Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Under Two Flags.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—The Sporting Duchess.
BIJOU—8—A Modern Magdalen.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast.
CASINO—8:15—The Lion's Bride.
CRITERION THEATRE—8—Du Barry.
DALY'S THEATRE—8—San Toy.
EDEN MUSEE—Day and Evening—World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—The Twin Sister.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE — 8:15 — Foxy Grandpa.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:20—Sky Farm.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—When Knighthood Was in Flower.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—Dolly Varden.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:20—Kean.
KEITH'S—12:30 to 10:30—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:15—The Toreador.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2—8—Circus.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—The Diplomat.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—8:20—Her Lord and Master.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Pink Dominos.
NEW SAVOY THEATRE—8:15—Soldiers of Fortune.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—8—Hall of Fame.
NEW-YORK WINTER GARDEN—8:15—Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—1:30 to 10:30—Brixton Burglary and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET—1:30 to 10:30—Varieties.
PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET—1:30 to 10:30—Our Boarding House and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S FIFTH EIGHTH STREET—1:30 to 10:30—A Contented Woman and Varieties.
REPUBLIC—8:15—As You Like It.
VICTORIA—8—French Opera Comique, Boccaccio.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:15—A Gentleman of France.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	14	5-6	Lost	13	4
Auction Sales Real Estate	5	5	Marriages & Deaths	9	5-6
Bankers & Brokers	13	1-2	Miscellaneous	14	2-6
Board & Rooms	13	4	Notice of Summons	13	3
Books	13	4	Ocean Steamers	10	2-3
B'ks & Publications	10	2-3	Proposals	11	5
Carpet Cleaning	13	4	Public Notices	11	5
City Hotels	10	4	Railroads	11	5-6
City Prop. for Sale	5	5	Real Estate	5	5-6
Dom. Sits. Wanted	13	6-7	School Agencies	10	5
Dressmaking	13	4	Special Notices	9	6
Emp'ment Agencies	13	4	Spring Resorts	10	4-5
Financial Meetings	13	3	Surrogate's Notices	5	6
Financial	13	2-3	Summer Resorts	10	5
Financial	11	5	Tribune Sub'n Rates	9	6
Foreclosure Sales	5	6	Trust Companies	13	2-3
Foreclosure Sales	10	6	To Whom It May Concern	10	5
For Sale	13	4	To Let for Business Purposes	5	5
Help Wanted	13	4-5	Work Wanted	13	5-6
Horses & Carriages	5	1			
Instruction	10	5			

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: Debate on the Chinese Exclusion bill continued, the speakers being Senators Gallinger and Dillingham against and Senator Turner in favor of the pending measure. ==== House: William Alden Smith, of Michigan; Mr. Morris, of Minnesota; Mr. Ball, of Texas, and Mr. Sparkman, of Florida, spoke against the Cuban Reciprocity bill, and Mr. Mondell, of Wyoming, advocated its passage.

FOREIGN.—The Danish Landsthing, in secret session, voted on the treaty ceding the Danish West Indies to the United States; the majority report, favored by thirty-five members, defers the ratification of the treaty until a vote is taken in the islands by the property suffrage; eight independents voted for ratification with a popular vote afterward, while twenty-one government supporters voted for ratification outright. ==== The announcement of the Budget in the House of Commons was postponed to Monday on account of the illness of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. ==== In South Africa Lord Kitchener is collecting reinforcements for a series of "drives" of the Boers; it is said that Mr. Steyn, former President of the Orange Free State, is threatened with total blindness; Gerald Balfour, president of the British Board of Trade, in a speech at Leeds, said that if the Boers insisted on independence the peace negotiations might as well be broken off. ==== Cecil Rhodes's body, after funeral services in Bulawayo, was taken to the Matoppo Hills. ==== Noel Laterner, an alleged Boston merchant, who tried to cash stolen express company checks in Berlin, was sentenced in that city to three years and three months' penal servitude. ==== The Chinese rebels were severely defeated by the imperial troops; a Chinese tribe attacked a Russian post in Manchuria, and were repulsed.

DOMESTIC.—The War Department made public an order issued by General Smith, the commander in Samar, directing kindly treatment of the natives. ==== The Presbyterian Creed Revision Committee held a meeting in Washington, and accomplished a considerable amount of work. ==== President Roosevelt presented a sword to Major Jenkins at Charleston, S. C. ==== General Shafter says he will not be a candidate for the nomination for Governor of California. ==== Governor Yates's Boer relief fund committee asked for $5,000,000 by popular subscription for the relief of reconcentrado camps. ==== Ten thousand mill operatives were locked out in and near Augusta, Ga. ==== A hearing to the Bedell Tunnel bill was given at Albany. ==== Names of the Methodist clergymen appointed to churches in New-York boroughs were made public. ==== The trial of the three Van Wormer brothers for the alleged murder of Peter A. Hallenbeck was continued at Hudson.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and active. ==== A franchise to build a four track electric railroad from the Harlem River to the Connecticut State Line was granted by the State Railroad Commission. ==== Mayor Low asked the Governor to veto the Bedell bill. ==== The Merchants' Association complained against two more licensed hackmen who had overcharged passengers; it was said that the present cab law was practically the one enacted fifty years ago. ==== A heavy beam fell through the glass roof of a part of Silo's art gallery in Fifth-ave., wrecking it; two persons looking at pictures had a narrow escape from being hit and others were cut by flying glass. ==== Oscar W. Schafer, secretary and treasurer of the W. A. Baker Chocolate and Cocoa Company, committed suicide by shooting in his office. ==== A lawyer sent charges to Governor Odell against District Attorney Jerome, and asked that he be removed.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 47 degrees; lowest, 43 degrees; average, 45 degrees.

