

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Uncle Tom's Cabin. AMERICAN THEATRE—2-315—Winchester. BROADWAY—3-10—The Price of Peace. CASINO—8-15—Florencia. CANTON THEATRE—8-15—When Knighthood Was in Flower. DALY THEATRE—8-10—San Toy. EDWIN MUSEE—The World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE—8—Diplomacy. GARRICK THEATRE—8-10—The Two Pinks. GARRICK THEATRE—8-10—Captain Jack of the Horse.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—Hodge Podge & Co. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8-15—Rip Van Winkle. HAY THEATRE—8-15—The Price of Peace. KNOX THEATRE—8-15—The Twin Sister. KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—10—The New Casino. KNOX THEATRE—8-15—The Twin Sister. MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8-10—On the Quiet. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2-8—Forepage & Sell. MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2-8—Worth House Tavern. PASTOR—8—Day and Night—Continous Show. PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE—8-10—The Price of Peace. RIVINGTON PLACE THEATRE—8-15—The Twin Sister. WALLACK THEATRE—8-10—Are You a Mason?

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New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1901.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Aguinaldo talked to an interviewer of his efforts toward the pacification of the Philippines. The British war loan subscribed in England. General Kitchener reports continued successes on the British side in South Africa. A Boer commandant, with his force, being among the recent surrenders. Albert Kitchener, the British general, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for libelling General Kitchener. Five children of a farmer in France were murdered by robbers. The Prussian crops are said to be in the worst condition known since official reports have been made. Queen Wilhelmina refuses to pay the debts of the Prince Consort, and is angry at the threats of the creditors to negotiate the Prince's paper on the Amsterdam Bourse. DOMESTIC.—Secretary Root has abandoned his projected trip to the Philippines in consequence of the improved situation in the islands. The United States Supreme Court refused to admit Oberlin M. Carter to bail. An alarm over the food prospect ceased at Cincinnati, although the Ohio reached the danger stage and some damage was done. The crest of the flood is expected to pass to-day, with rapid subsidence of the river. The New York City Charter Revision bill passed both houses over Mayor Van Wyck's veto, and was signed by Governor Roosevelt. The bill contains "provisions" and "extensions" to the New York and New Jersey Bridge passed the Senate after a sharp debate. Senator McLaughlin, of South Carolina, talked of resigning in his State and his fight for re-election. It is announced that "Nat" Herreshoff will build a boat to compete for the privilege of defending the Canada Cup this summer.

UNITED STATES—BANKER.

One-sixth of the British loan has been placed in the United States. The announcement is gratifying to our national pride. There was a time, within the recollection of men now living, when the United States had to send abroad when it wished to borrow money, and had not always an easy task in persuading European capitalists to purchase its securities. And down to a short time ago a common taunt of demagogues was that this country was a "debtor nation," held in fetters of indebtedness to the "money kings" of London and Frankfurt. At the present time ours is a creditor nation. It has lent money to several important foreign powers. Whenever a foreign government now wishes to raise money it looks instinctively to the New York market. And now, for the second time within a year, the British Government, so long chattered about as the "banker of the world," has borrowed a large sum of money in the United States. It is now the United States that is the world's banker. This is gratifying not only to sentimental pride, but also to the more practical senses. It shows that there is plenty of money in this country awaiting investment. It shows, too, that American capitalists are making sound investments; for there can be few safer and, on the whole, more satisfactory investments than in British consols at a discount of 5/2 per cent par. The \$50,000,000 of American money which is thus being invested in British securities will be safely and profitably invested, and that is cause for pleasure on the part of all who desire American financial prosperity and who are willing to see capital earn a fair rate of return. We might add that the incident is further gratifying as a mark of growing American influence in international affairs; for in these days the influence of the money lender is a potent one. This last consideration suggests, however, another view of the case, not for regret, but for soberness of thought and conduct. The nation which lends gives hostages to fortune. The saying that capital is cowardly is not altogether just. But it may well be said that capital is strongly interested in the maintenance of established order and of peace. The local banker wants no riots in the town. The man of large investments desires that the peace be kept and that prosperity shall prevail. The so-called cowardice of capital is simply rational concern for its own security. And the same is to be said of international as well as of local finances. The nation which has borrowed money abroad may be constrained by a desire that its creditors shall not foreclose upon it. The nation which has lent money abroad must have a prudent regard for the welfare of its debtors that they may be able to meet their obligations, and also for the preservation of general peace, in order that its investments may not be imperilled. In brief, international money lending should have a strong influence for peace and good-will among the nations. If the placing of this British loan in the United States shall have such effect on both sides, that fact will be one of the most gratifying features of the transaction.

