; "they don't agree with me."
"That so?"
"Yes; I couldn't even eat the hole in one without getting dyspepsia."—(Philadelphia Record.

The new Norwood Avenue Church of Christ, of Toledo, will have on the ground floor a free reading room, amusement parlor, in which will be all kinds of games; a gymnasium fully equipped, bathrooms and a swimming pool, besides a commodious kitchen and dining room. Another feature will be the roof garden, which will be covered with a canopy, and which will be used for holding services during the summer months. This will be arranged to seat between eight hundred and nine hundred persons, and will be reached by three stairways, which will be so constructed that elevators may be added at any time they may be required or desired. On the second floor will be the main auditorium and the Sunday school room, which will be connected by sliding doors, and will be so arranged that they may be thrown together and seat 1,200 persons.

A curious sort of Lenten diversion that has been tried uptown consists of a game played with ancestral photographs instead of cards. The players bring with them all the old photographs they can get, and then decide which of the collection are the ugliest. These are the trump cards, and take the tricks. Each of the other photographs has a card value, and the play proceeds. At its conclusion the names of the originals of the ugly cards are announced. A woman on North Twentieth-st., who gave one of these parties last week, had the experience of learning that the photograph of her own father had been selected as the ugliest of the lot. These games are regarded as evidences of humility and reaction against ancestor worship.—(Philadelphia Record.

"John Müller, a watchman at the Jefferson-st. crossing of the Reading Railway," says "The Philadelphia Record," "dragged a woman from before a moving train the other day, and saved her life at the peril of his own. In pulling her to a place of safety Müller tore her skirt from the waistband and damaged the garment almost beyond repair. The next day he was summoned to the Terminal, where he was asked to pay for the skirt. His explanation of the affair settled the claim."

Nell—So she's twenty-seven, eh? How did you find out?
Belle—I asked her.
"You don't mean to say she told you?"
"Yes; I asked her at what age she thought a girl should marry."—(Philadelphia Record.

The following stanza is from a popular song in Kansas:

> Oh, Kansas is a State that's hot;
> No other State can match it.
> The women organize a plot,
> And then proceed to hatch it.

A Northerner who recently visited Western Florida reports that the negroes of that section of the State are unanimous in their opposition to its proposed annexation to Alabama. They say that they do not like the climate of Alabama, which they believe to be unhealthful, and they seem to believe that if Western Florida should be annexed to the State which it borders a marked change of climate would ensue.

One of the Southern bishops enjoys telling the following story on his own daughter. Strongly imbued with her father's doctrine, she had grown up a strict Episcopalian, and had never attended a revival or camp meeting in her life, although, as her younger brother remarked, "The woods were full of them."

When she was about sixteen she went to visit an old friend of her mother's, in New-York, and her hostess, after much persuasion, prevailed on her to go to hear Tom Harrison, the famous boy evangelist.

"But, Mrs. Burnett," she had finally objected, "suppose he would speak to me. I'd be so frightened I shouldn't know what to say."

"Why, Virginia," her hostess had replied, "the church will be so crowded that nothing is more unlikely than he should single out either one of us."

But the girl's fears were realized.

As the great preacher left the pulpit and passed down the aisle, exhorting first this one, then that one, he paused at the pew where the bishop's daughter was seated.

"My dear child," he said earnestly, "are you a Christian?"

"N—no, sir," she replied, "I'm an Episcopalian."

With a twinkle in his eye the evangelist passed on without another word.—(Detroit Free Press.

BEQUESTS TO CHARITABLE HOMES.

The will of Lizzie A. Mescho Williams was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The Home for the Aged receives $5,000, while $10,000 is left to St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Miss Cecilia Loftus will be the leading woman of E. H. Sothern's company next season. She will play Ophelia, in "Hamlet," and the leading part in a new play by Justin Huntly McCarthy, called "Richard Lovelace."