A NEW INAUGURATION DAY.

The national committee, which has been in a sense directing the movement for a change of the date of the inauguration of Presidents from March 4 to the latter part of April, is apparently hopeful of practical results from its labors. There would seem to be no doubt that the scheme, long advocated in a somewhat listless manner, now commands a considerable degree of public interest. The Governors of most of the States have consented to serve on the committee, and their approval of the projected change may perhaps fairly be assumed to indicate the existence of a favorable sentiment throughout the country. Heretofore the proposal has failed of adoption, not because it has aroused formidable opposition, but because it has not commanded that resolute and continuous support on the part of powerful public men which is essential to any remodelling of our national institutions, and without which a scheme involving a constitutional amendment can hardly obtain a hearing. It is universally conceded that March 4 is an unsuitable date for an open air celebration at the national capital. It is always reasonable to expect bad weather in Washington at that season, and the expectation is frequently fulfilled with lamentable completeness. If there is no positive proof that the first Harrison died in consequence of his exposure to the elements on the day of his inauguration, it is certain that many Presidents have risked their lives for the sake of following the custom and gratifying their fellow citizens; that vast numbers of spectators of the quadrennial show have suffered manifold distresses, and that physicians and undertakers have been almost the only beneficiaries of an ancient mistake.

Until now those who have interested themselves in the project under consideration have generally recommended April 30 as the best date for future inaugurations, partly for the sentimental but respectable reason that Washington took his first oath of office as President on that date, which is as likely also as any other to satisfy the requirement of favorable meteorological conditions. But the committee promoting the change has abandoned that choice and agreed on the last Thursday in April, on the ground that it is advisable to adopt a day in the middle of the week, for the convenience of travellers and in order to preclude an occasional postponement on account of Sunday. These are considerations of some importance, but there is an objection to a fixed day of the week instead of a fixed date in the year to which, so far as we have observed, public attention has not been directed, though presumably it was not overlooked by the committee. In case inauguration day should be changed to the last Thursday in April the terms of future Presidents would not be four years or of equal length, but would necessarily vary according to the calendar. Looking back over the last quarter of a century we find that the last Thursday of April was, in 1877, the 26th; in 1881, the 28th; in 1885, the 30th; in 1889, the 25th; in 1893, the 27th; in 1897, the 29th, and in 1901, the 25th. If, therefore, the proposed change had gone into effect during the latter part of Grant's administration, thus prolonging his second term nearly eight weeks in order to initiate the new system, Hayes would have served two days more than four years, and Garfield, had he lived, two days more; Cleveland five days less than four years, Harrison, two days more, Cleveland, again, two days more, and McKinley's first term would have been four days short.

Of course, a constitutional amendment might be drawn to meet such variations accurately, to that end providing that the Presidential term should cover the period between the last Thursdays in April of successive quadrennial years; but the tenure thus of necessity somewhat awkwardly prescribed would not be altogether free from awkwardness in itself. Perhaps the arguments in favor of obtaining a fixed day of the week by means of an expanding and contracting term may appear convincing on full reflection, but we are not inclined to admit their validity at sight. Heretofore when March 4 has fallen on Sunday no great inconvenience has resulted, nor has there been much complaint of Saturdays and Mondays. The main purpose is to convert the bare chance of a mild and fine inauguration day into a strong probability. Anything more than that might prove to be worse than superfluous; unless, indeed, the proposed amendment should be broadened to provide for the assembling of a new Congress soon after its election instead of thirteen months later. But that is a large question, with which we cannot attempt to deal in this article.

WILL THE PHILIPPINES PAY?

"Will the Philippines Pay?" the title of an article first published in "The Saturday Evening Post," of Philadelphia, by Senator Augustus O. Bacon, of Georgia, and afterward reproduced as a Senate document, recalls the experience of a wealthy San Francisco preacher who, driving up to Joaquin Miller's home among the foothills, observed some olive trees nearby and accosted the poet of the Sierras by asking: "Will olives pay here?"

Joaquin Miller turned with anger flashing in his eye and replied:

> Pay? Pay? The tree that sheltered the Saviour from the dew in Gethsemane the night in which He agonized for you and me? In every breath of the sweet sea wind that lifts their silvery leaves in the sun I am paid; paid in imperishable silver every day. I see in their every leaf the olive branch of the dove of old. The olive branch and the breast of the dove are of the same subdued silver hue to-day as in the days of Noah—as if the olive branch and the dove had in some sort kept companionship ever since the days of the deluge.

The poet, in speaking of the incident, said: "The clink of the golden chain which bound "that man's neck to the golden calf with the "cloven hoof was heard to rattle on my stony "steeps as he spoke. Will olives pay?"

A like rebuke should be administered to those who would attempt to reduce history, glory and duty to an account of profit and loss. When the cry of bleeding Cuba was wafted from the South, and the horrors of Weyler's concentration camps outraged humanity; when the destruction of the Maine thrilled the nation; when the Spanish minister called the now martyred McKinley "a pothouse politician," and Congress declared by unanimous vote war against Spain, the question was not raised, "Will the war pay?"

