Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Under Two Flags.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—Through the Breakers.
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 Importance of Being Earnest.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—8:15—Foxy Grandpa.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:20—Sky Farm.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The Way of the World.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—Dolly Varden.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8—Tochter Des Fabricius and Untreu.
KEITH'S—12:30 to 10:30—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:20—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—The Planter's Wife.
NEW SAVOY THEATRE—8:15—Soldiers of Fortune.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—8—Hall of Fame.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—1:30 to 10:30—A Contented Woman and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET—1:30 to 10:30—Varieties.
PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET—1:30 to 10:30—The Brixton Burglary and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET—1:30 to 10:30—The Royal Box and Varieties.
REPUBLIC—8:15—As You Like It.
VICTORIA—8—La Fille de Mme. Angot.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:20—The Last Appeal.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: The drastic Chinese Exclusion bill prepared by Pacific Coast Congressmen was defeated, and the substitute offered by Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, continuing the present law and extending it to new possessions, was passed. House: Chairman Payne's motion to close debate on the Cuban Reciprocity bill at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon was adopted, 153 to 123, thirty-three Republicans voting against it.

FOREIGN.—The British Cabinet met yesterday to discuss a message from Lord Milner giving the first clear idea of the peace terms demanded by the Boers; the ministers are reported to have disagreed as to their acceptance; after the meeting Lord Salisbury called at Buckingham Palace and had a long audience of the King; Lord Kitchener reported the capture of 135 Boers in the Klerksdorp district since April 11. The half of the new British war loan offered to the public was ten times oversubscribed; there was a further advance in the price of grain and flour in England. General Chaffee reports the surrender of Malvar, the insurgent leader in Luzon, to General Bell, and the resumption of peaceful conditions in the Northern Philippines; General Chaffee is organizing an expedition to punish Moros of Mindanao Island for the murder of American soldiers.

DOMESTIC.—President-elect Palma talked of his plans, and outlined his first message to the Cuban Congress. The White House is to be thoroughly renovated and refurnished under the direction of Mrs. Roosevelt. Secretary Root has made arrangements to have the Statue of Liberty, in New-York Harbor, lighted again. The strike of the miners of the Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company was settled, and the mines will open to-day. Philadelphia meat dealers have organized to fight the Meat Trust. The State Department has received a strong protest from the governments of Great Britain and Germany against that portion of the Philippine tariff which provides for a rebate on hemp. A new comet was discovered by W. R. Brooks, director of Smith Observatory. The Mohawk and Malone Railway ratified a new lease to the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad; the Central's directors were re-elected. Governor Odell pardoned prisoners and commuted the sentences of others.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and active. John H. Starin said he was heartily in accord with the movement for an East Side subway and that the work should be hastened. A confidential bookkeeper employed by Ames, Swan & Co. and $17,000 of the firm's securities disappeared. The Paran Stevens plot, at the southeast corner of Forty-fourth-st. and Fifth-ave., was sold to a syndicate, it is supposed, for about $1,000,000. A twenty story hotel, to cost $2,500,000, will be erected there by the New-England Hotel Company. Justice Gildersleeve, of the Supreme Court, rendered a decision that the ninety detective sergeants appointed by Police Commissioner Murphy were exempt from Civil Service examination and could not be removed from office. John C. Sheehan talked on police reform at the East Side Club.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Showers, followed by fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 58 degrees; lowest, 40 degrees; average, 49 degrees.

"SKY SIGN" RESTRICTION POSSIBLE.

It is extremely discouraging to the workers for municipal improvement to find such obstacles thrown in their path as the Corporation Counsel's opinion on the regulation of poster advertising. This subject has been increasingly agitated all over the civilized world, and the individuals and societies interested in the movement to make the city less ugly have expected the present administration at least to take a lively and intelligent interest in their efforts and help to use all such powers as the city may possess for the abatement of the poster nuisance as a step in the direction of higher civilization. When, however, the first opportunity is offered to accomplish something, and the Board of Aldermen asks Mr. Rives what can be done in restricting signs, there comes from his office a document utterly unsympathetic to their aim. They asked whether the charter gave them power to prohibit "sky signs" or only to restrict their height and specify their construction. The answer was that it gave them no power to prohibit, with the additional dictum that "it would be an unwarrantable interference with the "liberty of the citizen" to give them that power, a remark that cannot fail to be quoted hereafter by every defender of æsthetic nuisances. Then, instead of trying to help the aldermen by telling them what sort of regulation would be proper, the opinion coldly turns them off with the remark that the right of the owner "is subject to the modification that the sign "erected by him is not a nuisance and does not "violate any of the police regulations," which is about as helpful as telling them that what they can do they can do. All they learn is that while they cannot prohibit they can regulate within certain limits which they must find out for themselves.