AMERICA AND EUROPE.

America—meaning the United States—is disliked by European powers, says "The Spectator" of London, because of her attitude in South America. "She will neither take it nor let anybody else." The other two reasons for the dislike of America are its protective policy and its insistence upon the maintenance of the "open door" in China. This indictment of America is made in the course of a discussion of Admiral Canevaro's remarkable speech at Toulon, and it seems more strange and uncalled for than its text. "The Spectator" has usually been too calm and philosophic, and withal too friendly, in its considerations of American affairs and of American relations with the rest of the world for such an utterance as that which we have quoted. Still, "quandoe bonus dormitat Homerus." It was only a few years ago that "The Spectator" predicted that some day the overcrowded millions of Continental Europe would pour in overwhelming numbers and with overwhelming force into South America for conquest and colonization. The bee that then was in its bonnet must still be buzzing; whence this latest reflection of unreasoning reasons for hatred of this country. The protective policy and the demand for an "open door" in China need no apology or vindication, though such might readily be given on almost any ground, from the "tu quoque" upward. The South American grievance is an old one, dating back to the days of the "Holy Alliance," but it is founded upon a misconception which age does not seem to stale nor custom wither. The obvious purport of it at this time is to picture the United States as playing the part of the dog in the manger, and to argue that if we will not open the political doors of South America to European conquest Europe is under no obligation to keep open the commercial doors of China to American industry and trade. The fallacy is twofold—first, in that the "dog in the manger" proverb is quite incongruous with the attitude of the United States toward South America, and, second, in that there is no true analogy between South America and China.

The dog in the manger, in the fable, could not eat the hay and would not let the ox eat it. In the present case, if we may continue the imagery, there is already an ox eating the hay from the manger, and the dog simply stands guard to prevent any other ox from driving him out. We have hitherto remarked upon the grossness of the error involved in regarding South America as an unimproved region, wasted until Europeans shall seize and exploit it. If our European friends who cherish such delusions would only visit Buffalo this year they would have their eyes opened to the facts of the case. A

continent inhabited by sixty million people—Mexico and Central America are, of course, included in the manger which the European

we field place to no one in appreciation of American and European civilization as in general superior to that of any other part of the world. But the notion that every other part of the world is to be "taken" either by America or by some European power is untenable. We hear, for example, of no proposals to "take" Japan. Siam may be "taken" one of these days, as half of it has already been; but it will be sheer spoliation, indefensible in law or morals. There is not a power in Europe that has not committed itself to the theory that Chinese integrity should be respected and maintained. If that attitude toward China is now abandoned, that is because of China's failure to act in a manner compatible with its maintenance. But to pretend that South America, with its doors open to all the world, for a moment in the same category with China is simply preposterous. Let it be granted that this country "will neither take South America nor let any one else take it." There is the best of reasons therefor. South America has "taken" itself.

A MORE OR LESS TRYING PERIOD.

We have now reached that interesting period of the preliminary majority canvass when every word (and much more) spoken by men of prominence will be carried to other men of prominence with requests for interviews. Expressions will be turned inside out and upside down in the course of efforts to discover hidden meanings or concealed purposes. Men who have not even read statements attributed to other leaders will be asked to pronounce upon the sincerity of the printed words, and in some cases they will undertake to do so. Their replies will in turn be spread about and subjected to the same process. Now, all this is rather absurd, but it is not likely that it can be wholly avoided. It is also a little dangerous, unless the danger is understood. Everybody is agreed that this is a time for the sinking of prejudices and partisan animosities, for interparty intercourse and for free conference and discussion which, it is hoped and expected, will result in anti-Tammany cooperation. No one, so far as we know, advances any other theory. But conference and discussion will proceed lamely in an atmosphere of mutual distrust. There is no reason why there should be any such atmosphere, for whether of self-interest or philanthropy, motives for honest co-operation against Tammany are general enough in all conscience this year. The period now entered upon is likely to be more or less trying at best. It is beset with many difficulties which are natural and, to a certain extent, inevitable. Just so much the more reason for keeping tempers and giving full faith and credit to the words and deeds of others mutually interested.

MINISTERS IN THE SICKROOM.