When the glad news of Dewey's May Day victory flashed around the world no one was craven enough to ask, "Will it pay?"

When, in order to evade chaos and to restore in Cuba the functions of government necessary to protect life and property, the government of the United States administered the affairs of that war racked island, no man North or South, in Congress or out of it, dared to raise the question, "Will it pay?"

When the Philippines were wrested from Spain, and her saffron flag came down to make way for the Stars and Stripes; when the insurgents were straining to loot the city of Manila and had issued orders to massacre all foreigners irrespective of race or sex, the gallant officers in the Orient did not stop to consider whether the performance of their plain duty would pay. The transports that carried volunteers and regulars across the Pacific—and alas! brought many back in their coffins—were not constructed of dollars and calked with bonds. The price of blood and precious lives is not to be measured with dividends. The high claims of duty do not stop to count the cost, and no administration since the foundation of our government has ever attempted to "save its soul and "winter's pork with the least possible outlay of "salt and sanctity."

The sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines is a condition that is the result of no man's planning. The flag is there, and there to stay, through the irresistible logic of events and in obedience to the demands of national obligation. The flag is there not because it pays, but because American honor and that courage which shrinks at no task however hard, providing it is right, placed it there. It floats over the rice fields of Luzon and flashes through the forests of Mindanao not as an emblem of oppression, but as the earnest of justice and freedom. It is the pledge of a broader liberty and a more democratic government than any nation in all history ever promised or granted to another people. The people of the Philippines, under the protecting ægis of that banner, will learn the arts of peace, accept the education provided for their children, use the franchise granted them, and with wisdom direct the public affairs committed to their keeping; and then the Philippines will pay, will pay a hundredfold, because the United States will then have kept faith with duty, with the Philippines and with the world.

SOME WATER EXAMPLES.

The movement toward ridding London of the tyranny of private water companies and giving it a municipal supply has not yet been crowned with complete success, though that it will be in the near future seems well assured. Meantime it has elicited some interesting and instructive revelations of the ways and means of water companies and of the contrast between their service and that of well appointed municipal systems. London, it will be remembered, is the only large city in England or in the British Isles that has remained dependent upon private water companies. It may be added that of all those cities it has the poorest supply, in quality and quantity. It will be instructive to note some of the financial features of the case.

In Birmingham, under municipal ownership, the water supply costs consumers $1 45 per capita yearly and pays nearly $700,000 a year into the city treasury. In Manchester the cost per capita is $1 39 and the municipal profits are more than $800,000 a year. In Glasgow water costs consumers only $1 a year each and pays profits to the city treasury of nearly $700,000. That is to say, Birmingham taxpayers pay $1 45 a year for water, of which $1 30 goes into the city treasury as profits. Manchester taxpayers pay $1 39, of which practically the whole is thus returned to them through the municipal exchequer. The people of Glasgow pay only $1 a year, and of that 87 cents returns to them in the form of municipal profits. A similar state of affairs exists in Liverpool, Bradford, Sheffield, Leeds and elsewhere. In London, on the other hand, the cost of water to consumers is $1 87 per capita and the profits of the business are over $5,000,000 a year, which sum is paid, however, not into the public treasury, but into the pockets of private stockholders. In Birmingham the taxpayer pays $1 45 for a pure and abundant water supply, of which sum 90 per cent is returned to him through the city treasury. In London he pays $1 87 for an unclean and scanty supply, of which sum 90 per cent goes into the pockets of monopolists. In the one city the consumer pays 15 cents net for a good service; in the other he pays $1 70 for a poor service.

Such is the contrast between municipal and private water supply in Great Britain. It may confidently be assumed that similar conditions prevail elsewhere. There is no reason to suppose that private water companies in this country are or would be any more philanthropic than in London. These simple facts and figures form a convincing argument in favor of the summary closing out of all the private water concerns now in existence in this and other cities, and against any further dalliance with Ramapo schemes of any kind.

CAB RATES.

The prospects are bright for a reform of the abominable cab service of this city. Even the cab drivers themselves, as told in yesterday's Tribune, realize that the present extortionate charges seriously hurt their business. Unfortunately, those who see this and are disposed to be reasonable are unable to accomplish much. If they could by fair treatment of patrons popularize cabs and greatly increase their business there would be a reward of virtue. But, as it is, the pirates of the street are able to discredit the whole system. These latter may by a few overcharges get as much as they could make by being more constantly employed at reasonable rates, but they so discourage the use of cabs that the whole business suffers. Hence in the interests of honest cabmen themselves it is necessary to have some strict and easily enforced regulations.

The power to revoke licenses now reposed in the Mayor should be given to the Mayor's Marshal or some other official who can pay attention to the matter. Then a reasonable schedule of charges should be prescribed, to which all licensed cabmen should be compelled to conform, and all private contracts for service provided for in the schedule should be forbidden, as it is in cities where the best cab systems are found. No cab driver should be permitted to refuse a fare at the legal rate, the option of taking cabs by time or distance should be confirmed to the patron, notices should be posted in all cabs telling passengers exactly what their rights are, and the rules should be so plain and so strict that no police officer would ever find excuse for backing a cabman in extortion on any plea that no legal tariff was at hand to appeal to, that no bargain was made beforehand, or that a private agreement was made to suspend the tariff. Public cabmen assume the duties of common carriers, and they should, like street railway companies, be compelled to take all comers at a fixed rate and forbidden to contract for anything more.