The question about streetcar signs likewise offered an opportunity for the Corporation Counsel to say a helpful word, but it is dismissed with the cold statement, "I fail to find that it "[the board] has any authority over signs in "streetcars," and no attention is given to the larger matter involved, namely, the utter illegality of signs in streetcars. Here are corporations chartered as common carriers assuming the right to transact an entirely independent business and no hand raised by the city to stop them. If they can use the cars which the city allows them to put in the street to carry passengers, and passengers alone, for the display of advertising signs, why may they not use them for any other business, such as travelling lunchrooms or millinery shops? Any sympathetic consideration of the sign matter would have suggested something more than discouragement of the Board of Aldermen in their effort to make the city more attractive.

The board, however, should not be discouraged from attacking the "sky sign" evil, even if the opinion fails to tell them how. They can regulate even if they cannot prohibit. The Court of Appeals has held that Rochester could limit the height of billboards to six feet, under a charter which gave no specific jurisdiction, but merely conferred on the council power to pass ordinances not inconsistent with the constitution and laws "for the preservation of good "order, peace and health, for the safety and "welfare of its inhabitants and the protection "and security of their property"; and the court in sustaining the ordinance had to rely on the doctrine that sign regulation might fairly be considered to be for the "safety and welfare" of the people. The New-York charter is much more specific. In addition to a general grant of power similar to that of the Rochester law, amplified to authorize ordinances for the preservation of the "prosperity" of the city, our charter says:

> Subject to the constitution and laws of the State, the Board of Aldermen shall have power . . . to regulate the use of streets for signs . . . to regulate public cries, advertising noises . . . to regulate the exhibition of banners, placards or flags in or across the streets or from houses or other buildings; to regulate the exhibition of advertisements or handbills along the streets.

If a sky sign is not an exhibition of an advertisement along the street or a placard exhibited from a building, it is difficult to see what is. It is certainly as much of an advertisement along the street as the conventional billboard on private property within the building line, which is subject to regulation, according to the Court of Appeals. At the recent hearing before the Board of Aldermen it was first proposed merely to limit the size of "sky signs." This can certainly be done, under the ruling of the Court of Appeals, and practically as much can be accomplished as by the prohibition for which the Corporation Counsel finds no express warrant. The "sky signs" could be limited to three feet in height and larger signs forbidden as a nuisance harmful to the general welfare, safety and prosperity. Signs of this size on the top of buildings would be too small to be seriously offensive, and those who now fill the sky line with monstrosities would probably think it not worth while to put them up in large quantities. At least something can be done with the charter as it is. Let the Board of Aldermen go on with its good work.

"THE WORK WE ARE IN."

If we were to judge from some current utterances we might think the individual acts of a few United States soldiers were all that was being done in the Philippines, and that if these are bad everything is bad, and there is nothing left but for us to scuttle incontinently out of the whole archipelago and erase the date of Dewey's advent at Manila from our national calendar. The fact is, of course, that individual misdeeds, however bad and however sternly they are to be punished, have not the slightest relation to the general merits of our policy in the Philippines, and have little effect upon the course of events in those islands. Despite all that there is or may be to deplore, there is vastly more at which to rejoice. Progress of a substantial, creditable and most gratifying character is being made toward the fulfilment of the beneficent purposes with which the United States assumed the burdens and obligations which were forced upon it in 1898.

An agreeable reminder of this is provided in to-day's news, which is to the effect that General Malvar has unconditionally surrendered and that thus armed resistance to the United States in the Department of the North Philippines is ended. General Malvar is the last of the important insurgent leaders. For some time he has been by far the most formidable figure in the field, the one rebel worthy to be called a general, and he has kept several important provinces of Luzon in a state of unrest and insecurity. His surrender marks the end of important leadership among the insurgents, and opens the way for pacification of those provinces and the establishment of that civil government which even the strongest critics of the military administration declare is welcomed by the people. It is an achievement over which the United States may well rejoice.