The Rev. Dr. Harcourt, of Baltimore, formerly well known as a Methodist minister, has aroused the clergy generally by asserting that as a rule clergymen ought not to be allowed to enter a sickroom. "I advise everybody," he said in a sermon which he preached on Sunday evening in the People's Methodist Church of Reading, Penn., "to be exceedingly careful about allowing a minister to visit in the sick-room. His very presence is cause for alarm. His solemn countenance, his tone of voice, his 'tiptoeing' around the sickbed are grave cause for alarm; but when he approaches the patient 'and with sad countenance looks into his face, 'feels his pulse and then leaves a deep sigh' and says, 'Let us have a few words of prayer,' 'such a dose of ministerial ministrations is enough to make a well man sick, and no doctor or nurse can overcome even with powerful and efficacious remedies the effects of such a visit as I have described. 'One of the oldest editors in Pennsylvania, 'who knows my views upon this subject, writes to me saying: 'I firmly believe that many are hastened to the grave by the ministerial habit of invading the chamber of the sick with 'intensified manifestations of solemnity. My own doctor recently kept out five ministers 'from my sickroom, and I still live. I believe 'many deaths are hastened by ministerial visitations to the sickroom.' 'Character is not made by a few puffs of 'breath that we call prayer, and it is character 'that tells here and hereafter. Keep the minister, the long faced, sepulchral voiced minister, 'out of the sickroom; it is not his place. Let 'him grapple with men in life—this will try his 'grit and grace—but keep him from taking advantage of a man in the hour of his weakness, 'when unable to defend himself.' This is a highly rhetorical method of discussing the question and does not throw much light on it. All ministers do not 'tiptoe' around the sickbed, nor do all ministers imitate the oleaginous pety of the Rev. Mr. Chadband. It is doubtless true that clergymen may and sometimes do fall into professional mannerisms, which act on the nerves even of well people. But so also do physicians. An English paper not long ago told of a most accomplished physician who lost a good part of his practice because it was his invariable custom to enter a