A feature of the matter which has not yet received sufficient attention is the part played by unlicensed cabs. A hackman quoted in yesterday's Tribune declared that some of the worst extortion in the city was practised by the drivers of those cabs belonging to private companies which leased the right of approach to certain piers and other public places and forced passengers to take them on their own terms or go wandering at large in search of licensed hackmen. It is a serious question whether a railroad or steamship company can legally thus create a monopoly by denying any class of cabmen access to their terminals on equal terms with others. We think that question has been litigated in some other cities and decided in favor of independent drivers. However that may be, even if private companies may monopolize certain traffic, there can be no doubt of the propriety of subjecting them to regulations and forbidding any carriage for hire without a license. If a cab stand keeper can disregard the law and practise extortion freely by merely refusing to take out licenses for his cabs, any attempt at regulation can be brought to naught.

With a requirement that all carriages let for hire should be licensed and abide by the legal tariff another great obstacle to the use of cabs would be done away with. Anywhere in London, Paris, Rome or other large European cities it is almost always possible to get a cab at one's door for the legal rate. New-York is so situated that cabs are not going through every street or standing within whistling distance of every house. Consequently people have to send out or telephone for carriages. Under such circumstances it is just that a charge should be made for the distance a carriage is sent to pick up a passenger; but beyond that carriages sent from stands and stables should be compelled to operate at the legal rate, which they seldom do. It should be made possible to get a cab anywhere in New-York at a reasonable price, and if it were the business would so increase as to give ample profits to those engaging in it, and rates might still further be reduced in time. The car lines of this city are crowded, and even with rapid transit they will probably remain so. There are thousands of people ready to pay a fair price for more comfortable transportation, and everybody would benefit if they could secure the desired service.

ENGLISH PATENT LAWS.

Inventors and manufacturers in the United States may find it to their advantage to watch the progress of a scheme to reorganize the patent system of England. The fact that the practice of the two countries is now different in many respects is of little account, perhaps, because the points of dissimilarity are well recognized. But inasmuch as the custom of taking out patents abroad as well as at home is steadily growing in favor on this side of the Atlantic, any material alteration of foreign laws in relation thereto may appreciably affect American interests.

The promised change will probably not be commensurate with the agitation which has led the government to take the matter up. The movement will hardly be without result, however. Some of the proposed amendments have been advocated by such leaders of science as Lord Kelvin and Sir William Crookes, and others have been backed by "captains of industry" whose names are known all over the civilized world. All of these suggestions have not been embodied in the bill that has now gone to Parliament, but the discussion in that body promises to be animated, and the measure may be made more radical before it is finally enacted.

One feature of the bill as it now stands is a close imitation of American usage. The chief condition on which a patent is granted at Washington is the novelty of the invention. In order to ascertain whether this exists, an elaborate search of the Patent Office records is made by the examiners. The same thing will now be done in England. The change will involve additional labor and expense on the part of the government, and these may add to the amount of the fees exacted. The applicant will doubtless meet the additional charge cheerfully, though, because his patent, if he gets one at all, will be a quasi guarantee of the originality of his invention, and thus enable him to make better terms with a manufacturer. It has occasionally happened in the United States that the courts invalidate a patent. The issue of such a document to a man is not an absolutely final verdict. Nevertheless, the fact that a search, with special reference to novelty, has been made by the government is unquestionably an advantage to the patentee. The adoption of this plan, therefore, is a distinct improvement.

Of equal or greater importance is a provision of the proposed law which seeks to insure the manufacture in England of every article patented there, if the thing is good enough to be made anywhere. At present it is possible for a German or an American to take out a patent in England, manufacture his invention only in his own country, and then persuade the English to import his goods. The existing statutes direct that an Englishman who is desirous of doing business under a foreigner's patent may take out a "compulsory license" if he cannot come to terms with the patentee easily. The machinery for doing so moves slowly, however, and in consequence the law is practically a dead letter. English manufacturers have long felt sore over this defect in their patent system. They hold that the latter should not only encourage ingenuity, but should also build up home industry and look to the employment of British labor. Such a view of the matter savors of protection, perhaps, and if it is made effective by Parliament a few American manufacturers may suffer. Still, the doctrine is a righteous one.

There are too many gaps and gullies in the asphalt pavements of New-York. The department which has charge of such matters should buckle down to the closest of inspection and to prompt labor on repairs.

Critics of the police policy of the city administration should in all fairness remember that until the patrolmen were driven to break with the captains the latter were able to block attempts at reform. With that break the officials find their first opportunity to overthrow the blackmailing system, and they are taking full advantage of it. It should also be remembered that no patrolmen would ever have dared to do their duty under a Tammany Mayor.

Peace negotiations may be proceeding in South Africa, but there evidently is no armistice. And it may be that the surest way to bring about peace is to "push things" in the field.

Open streetcars are popular in true spring weather and when the Dog Star rages. But in the pneumonia breeding chills and rains and gales of this cold, harsh April these vehicles are chiefly useful for the swelling of the fees of hardworked doctors and the overcrowding of the hospitals. They should not have been sent out so soon. Why could not the companies wait until it was certain winter would no longer linger in any one's lap?