Miss Elita Procter Otis has been engaged to head the company at the Murray Hill Theatre for one week, beginning on April 15, playing Nancy Sykes, in "Oliver Twist."

The Triangle Club, of Princeton University, under the auspices of the Princeton Club of New-York, will present an operetta, entitled "The King of Pomeru," at the Carnegie Lyceum on Saturday evening, April 20. This will be the first time that the Princeton dramatic association has appeared in New-York.

Fatma and Smaun, two Burmese Indian pygmies, are due on the North German Lloyd steamship Rhein to-morrow, under contract for the Proctor continuous circuit. They are twenty inches in height, and are brother and sister. They will make their American debut at Proctor's One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth Street Theatre on Monday.

MUSIC.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY.

New-York's only organization devoted to the cultivation of the largest forms of choral music, the Oratorio Society, gave the last concert of its twenty-eighth season in Carnegie Hall last night under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch. It brought forward a work which was to all intents and purposes new to New-York, the Requiem Mass composed by Dr. Dvorak for the Birmingham festival of 1891. It would be a pleasant thing to record that the popular attitude toward unfamiliar choral works was different from usual on this occasion, but the verities forbid. Again was the lesson enforced upon the choir, its conductor and its directors that the people are all but indifferent to everything in the province of oratorio, mass and cantata except Handel's "Messiah" at Christmas time. It is a pitiful testimonial to give to the music loving element in the American metropolis, but truth is inexorable, and the one bit of comfort to be extracted by the lover of oratorio from the circumstance comes from the demonstration again made of the unselfish devotion of the singers and their leaders to high artistic ideals.

There were reasons aplenty why public curiosity in the work performed should have been large. All the musical world was agog ten years ago when Dvorak composed the Requiem for the Birmingham festival. New-York heard it five months after its first performance in England and it was heralded as the most striking feature of the Cincinnati May festival of 1892, three months later. Despite its many beauties and the great fame of its composer, however, it has made its way slowly. Vienna heard it for the first time last March, and Vienna may be said to be third to New-York and second to London in admiration for the Bohemian composer's music. The reason, it is to be opined, lies in the attitude of conductors toward it. The Requiem has manifold beauties, but after its opening numbers it becomes as obvious to the reader of the score as to the ingenuous listener that it is not a spontaneous work, but the creature of reflection. The typical phrase upon which it is built (it consists of a sequence of three semi-tones) not only loses all charm long before the work is ended, but becomes monotonous, and all of the composer's marvellous fecundity in the invention of instrumental and harmonic effects fails to save it. Moreover, there are many rocks and whirlpools in its current for the singers, and unless they are triumphantly avoided the impression created is not uplifting. Mr. Damrosch's choir accomplished notable things last night, and he had an unusually capable solo quartet, but lassitude crept into the performance and dulled the sensibilities of the listeners nevertheless. Most of the praise must go to Mme. Gadski, who never sings in concert but that she compels admiration for the loftiness of her style and wonder at the zeal and devotion to artistic ideals which prompt her to acquire such perfection in the midst of the labors entailed by an opera season. Mr. Van Hoose's beautiful voice, much in evidence, would have sounded more beautiful still if he had not at times appeared to be himself so anxious to enjoy its charm that he retarded the flow of the music. Capable companions were Miss Stein, who is filling a field of great usefulness throughout the country, and Mr. Bispham. Unhappily, as has been intimated, the audience was not numerous, though it was appreciative and grateful.

THE CHOICE OF A GOOD NAME.

CONSTITUTION HAS A DIGNIFIED SOUND IN AMERICAN EARS.