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The Hon. A. J. Von Sillay, the president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Budapest, a member of the Imperial Diet, and a leading spirit in all philanthropic movements in his country, will attend the Jubilee Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Boston, beginning on June 11. Bunker Hill Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has decided to mark the spot from which Paul Revere started on his historic midnight ride to warn the inhabitants of the towns of Boston and Concord of the approach of the British. The Armour Institute of Technology, in Chicago, is soon to have a magnificent memorial window in memory of the late Philip D. Armour, Jr. It is to cost \$30,000, and will show the respect and esteem in which the employees of the firm held their friend and fellow worker. "The Providence Journal" says: "The resignation of Dr. C. A. L. Richards from the rectorship of St. John's Church in this city is a matter of more than parochial interest merely. After a long and arduous service of over thirty years, with his health somewhat impaired and the burden of the years weighing more heavily upon him, Dr. Richards felt that the time of his withdrawal from active duty had come, though he severed with great reluctance the ties that had bound him to this old vestry on Friday evening, resolutions passed by the general feeling of regret on the part of his parishioners will enable him to remain in Providence to preach occasionally in the familiar pulpit. Thus a sense his long pastorate has not really ended."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Tom Johnson Presidential button has made its appearance in the West, on which is printed the legend, "Why not Johnson?" Thus far the Editor of "The Commoner" does not appear to have heard of the button. Her pater left her lots of wealth. And that was patrimony. Her mater made a match for her. And that was matrimony. (Philadelphia Record.) Larry Peppard fell in an old well in Cincinnati the other day, and his working mate, James Cavanaugh, called down to him: "Are you there, Larry?" Back came the answer like a voice from the grave: "Shure, an O'im not in 'top." "Are you stirred, Larry?" "Jist a little sick as scraped off." "Say, Larry, dis big shtone is liable to fall on you any munit." "For hiven's sake, raymove it. I see shtars from here, but I don't want 'em to git closer." "Are you wet?" "No, ye ye'lled goosoon. O'im as dry as a Prohibition convention." "Finally a rope was lowered to Larry. He tied it under his arms and he was drawn to daylight. "What is the marriage rate in these parts?" "The marriage rate," responded the native bride, "is \$2 for the license and a kiss from the bride. The sheriff is both an 'I'm the sheriff.'" (Philadelphia Record.) An evangelist named Walker the other day sent the following letter to the postmaster of Omaha, requesting him to forward it to a woman who apparently received a legacy of \$10,000: "Dear Sister: As I read this article I took you to be a widow. If you are not please excuse me. I beg pardon of you and your husband. If you are a widow and do not wish to live alone, and would like to marry a good Christian man with no bad habits and a good trade and with some property, I would be glad to talk to you through the mails. You will see the business that I am in. I represent a science that heals the soul as well as saves the sinner. I know what I am talking about. I am proving my words by my works. The bible says, 'Ask and ye shall receive; ask anything in my name and it will be done.' This is true. It is not well for man to be alone. I suppose that it is his fault that so many of them are living alone. I wish it was the custom for women to propose. There would be more marrying for women is more prompt and more capable of proposing. I am 59 years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall, weigh 150 pounds and am the picture of health. Yours, EVANGELIST WALKER." "Fame," said the youth with the earnest intellect, "is not to be attained by toiling. It is so difficult for one to get himself talked about." "Humph!" rejoined the woman with cold blue eyes. "You may say so, but you just ought to live up to your neighborhood." (Washington Star.) A Hebrew Messianic convention for the promotion of Christianity among Jews will be held in Boston on May 12. The Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson, of this city, will preside, and about fifty Hebrew Christians will be present. Two questions will be discussed, namely: Is a Hebrew obliged, by the terms of essential Christianity, in becoming a Christian, to abrogate the ritual of Moslem Judaism, the Levitical customs and ceremonies? and, May a Hebrew who becomes a Christian retain and observe the ritual of his fathers, if he will? Has he an option, if he has the preference? A consensus of opinion on this subject will be collected and read from professors of Hebrew and students of Hebrew literature in the theological seminaries of the different evangelical denominations and from clergymen in the pastorate. An elderly woman who had brought up her children on a strict vegetarian diet, and who was a him-to-stop-and-if-he-won't-stop-whip-him" line, was talking with a young mother about her own children, and it came out that he had been spared the rod. "Do you mean to say that you never whip him?" "Never. That is never—except in self-defence," was the faltering reply.—(Youth's Companion.) During Lent the Archbishop of Cambrai (France) allowed butter to the faithful, but the Archbishop of Tournai (Belgium) forbade its use. The Flemings of Tournai were asked not to eat butter during the forty days of Lent. But Cambrai is near the Belgium coast, and the fish from Tournai and many men from Tournai go into Cambrai to work during the day, and return to their homes at night. They did not eat butter in Belgium; they took their bread well buttered with them and ate both while at Cambrai. "When I came of age," said Mr. Settleigh, "I promised mother that I'd never marry until I found the right girl." "Indeed?" exclaimed Miss Sharpe. "Yes, and—er—you're the right girl." "That's too bad, for you're the wrong man." (Philadelphia Press.) DINNER FOR HAMILTON W. MABLE. Friends of Hamilton W. Mable will give a dinner in his honor at the University Club on Monday evening next. The committee in charge of the dinner, which consists of W. D. Howells, Andrew Carnegie, Marshall H. Mallory, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Francis Lynde Stetson, and Henry Loomis Nelson, considers this a fitting time for the testimonial to Mr. Mable, owing to the completion and publication of his work on Shakespeare and his appointment to the Trumbull lectureship at Johns Hopkins University. THE CHIEF RAT'S BENEFIT. Active preparations are going on for the benefit to be given to George Fuller Golden, the Big Chief of the White Rats, at Koster & Bial's Music Hall, on Sunday evening. The boxes are to be sold at auction on Thursday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, at the Manhattan Theatre. The auctioneers are to be Dan Wolf Hopper, Ezra Kendall, James J. Corbett, "Dad" Daly, Andrew Mack and "Pete" Daly. The boxes will bring some fabulous prices. Among those who are to appear are Dan Wolf Hopper, William Collier, James E. Sullivan, Kate Seymour, "Dad" Daly and company, Jessie Bartlett Davis, "Sam Bernard," Ezra Kendall, Rosa and Fenton, James J. Corbett, Grapevine and "Chance," Ed Fox, Louis and Ryan, Henry Dixey, Dolan and Lenhard, Weber and Fields, Joseph Murphy, Dorothy Morton and others. MISS AMY BAKER'S RECITAL. Miss Amy Baker will give her annual recital at Sherry's on Monday of next week, at 3:30 p. m. The programme will include some musical numbers, in addition to Miss Baker's own part in it. Miss Baker's annual recital has come to be looked forward to by many persons who have learned that they may expect much enjoyment from her choice of selections and her skill in presenting them. The recitals her authors always with sound and true feeling, and is especially happy in her sense of humor and her consequent facility in reciting selections requiring sure appreciation and delicate taste. Her acts are attended by large audiences of a fashionable character. CALL TO CLEVELAND CHURCH ACCEPTED. Cleveland, Ohio, April 22.—The Rev. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of the Bloor Street Baptist Church, Toronto, has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Cleveland. This is John D. Rockefeller's place of worship when he is in this city. DR. BELL ON "THE SCIENCE OF SPEECH." Dr. A. Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, will deliver a lecture at 3:30 p. m. on Monday next at the Berkeley Theatre, on "The Science of Speech," which will be an interesting exposition of the wonderful system of his father, Professor William H. Carpenter, of Columbia University, will introduce Dr. Bell, who may be followed by Senator Depew and other speakers.