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Captain Percival, of the navy, whose portrait has just been presented to the Navy Department, died in 1862. He was known as "Mad Jack" Percival, because of eccentricities which on many occasions brought him in conflict with the naval authorities. The portrait was sent by Mrs. William Nicholson, but who she is the department is unable to discover. Captain Percival was sent to Morocco with his frigate to bring back a cargo of jackasses for the government, and in order to show his contempt for the employment of a war vessel for such a mission, on entering New-York Harbor he ran in all his guns and placed the head of a jackass through each port as the ship sailed in. The sight of a double row of jackasses' heads protruding from the places where guns were looked for created a sensation at the time, and "Mad Jack" narrowly escaped a reprimand.

> Scene—The Purple Owl.
> Diner—Waiter, what's this you have brought?
> Waiter—That is a very nice filet of sole, sir.
> Guest—Well, take it back and see if you can't get a nice tender piece of the upper, with the eyes removed.—(San Francisco Town Talk.

"The Calgary (Alberta) Herald" says: "The Latter Day Saints settled in Alberta have turned a portion of the country hitherto supposed to be fit for nothing but cattle grazing into a veritable garden, fruitful and productive. They have built up towns and furnished an object lesson to settlers in the other portions of Canada by their enterprise and industry. They are law abiding and peaceful, and show remarkable eagerness to adapt themselves to Canadian institutions. The idea that they make it unpleasant for Gentiles who settle among them is false. On the contrary, they often extend to people not of their religion residing among them the same assistance which they extend to their co-religionists."

> Much for Little.—McJigger—I saw Markley blowing off that theatrical manager to a $10 dinner yesterday.
> Thingumbob—Yes, a scheme of his, and it worked beautifully. He was working him for a couple of passes.—(Philadelphia Press.

Leopoldo Batres, conservator of archæological monuments in Mexico, has exhumed an ancient city of the Zapotecas in the State of Oaxaca. In its centre is a grand plaza, and rising to the north of the plaza are terraces, on which are founded two great temples, while in the centre of the plaza itself are two massive mausoleums in which the priests of the temples were buried. On opposite sides of the public square there are also twelve smaller shrines, six on either hand, all supported by heavy columns of basalt covered with hieroglyphic inscriptions in bass-relief. In the temples the history of the people was found inscribed in the language of the Zapotecas upon fifty tablets of stone. So much of a surprisingly rare historic import has already been found that Mr. Batres will ask the government for more men to be put to the work of exhuming and restoring the buildings of the long buried city.

> Laborer (waving flag)—Yez'll hav ter turn back. This sthreet's closed.
> Driver—What's it closed for?
> Laborer—Bekase it's jist been opened be the tillyphone company ter put down their wires. That's why it's closed.—(Philadelphia Press.

The following advertisement appears in a London paper:

> WANTED.—Loan of fifty pounds for a few years by man of integrity and ability. Idle inquirers and weakkneed Christians need not apply; but persons of a philanthropic turn of mind and willing to act the part of a good Samaritan may find this a profitable investment. Apply by letter only to Aristides.

Of the fifty colored boys who were graduated from the Richmond Colored High School in the decade 1873-'83, twelve have died. At the time of death one was a contractor, one was a professor of ancient languages in a college, three were postal clerks, and others, respectively, were an internal revenue collector, a candy maker and a preacher. Of the thirty-eight still alive, thirteen are teachers, three are lawyers, two are doctors, two are journalists, five are postal clerks, one is a civil engineer, one is a clerk, two are bookkeepers, one is a bank president, and so on. Not one of the thirty-eight now living has ever fallen into disgrace.

> "If I were the Mayor," remarked the stranger, who had attended a meeting of the City Council, "I wouldn't permit the aldermen to waste so much time in useless wrangling over trivial matters."
> "The Mayor knows what he is about," replied the citizen. "When they're wrangling they're not doing any mischief."—(Chicago Tribune.

A promoter who says that he has discovered Noah's ark embedded in perpetual snow on Mount Ararat wants Senator Hanna to furnish funds for bringing it to the St. Louis Exposition.

> "And the railway company agrees to settle by paying me $5,000, does it?" said the man who had been injured. "How much of it do I get?"
> "You get all of it," said the lawyer, "and you pay me what you please. It didn't take me five minutes to get a settlement out of them."
> This, oh, reader, is no fancy sketch. There are limits to the imaginative faculty of the human mind.—(Chicago Tribune.

About People and Social Incidents.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, April 9 (Special).—The ambassador of Germany gave a dinner party this evening. The table flowers were roses and carnations. Mme. von Rebeur-Paschwitz, wife of Lieutenant-Commander von Rebeur-Paschwitz, of the embassy, was the hostess. The guests included the ambassador of Italy and Mme. Mayor des Planches, Justice and Mrs. McKenna, the minister of Austria-Hungary and Mme. von Hengelmüller, General and Mrs. Corbin, Colonel and Mrs. Bingham, Colonel and Mrs. Edwards, Colonel Seibert and Miss Seibert, Captain Vignal, of the French Embassy, and Mme. Vignal, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Boardman, Miss Patten, Dr. Valentine, Count von Ritter and Lieutenant Commander von Rebeur-Paschwitz.

Count Matsukata, formerly Prime Minister of Japan and the noted financier of that country, who is visiting the United States, is expected in Washington next Sunday. The Count and his party, which includes his two sons and Y. Fakai, T. Hegate and S. Hoba, will be entertained by the minister of Japan and Mme. Takahira at a dinner on Tuesday evening.