The names of cup defenders have been generally so wisely chosen of late years that there was no feeling of apprehension that the new yacht would have one open to objection, yet it is pleasing to learn of so good a choice as Constitution. The name Constitution means a good deal in American shipping. Doubtless it is safe to call old Ironsides the most famous ship of the American navy. It is pleasant to have an American vessel again bearing the name upon the face of the waters, even if it be only a yacht, and it is appropriate that the vessel should be one which has a contest with a foreigner before her, even if it be only a race. But the old Constitution fought against England, a country against which no American ship will ever fight again, and so the next contest, unless it be with a less worthy foe, must be a race, or something else of a peaceful sort. "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

The name is a sound and dignified one, like the most of the recent names chosen for cup defenders. If there were a possible objection to it, it would be that it was a bit too serious, but, as long as it wins the race, that objection will not count. It would be sad, indeed, to have the Constitution beaten. That would almost make the old Constitution, up in the Portsmouth Navy Yard, turn over on her side. The yachts did not always have such names. After the America, there was a run of pretty cheap ones, such as Magis, Sappho, Madeleine and Mischief. No offence is intended to any inoffensive person who may happen to be named Madeleine, but a cup defender should not be named after a person, unless a person of considerable importance in American history. It looks as if these names were chosen on the general principle "Why not with an M?" The good names in the list are Puritan, Mayflower, Volunteer, Vigilant, Defender, Columbia and Constitution.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW ETHER.

RESULT OF THE STUDIES OF PROFESSOR ALFRED N. COOK, OF SIOUX CITY.

Sioux City, Iowa, April 4 (Special).—For the first time in eighteen years a new kind of ether has been discovered. The discovery was made by Professor Alfred N. Cook, of Morningside College, this city, and its practical value in surgery has not been adequately determined. Scientists and physiologists have become already keenly interested in the discovery, and Professor Cook is daily in receipt of letters from all over the country regarding it, as the result of the announcement which has been made in the classrooms of universities and colleges. The new ether is different in smell, appearance and specific gravity from the ether of commerce, known as sulphuric ether. The new compound is yellowish or orange in tint, and is made from kresol or thonitro brombenzene. Professor Cook has long turned his research work in the direction of a new ether, and set about the making of the new kind from a long studied plan. It succeeded beyond his expectations, and experiments are now being made with it in the East to ascertain the properties of the newly discovered ether as an anesthetic. The financial results of the research promise to be a deficit, for the materials used are expensive.

FUNERAL OF THE REV. JOHN JASPER.

Richmond, Va., April 4.—The funeral of the Rev. John Jasper, the negro preacher, occurred to-day at Mount Zion Church, of which he was pastor. The body lay in state in the heavily draped church all day yesterday. The services to-day were attended by an enormous crowd. A portion of the edifice was reserved for white persons, and many were present. Prominent among the mourners were those whom the old man had antagonized in his life. The services consisted of hymns, special music, a Scripture lesson, and four eulogies on the several aspects of the Rev. Mr. Jasper's character. The congregation followed the body to Ham Cemetery, where the burial took place in the family section.

Y. M. C. A. CONFERENCE AT PRINCETON.

Princeton, N. J., April 4.—The Eastern presidents conference of the Student Young Men's Christian Association is meeting here during the Easter vacation. The first session was held to-night in Murray Hall, and the conference will last until next Sunday evening.

Almost all the colleges and universities of the East and several preparatory schools are represented. The conference is conducted by the secretaries of the student department of the international committee. About seventy-five have already arrived. Among the speakers are John R. Mott, Cornell; Donald McCall, Princeton, and F. B. Edwards, Yale. The delegates are being entertained by the Philadelphian Society.

TRUSTEE OF ESTATE OF BISHOP HALE.

Chicago, April 4.—A dispatch to "The Record-Herald" from Cairo, Ill., says that the Western Theological Seminary, of Chicago, is made the trustee of the bulk of the property of the late Rev. Charles Reuben Hale, Bishop of Cairo. The will has just been probated. The estate is worth from $50,000 to $100,000. One bequest of $10,000 is left to start a fund for the diocese of Cairo when it shall be established by division of the diocese of Springfield.

The trust fund placed in the hands of the Western Theological Seminary is to be used to perpetuate the name of Hale, and to extend the work to which the Bishop gave his life.