but later, and probably very soon, when the era of development is reached, money will be needed in large quantities. Pipe lines, for instance, are indispensable though expensive. Money will undoubtedly be secured, but the rate and the terms will be matters of the most serious consideration. Of course the rate will be relatively high and the terms relatively severe so long as the laws of Texas render outside capital invested there in the least uncertain or insecure. This extremely simple and obvious natural law is now to be demonstrated and is likely in time to prove illuminating to those who discuss economic and industrial problems in Texas.

A NATION TO BE PROUD OF.

The leaders of the New South give evidence more and more that, notwithstanding the still unsettled questions about which their section takes a different view from that prevailing among Northern people, they are at one with the North in their devotion to the Union and their faith in its prospects. A happy example of this spirit is found in the recent speech of Judge William H. Brawley before the Hibernian Society of Charleston, S. C. Judge Brawley, responding to the toast "The United States," declared: "This sentiment, in which we can all unite now in a noble good faith and without reserve, was a few years ago abhorred to most of us around this board. It is just forty years, lacking a few days, since I marched down Meeting-street in front of the hall with a musket on my shoulder, eager to join in the attack on Fort Sumter and to pull down the then hated flag which floated on its ramparts. Nurtured in the faith that the United States was a confederation and not a nation; that the State of South Carolina had the first claim to allegiance, there was no other answer possible to her loyal sons than to obey her call, and during all these forty years there has never been a moment of doubt or regret that I did my duty as I then saw it, nor is there now any reason or any call for a self-reproaching conscience. In the faith in which my fathers lived and for which my companions died in order to maintain perfect loyalty to the government of his country. Opinions as to the nature of the Federal Government, as to whether it was a nation or a confederation, had been greatly divided since its very foundation. When two such great minds as Thomas Jefferson and John Marshall differed radically as to the interpretation of the Constitution, no man can say that there was not room for honest differences of opinion. The war has settled one question, and that is that the United States is a nation, that John Marshall was right, and henceforth there is no room and no disposition to doubt what duty and honor and interest require of us.

These words are so full of the spirit of optimism and nationality that it was hardly to be expected that the speaker in discussing the Philippine problem would repeat the old complaints that the American race is not fitted for colonization and that the Monroe Doctrine forbids us to take a hand in the affairs of the Orient, to which we are as near as Europe. No essential difference in administrative power is discoverable between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. The English have been the most successful people in the world in dealing with external possessions for the common benefit of protector and protected, and fears that the American cannot discharge the same duty when it is forced upon him are founded on timidity rather than reason. The Monroe Doctrine undertook to protect America from European interference and promulgated a policy of non-interference in the affairs of Europe, but it never isolated America from the rest of the world and promised that in regions neither European nor American the United States, like European nations, would not guard the interests which it might have there.

Judge Brawley thinks the terms offered to Cuba are not in themselves unreasonable, but makes the rather unjust assumption that the Teller resolution is violated and Cuban freedom infringed by conditions wise and reasonable and calculated to subserve the interests of both Cuba and the United States and carry out the nation's century old policy of protecting the possible lodgment of any troublesome enemy close to our coast. A believer in the nation who casts aside the talk about "militarism" and "commercialism" and "tyranny" as bogies should not be the person to take up some of the texts of these agitators as subjects for serious thought, but should realize that it is neither tyranny nor an evidence of unworthy greed for the nation to face actual conditions in Cuba and consider realities rather than phrases. He should also remember that the awful dangers of colonial dominion are largely conjured up by the bogie makers for the confusion of serious thinkers. Even though they do seem to confuse him for a moment they do not taint his spirit with their own little Americanism. He may not just now think our Cuban and Philippine policies wise, but, notwithstanding, he is assured that we have a country to be proud of, and says that, if those policies with fuller consideration and ampler knowledge seem best, "we shall enter upon this new career with 'full confidence in our ability to solve, and solve 'aright, the problems that now perplex us.'"