Edwin V. Morgan, formerly second secretary of embassy at St. Petersburg, has arrived in Washington and assumed the duties of private secretary to Assistant Secretary Peirce at the State Department. Mr. Morgan has had considerable diplomatic experience, having been, in addition to secretary at St. Petersburg, secretary of the American legation at Seoul, Corea, and also having had service in the State Department.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 9 (Special).—Miss Maud De Witt Talmage, daughter of the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, and Clarence Frederick Wykoff, of Ithaca, N. Y., were married at noon to-day at the home of the bride's parents, No. 1,400 Massachusetts-ave. The bride's brother, the Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage, of Chicago, read the service. It was a quiet wedding, the guests including only a small number of relatives and friends, the bride's father, who is still seriously ill, not being able to be present. The ceremony was in the drawing room, where the couple stood within a bower of palms and roses. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Daniel D. Mangam, of New-York. Her gown was Irish lace over chiffon and silk, and she wore a tulle veil held by orange blossoms. A young niece, Miss Hazel Talmage Smith, was maid of honor. Kenneth Chisholm, of New-York, was the best man. The bridegroom is a graduate of Cornell, a member of the Chi Psi fraternity and a lawyer. He went with Lieutenant Peary on the arctic expedition. After a wedding journey Mr. and Mrs. Wykoff will make their home in New-York City. Among the guests at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Warren G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Donnan, Edward G. Wykoff, of New-York; Mrs. Frank De Witt Talmage, of Chicago, and the young women who were to have been bridesmaids at the wedding as first planned for the Church of the Covenant—Miss Ellen Evans, Miss Alice Burdette, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Sally Faulkner, Miss Mary Homer and Miss Georgiana Gibbs, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Helen H. Gardner, a well known writer, and Colonel Selden Allen Day, of the army, were married at noon at the Cumberland, where the bride has made her home for the last winter. The ceremony was performed by Judge Shepard, of the District Court of Appeals. Colonel and Mrs. Day left Washington on an afternoon train for Fort Williams, Maine, where Colonel Day is stationed.

Miss Edythe H. Pratt, daughter of Frederick W. Pratt, and Captain Francis William Dickins, of the navy, were married this evening at the home of the bride's parents, No. 24 Iowa Circle. The Rev. J. C. Ames read the marriage service, and the bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by her schoolgirl cousin, Miss Marguerite Despard, of New-York. The four ribbon bearers were children—Gwendolin Despard, Nina Dulton, Arthur Dulton and Philip Pratt. The bride's gown was white mull and duchesse lace, and a tulle veil was held by a diamond crescent. Captain Dickins and his best man, Paymaster Thomas H. Hicks, were in full uniform. The drawing rooms were decorated with Easter lilies and roses. Captain Dickins, who is on duty at the Navy Department, after a wedding journey will take his bride to his home, No. 1,334 Nineteenth-st. Among out of town guests at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Despard, Colonel and Mrs. Vrooman, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Scott, Miss Veasey and Miss Bates, of New-York, and Mr. and Mrs. John Hovey, of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth gave a dance for young people this evening. It was something of a farewell party for Mrs. Wadsworth's niece, Miss De Smirnoff, and Miss Le Bourgeois, who have spent the winter with her. About one hundred and fifty people were present. Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth expect to close their house and leave Washington the first week in May.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Clifford Barney gave a dinner this evening in honor of the Minister of Belgium and Baroness Moncheur.

The tea given to-day to aid the House of Mercy was a social and financial success. It was given by the board of management, which includes Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, president; Mrs. Julius Catlin, Mrs. Thomas M. Chotard, Mrs. Gordon Cumming, Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins, Mrs. Julian James, Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Mrs. Henry Yates Satterlee, Mrs. George Lathrop Bradley, Mrs. Clarence G. Mitchell, Miss Mary Gwynn, Miss M. J. Sherrill, Mrs. Isham Hornsby, Mrs. Anton Heger, Mrs. Nathaniel Wilson and Mrs. S. M. Ackley.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, who have been in Florida most of the winter, are again at their home, No. 1,747 Rhode Island-ave. Mrs. Dewey's health has been much improved by the visit to the South.

Mrs. William H. Forbes, daughter of the late Ralph Waldo Emerson, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Spalding at their home, No. 1,703 Rhode Island-ave., concluded her visit this week and returned to Boston.

The engagement of Miss Mary E. Tilton, daughter of Colonel Henry R. Tilton, of the army, and Captain Samuel Seay, of the 23d Infantry, is announced.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Several weddings took place yesterday, among the number being that of Mrs. J. Joseph Alexandre to Paul Russell Bonner, and that of Miss Mildreth Carruth Dix to Robert A. Leeson.

St. Bartholomew's Church was the scene of Mrs. Alexandre's wedding. The bride, who is the widow of J. Joseph Alexandre, had no attendants, but was escorted to the chancel by the bridegroom, whose ushers comprised William A. Abbott, William N. Beach, Arthur B. Gladwin, Halsey Durand, Charles Kerner and H. Y. N. T. Smith. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, there was a small reception at the bride's house, No. 128 West Fifty-ninth-st. The bride is a sister of Mrs. Gordon Wells and of Mrs. Henry Warner Slocum. Her husband is a graduate of Princeton, class of '97.