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The Countess of Minto, the wife of the Governor-General of Canada, has addressed the following letter to the Mayor of Ottawa: "During the extended tour made last autumn by his excellency the Governor and myself, the urgent need of better buildings in many localities was pressed upon our attention. "In every community hospital treatment is often required to prevent suffering and permanent injury to health, and indeed as a means of saving life. In districts where the population is distant from large hospital centres, cottage hospitals are evidently required. Those to be built and to bear the name Queen Victoria Cottage hospitals would be a lasting and worthy commemoration of our late beloved Queen Victoria. It is with a glad heart we have connected with efforts to relieve suffering. "I have already received an anonymous donation of \$1000. Princes Yamashina, Kacho, Kuni and Nashimoto, of Japan, have decided to meet three or four times every month to hear lectures on the constitution and on international law from Professor Hozumi. The first meeting took place in February, when, besides the above mentioned princes, Prince

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Comatsu and Prince Wan-in were present. At the next meeting a lecture on naval matters will be given by an admiral. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Falconer and family, of No. 8 East Sixty-second-st., have arranged to spend the coming summer in Europe. They have engaged passage on the Campanis, which will sail on May 15. TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS. Among the passengers who arrived here yesterday on the steamer Cymric, from Liverpool and Queenstown, were: J. Montgomery Bell, Oswald Cutchley, Professor Marcus Dods, C. J. E. Smith, P. A. Scott and Charles J. Tanner. Among the passengers who arrived here yesterday on the steamer Lahn, from Bremen and Southampton, were: F. W. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolf W. Nagel, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Schulze, Lieutenant H. Weber and R. P. Williams. THE TALK OF THE DAY. A Tom Johnson Presidential button has made its appearance in the West, on which is printed the legend, "Why not Johnson?" 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The sheriff is both an 'I'm the sheriff.'" (Philadelphia Record.) An evangelist named Walker the other day sent the following letter to the postmaster of Omaha, requesting him to forward it to a woman who apparently received a legacy of \$10,000: "Dear Sister: As I read this article I took you to be a widow. If you are not please excuse me. I beg pardon of you and your husband. If you are a widow and do not wish to live alone, and would like to marry a good Christian man with no bad habits and a good trade and with some property, I would be glad to talk to you through the mails. You will see the business that I am in. I represent a science that heals the soul as well as saves the sinner. I know what I am talking about. I am proving my words by my works. The bible says, 'Ask and ye shall receive; ask anything in my name and it will be done.' This is true. It is not well for man to be alone. I suppose that it is his fault that so many of them are living alone. I wish it was the custom for women to propose. There would be more marrying for women is more prompt and more capable of proposing. I am 59 years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall, weigh 150 pounds and am the picture of health. Yours, EVANGELIST WALKER." "Fame," said the youth with the earnest intellect, "is not to be attained by toiling. It is so difficult for one to get himself talked about." "Humph!" rejoined the woman with cold blue eyes. "You may say so, but you just ought to live up to your neighborhood." (Washington Star.) A Hebrew Messianic convention for the promotion of Christianity among Jews will be held in Boston on May 12. The Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson, of this city, will preside, and about fifty Hebrew Christians will be present. Two questions will be discussed, namely: Is a Hebrew obliged, by the terms of essential Christianity, in becoming a Christian, to abrogate the ritual of Moslem Judaism, the Levitical customs and ceremonies? and, May a Hebrew who becomes a Christian retain and observe the ritual of his fathers, if he will? Has he an option, if he has the preference? A consensus of opinion on this subject will be collected and read from professors of Hebrew and students of Hebrew literature in the theological seminaries of the different evangelical denominations and from clergymen in the pastorate. An elderly woman who had brought up her children on a strict vegetarian diet, and who was a him-to-stop-and-if-he-won't-stop-whip-him" line, was talking with a young mother about her own children, and it came out that he had been spared the rod. "Do you mean to say that you never whip him?" "Never. That is never—except in self-defence," was the faltering reply.—(Youth's Companion.) During Lent the Archbishop of Cambrai (France) allowed butter to the faithful, but the Archbishop of Tournai (Belgium) forbade its use. The Flemings of Tournai were asked not to eat butter during the forty days of Lent. But Cambrai is near the Belgium coast, and the fish from Tournai and many men from Tournai go into Cambrai to work during the day, and return to their homes at night. They did not eat butter in Belgium; they took their bread well buttered with them and ate both while at Cambrai. "When I came of age," said Mr. Settleigh, "I promised mother that I'd never marry until I found the right girl." "Indeed?" exclaimed Miss Sharpe. "Yes, and—er—you're the right girl." "That's too bad, for you're the wrong man." (Philadelphia Press.) DINNER FOR HAMILTON W. MABLE. Friends of Hamilton W. Mable will give a dinner in his honor at the University Club on Monday evening next. The committee in charge of the dinner, which consists of W. D. Howells, Andrew Carnegie, Marshall H. Mallory, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Francis Lynde Stetson, and Henry Loomis Nelson, considers this a fitting time for the testimonial to Mr. Mable, owing to the completion and publication of his work on Shakespeare and his appointment to the Trumbull lectureship at Johns Hopkins University. THE CHIEF RAT'S BENEFIT. Active preparations are going on for the benefit to be given to George Fuller Golden, the Big Chief of the White Rats, at Koster & Bial's Music Hall, on Sunday evening. The boxes are to be sold at auction on Thursday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, at the Manhattan Theatre. The auctioneers are to be Dan Wolf Hopper, Ezra Kendall, James J. Corbett, "Dad" Daly, Andrew Mack and "Pete" Daly. The boxes will bring some fabulous prices. Among those who are to appear are Dan Wolf Hopper, William Collier, James E. Sullivan, Kate Seymour, "Dad" Daly and company, Jessie Bartlett Davis, "Sam Bernard," Ezra Kendall, Rosa and Fenton, James J. Corbett, Grapevine and "Chance," Ed Fox, Louis and Ryan, Henry Dixey, Dolan and Lenhard, Weber and Fields, Joseph Murphy, Dorothy Morton and others. MISS AMY BAKER'S RECITAL. Miss Amy Baker will give her annual recital at Sherry's on Monday of next week, at 3:30 p. m. The programme will include some musical numbers, in addition to Miss Baker's own part in it. Miss Baker's annual recital has come to be looked forward to by many persons who have learned that they may expect much enjoyment from her choice of selections and her skill in presenting them. The recitals her authors always with sound and true feeling, and is especially happy in her sense of humor and her consequent facility in reciting selections requiring sure appreciation and delicate taste. Her acts are attended by large audiences of a fashionable character. CALL TO CLEVELAND CHURCH ACCEPTED. Cleveland, Ohio, April 22.—The Rev. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of the Bloor Street Baptist Church, Toronto, has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Cleveland. This is John D. Rockefeller's place of worship when he is in this city. DR. BELL ON "THE SCIENCE OF SPEECH." Dr. A. Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, will deliver a lecture at 3:30 p. m. on Monday next at the Berkeley Theatre, on "The Science of Speech," which will be an interesting exposition of the wonderful system of his father, Professor William H. Carpenter, of Columbia University, will introduce Dr. Bell, who may be followed by Senator Depew and other speakers.