Miss Dix's wedding was celebrated in All Souls' Church, Fourth-ave. and Twentieth-st. She was arrayed in a gown of white satin, the bodice of which was trimmed with Brussels lace. She wore a tulle veil fastened with orange blossoms, her bouquet consisting of lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids—comprising the Misses Helen Dominick, Catarine Fachiri, Isabella Curtis, Emily Pratt, Muriel Gould, Alice Clark and Lillian Carpenter—were dressed in frocks of pale yellow silk-like crepe, trimmed with Irish lace. They wore large picture hats of white filet lace, trimmed with bunches of white and yellow daisies. Miss Violet Stewart, the maid of honor, was dressed in violet crepe de chine trimmed with lace. She wore a hat made entirely of violets. Walworth Pierce, of Boston, officiated as best man, while Frederick A. Russell, of New-York; Cyrus Seargent, jr., of Cambridge, and Roger Burnham, Edward Burt, Frank Gibbs, jr., Hamilton Hill and Thomas Nickerson, all of Boston, acted as ushers. After the ceremony a reception took place at the Madison-ave. house of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Perkins Dix.

Among the dinner parties on society's schedule for last night was one given by Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes at her house in Madison-ave. She afterward took her guests on to the circus at Madison Square Garden. Miss Josephine Drexel had a dinner party of forty at Delmonico's, the guests being seated at one large round table in the small ballroom beneath an immense green canopy of ferns and asparagus vines. Lander's Orchestra played throughout the dinner. The party included Mrs. Eric B. Dahlgren, Mr. and Mrs. William Edgar Shepherd, Miss Edith Van Cortlandt Jay, the Misses Frances and Augusta De Peyster, Rosina Boardman, Nettie Mitchell, Angelica Church, Mazie Delafield, Mary Meredith, Elsie Ladd, Julia Pierson, Mrs. Edward Chisholm, A. Muller Ury, Albert and Edmund Fairfax, Mr. and Mrs. Lion Gardiner, Miss Redmond, Miss Schieffelin, Howard Constable, Joseph Delafield, Richard Dana, Douglas Campbell, Duncan Emmett and David Keene. Miss Drexel expects to leave town toward the end of next month for Pennrhyn, her mother's country place near Torresdale.

Another entertainment last night was the theatre party given by Mr. and Mrs. Onativia at Wallack's. After the performance they took their guests to their house, No. 16 East Eighty-second-st., for supper.

Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin gave a children's party yesterday afternoon at her house, No. 5 West Thirty-seventh-st., for her daughters, Catherine and Cornelia. The entertainment provided for the children comprised, among other things, a talk by Miss Elizabeth Putnam Moore about birds, describing their habits, plumage, and illustrating their warbling by whistling.

Henry Schroeder's marriage to Miss Mary Arden Parrott takes place this afternoon at 4 o'clock at Grace Church. A large number of people have been asked to the church, but the reception, which will follow the ceremony in the apartment of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Philip Kissam, No. 10 East Seventeenth-st., will be limited to relatives and intimate friends.

Among those giving dinners to-night is Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, of No. 11 East Fifty-fifth-st.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry, and Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop and Miss Bishop are booked to sail for Europe on April 22.

Among those sailing to-day for Europe on board the Augusta Victoria is Lord Monson, who is attached to the embassy of his uncle, Sir Edmund Monson, at Paris. Sir Edmund is likewise the heir to the peerage of Lord Monson. The latter, who has spent several weeks in this country, was Controller of the Household of King Edward's sailor brother, the late Duke of Coburg and Edinburgh, in which office he succeeded his father, the late Lord Monson, who had been with the duke for a number of years.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer have decided not to go abroad this summer, but will spend the season at Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Morton, ex-Judge and Mrs. Horace Russell, General and Mrs. Thomas Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Townsend and James Parish are among those who have arranged to spend the summer at Southampton.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt expect to sail for Europe on April 17.

The wedding of Miss Bertha Gillet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emslie M. Gillet, and Lieutenant William Paterson, U. S. A., will be celebrated at 4 o'clock on Wednesday next, in Trinity Chapel, the vicar, Dr. William H. Vibbert, assisted by Dr. Alfred Baker, of Princeton, N. J., officiating. It will be a military wedding, as most of the men in the wedding party are either members of the militia or regular army, and will wear full dress uniforms. Over fourteen hundred invitations have been issued for the church, but as the bride's family are in mourning there will be no reception at the house. Lieutenant Paterson is a graduate of Princeton University, and was for some years a member of Squadron A. Miss Jane H. Gillet, a sister of the bride, will be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Charlotte M. Gillet, Mary L. De Bary, Mary H. Vibbert, Anna B. Nott, Rita Burgess and Leonie Lentilhon. Miss Mildred Gillet and Miss Bertha Purdy will be flower girls. Edward Kurtz Crook will be Lieutenant Paterson's best man, and the ushers are Lieutenants Edward T. Donnelly and Richard H. Jordan, U. S. A., and Charles R. Wendt and Alfred Roelker, jr., of Squadron A, and William A. Evans and H. Sutherland Irving, of the St. Nicholas Club. Miss Gillet gives a bridesmaids' luncheon on Monday and Lieutenant Paterson will give his farewell bachelor dinner for his ushers and best man at the Princeton Club the same evening.

The marriage of Miss Mary Ten Eyck Oakley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Benedict Oakley (Miss Elizabeth Ten Eyck Litchfield), of No. 82 East Fifty-fifth-st., and John Arthur Brooks, will be celebrated at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, April 16, in the Collegiate Church.

MEXICO'S CORONATION ENVOY.

Mexico City, April 9.—President Diaz has selected William Landa y Escandon, the Mayor of this city, to represent him at the coronation of King Edward. Mayor Landa was educated at Stonyhurst, England, and speaks English perfectly.

KAISER DECORATES ADMIRAL SEYMOUR.

Berlin, April 9.—Emperor William has bestowed the Order of the Red Eagle on Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, the former British naval commander in chief on the China station, as a recognition of the Admiral's services with the China Expedition.

ABERDEEN HONORS LORD STRATHCONA.

London, April 9.—To Lord Stratcona and Mount Royal, High Commissioner of Canada, was presented the freedom of Aberdeen at the Town Hall there this morning, in recognition of his position as lord rector of the University and of his services to Canada. A distinguished assemblage was present at the ceremony.

GENERAL FUNSTON IN COMMAND.

Denver, April 9.—General Funston, accompanied by his wife and children, arrived at Denver to-day, and will assume command of the Department of Colorado to-morrow.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The late Rev. Dr. A. A. Kendrick, dean of the School of Divinity at Shurtleff College, Alton, Ill., was sixty-six years old and a native of Ticonderoga, N. Y. He was a jurist and theologian, as well as one of the best known educators in the West. He belonged to the famous Kendrick family of educators. His father was Dr. Albert Kendrick, and his grandfather Dr. Adin Kendrick, of Poultney, Vt. He was also a near relative of the Rev. Clarke Kendrick, of Vermont; the Rev. Ariel Kendrick, of New-Hampshire; the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Kendrick, first president of Madison University, now Colgate College, and of Professor A. C. Kendrick, of the University of Rochester.

Dr. W. A. Granville, an instructor at Yale University, has received an autograph letter from King Oscar of Sweden, thanking him, as president of the Bethany Club, for courtesies extended to Bishop Knut Gezelius von Sheele, of Sweden, who was the King's representative at the bicentennial.

The will of Charles G. Sower, of Philadelphia, beueaths $30,000 to various charitable objects.

The Rev. William H. Fulton, of Pittsburg, has accepted a call to the pulpit of the First United Presbyterian Church of Chicago, one of the largest congregations of the denomination in the West.

PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service told an interesting story to a party of Congressmen the other day. He said that he found it in a foreign edition of Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad."

Many years ago a young Englishman was stranded in Australia. Wandering disconsolately along the shore he met a man who was fishing for sharks, the Australian Government offering, by the way, a bounty upon all sharks killed. The fisherman engaged the young Englishman to help him, promising him half of the bounty earned. While the fisherman was away a shark was caught and killed. The young man cut it open, found in its stomach a copy of "The London Times," read the paper and departed at once for Sydney. There he secured an audience, after some difficulty, with a rich merchant, and boldly proposed to borrow £100,000. The merchant laughed in his face.

"Will you guarantee to lend me the money if I can show how it will lead to a fortune?" asked the would-be borrower.

"Yes," was the reply.

"War has been declared between Germany and France, and the price of wool in London has advanced tremendously. If we can buy up the whole Australian output we can make a fortune."

Again the merchant laughed. "The last copy of 'The London Times,'" he said, "says nothing about any war."

"But I have a copy of 'The London Times,'" replied the young man, "which is five days later than any copy in Australia," and he produced the paper he had found in the stomach of the shark. It contained the announcement of the declaration of war.

The proof was convincing, the wool was purchased, and the next mail steamer brought copies of "The London Times" confirming the news. The wool was sold at an immense profit, and the young Englishman left Australia with $1,000,000. His name was Cecil Rhodes.

"That's a good fish story," was the comment of one of Chief Wilkie's listeners.

"Oh," remarked Wilkie, "it is not mine. When I tell stories I do not make them so plausible and commonplace."

"Andy" Burt, whom the President rewarded recently for many years of faithful service with a brigadier general's commission, is one of the picturesque figures of the army. Gold lace and fuss and feathers have no weight or value with him, and he has never missed an opportunity to express his opinion as to the spectacular soldier. He was the commanding officer of the 25th United States Infantry when that regiment was ordered to Chickamauga at the outbreak of the war with Spain. The 25th was composed of negroes, the officers being white men.

A few days after the regiment had made its camp on the old battlefield The Tribune correspondent accompanied General Boynton over the grounds, and that officer pointed out Colonel "Andy" Burt's headquarters. It was a plain, small tent, with nothing to distinguish it from those near by, except the headquarters flag. A cot, a chair of the old and rickety kind, three empty boxes and a field trunk comprised the furniture. A few steps away was the tent occupied by the colonel's son, a lieutenant in the 25th.

"Glad to see a Tribune man," he said, offering the only chair, while he sat on one of the boxes. "I was a Tribune man myself once upon a time." Then he related with great glee how he had received permission from his superior in an Indian campaign to send reports for a correspondent who had become ill. "I did my work, and his, too," he said, "and although it was months before I saw in print what I had written it was a great satisfaction to me. But the greater joy came months later, when I received a check for my services. Young man, you must have been in the army to know just how a man feels when such a bolt of good luck strikes him."