storkroom rubbing his hands and exclaiming, "And how are we to-day? Better, I am sure." It has been cynically said that every calling has its "patter," and certain stock phrases and tricks of the voice which the clergy are tempted to adopt might easily prove unpleasant to the sick. But this sort of professionalism is becoming less and less common, and we believe that the pastor's visitations are in most cases welcome and helpful to the sick. In the specific instances in which for any reason such is not the case, the pastor has neither the right nor would ordinarily have the desire to force his visits on the patient.

In so far, however, as Dr. Harcourt condemns the assumption that what is called deathbed repentance is efficient to form character, he is on safe ground. Without going into the question how far deathbed repentance affects life after death, the theory that such a late repentance is a satisfactory substitute for character formed by a life of righteousness is a most perilous error. While the pastor should not repel a sinner repentant on his deathbed, he should do so or say nothing to give the impression that such persons are deserving of special praise or are likely to receive a special reward. In this matter some clergymen have been open to criticism, especially in their maudlin canonization of brutal murderers who have experienced "a conviction of sin" just before mounting the scaffold. But such cases are few and far between, and in point of fact the dominant note of the preaching of to-day is that Christianity is a life, and that the surest mark of its presence is the recreating and upbuilding of character.

A LITTLE BEHIND TIME.

It is not surprising that British breeders of horses are finding fault because the War Department has bought so many thousands of animals in the United States since the South African fight began and so comparatively small a number from home breeders. The Tribune's special dispatches say that the sons of Mars in London are now trying to placate the owners of stud farms and are using words of encouragement to domestic bidders who may be able to supply deficiencies in the Transvaal campaign. But this tendency toward a change of policy seems to be somewhat tardy, and the owners of British stock grounds appear to have some justification for their displeasure.

Meanwhile the United States, into whose deep and spacious pockets millions of good English coin have been poured in payment for the Yankee horses and mules which have been sent to the black continent, is not in the least sorry or abashed that England has seemingly slighted her own producers of good class horseflesh and has drawn heavily upon the American sources of supply. The breeders among our cousins in Great Britain may, perhaps, have been a trifle slow and sleepy. Years ago, when the possibility of fighting the Boers began to be discussed, they should have made preparations, and when the British army needed horses their stud farms should have had them on hand and should not have forced the War Department to go to America to fill its needs. Is not this one more of the many illustrations of the unwisdom of easy-going, deliberate methods on the other side of the Atlantic?

PERSONAL.

Queen Wilhelmina now realizes how sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to marry a bachelor with debts. It would not be surprising if we were presently warned of an impending and menacing water famine caused by the heavy spring rains! We have heard of ice famines caused by the intense cold of the preceding winters. It had not been generally supposed that automobiles were amphibious. But recent impressive performances of the self-motors in the midst of floods and torrents seem to indicate that they may in time supplant the gondolas of Venice. Meanwhile the inventors of names should find out a briefer and better word than "automobile"—something short and snappy. The "wheel" is easier of mention than the "bicycle." A fit word of a few letters should be chosen for the motors. And something Anglo-Saxon might be found to chase away the "chaffeurs." That is decidedly too foreign a term. Mr. Holahan still harps upon the necessity of getting a greater water supply, but says never a word about stopping the leaks whereby two-thirds of the present supply is lost. That queer old chap Jupiter, the Rainy (formerly called Pluvius by the Latins), who has been spilling his water pails so recklessly of late, became repentant yesterday afternoon and scattered the clouds again. How keen a pleasure it was to see the sun once more!

PERSONAL.

Some of the Southern States are not content with halfway measures when they pass laws which have to do with the use of intoxicating drinks. An Arkansas statesman proposes an act to limit the purchase and consumption of stimulants to persons who take out licenses, for a sum of which \$5 is to be paid. How vast would be the revenue of New-York if every man who desired to absorb an occasional glass of beer, a sip of wine or a cocktail were compelled to take a license at the rate of \$5 each year!

PERSONAL.

The Hon. A. J. Von Sillay, the president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Budapest, a member of the Imperial Diet, and a leading spirit in all philanthropic movements in his country, will attend the Jubilee Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Boston, beginning on June 11. Bunker Hill Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has decided to mark the spot from which Paul Revere started on his historic midnight ride to warn the inhabitants of the towns of Boston and Concord of the approach of the British. The Armour Institute of Technology, in Chicago, is soon to have a magnificent memorial window in memory of the late Philip D. Armour, Jr. It is to cost \$30,000, and will show the respect and esteem in which the employees of the firm held their friend and fellow worker. "The Providence Journal" says: "The resignation of Dr. C. A. L. Richards from the rectorship of St. John's Church in this city is a matter of more than parochial interest merely. After a long and arduous service of over thirty years, with his health somewhat impaired and the burden of the years weighing more heavily upon him, Dr. Richards felt that the time of his withdrawal from active duty had come, though he severed with great reluctance the ties that had bound him to this old vestry on Friday evening, resolutions passed by the general feeling of regret on the part of his parishioners will enable him to remain in Providence to preach occasionally in the familiar pulpit. Thus a sense his long pastorate has not really ended."

THE DRAMA.

MR. JEFFERSON'S HARLEM WEEK. "RIP VAN WINKLE." Mr. Jefferson appeared at the Harlem Opera House last night and acted Rip Van Winkle. Reactions of the performance will be given, and the great comedian will also appear as Acres, Caleb Plummer and Gollygity. The audience, last night, was as large as one as the house could be made to hold, and it greeted and applauded the veteran actor with the enthusiasm of affectionate friendship. He was recalled at the end of each act and was constrained to make a brief speech of thanks, and he was again called, with prodigious applause, after the last curtain.

There is an instructive significance in the permanently potential charm of Mr. Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle. Other actors now and then appear in this character—performers, for example, such as Mr. Robert McWade, Mr. Conquest and Mr. Beer-burns Tree—but no other actor conquers with it, or diffuses anything like the delight that has followed Mr. Jefferson's acting of it during well-nigh half a century. The comedian himself, as his public addresses have from time to time signified, gives much attention, in his thoughts, to the artistic method by which his dramatic effects are produced; but this is a matter which his audience, in general, is profoundly ignorant, and to which it is wholly indifferent: it feels the spell of his magic, but it never asks the reason