Amid all the talk about "the Philippine issue" in connection with the reported acts of cruelty, it is to be remembered that the real issue in the Philippines is being made not by this soldier or that officer, but by the general progress of the campaign, and that whatever abuses there may be here and there the campaign on the whole is being humanely and successfully waged, and peace and free popular government are being steadily extended throughout the islands to the satisfaction of the people of them. That is the simple truth of the situation as it is to-day. The work in which the United States is engaged is not that of oppression, but of freedom; not that of torture, but of humanity; not wanton war, but the establishment of peace. That is the work we are in, and to-day's news gives fresh assurance that we shall be successful in our strivings to finish it.

FOR IMPROVEMENTS AT WEST POINT.

There is now an excellent prospect that the present Congress will make provision for the crying needs of the Military Academy at West Point, the House committee having reported in favor of beginning a systematic scheme of improvement there and recommended an appropriation of $3,000,000. The total cost of the proposed changes and additions has been fixed at $6,500,000, not all of which will be required for some time to come, though it is to be hoped that when the work has once been begun in accordance with a well matured plan it will be steadily carried on to completion instead of being halted at frequent intervals, as the government's building operations too often are. The dilatory way of doing things commonly illustrated in federal affairs of this character is exasperating and costly, serving no purpose whatsoever excepting as it may give those responsible for it an undeserved reputation for economy. We believe it has been urged that more than $6,500,000 could be spent to advantage at West Point, but that sum is believed by competent authorities to be sufficient, and there can be no doubt that if judiciously applied it would avail to effect a transformation bewildering to graduates of the academy who retain a vivid recollection of the material conditions which attended their education in military science.

It is gratifying to hear, however, that in modernizing the academy scrupulous care will be taken to preserve features which it is not essential to destroy. The improvement will not involve an obliteration of things that are old if they are also good, and the natural attractions of the place are not to be sacrificed to an ill regulated passion for utility. Such at least is the determination of men whose judgment has been consulted thus far and whose influence is likely to control the work. There is at present a strong disposition on the part of Congress to acknowledge West Point's claim to the respect and admiration of the country. We cannot say just when the favorable change began, but it has been especially remarked since the corps of cadets was put through a searching examination on the subject of hazing. It was feared by the devoted friends of the academy that the disclosures then made would alienate the goodwill of the public and encourage hostility at Washington. But in fact that trying experience produced the opposite result by demonstrating the essential soundness of the institution. The administration of Colonel Mills was sustained instead of being discredited, the cadets themselves behaved well, and while the outrageous practices in which individuals had indulged under the influence of vicious traditions were suitably condemned, the mistake was not made in Congress or elsewhere of finding a wholesale indictment. On the contrary, the clearing of the air brought things into their proper proportions before the public mind, and the solid merits of the academy have been plainer ever since. An interesting example of the way in which views were changed at that time is seen in the case of a member of the committee who carried into the investigation a feeling of animosity which he scarcely attempted to conceal, but who appeared at West Point not long afterward with his young son, explaining that it was the greatest school of patriotism he knew anything about, and he wanted his boy at the most impressionable age to breathe that atmosphere for a while.

As to the real need of radical improvements at West Point no rational being who is familiar with existing conditions can entertain a doubt. Several months ago we had the pleasure of referring to the uncommonly frank and vivacious report of the last board of visitors on that subject. The effect of humor which skilful exaggeration produces was produced in that document by a cold recital of the facts. Perhaps the worst part of the establishment is the barracks. Happily any bacillus undertaking to get the best of a West Point cadet has a tough job of it, but if the young men who are getting ready to fight, bleed and die for their country were not as hard as nails their hospital records would be melancholy reading. They are jammed by threes into little rooms not big enough for one, and the misappliances for health and comfort would disgrace a rural station on an abandoned railroad. That is a sample which may be a trifle unfair to the rest of the piece, but, as the committee said, the so-called hotel is a mere hut, the playing of the chapel organ is a profanation of the Sabbath, and many other constituents of the institution are the shabbiest kind of makeshift. The bill reported to the House for the rectification of these ancient and dishonorable abuses ought to be passed without hesitation or delay.

THE SUFFRAGE IN BELGIUM.

The present efforts to effect a political revolution in Belgium are a striking reminder of the speed at which political movements sometimes proceed, even in countries which we think of as conservative and slowgoing. It is now only nine years since the existing Belgian constitution was promulgated, and it is still called the "new" constitution. Yet the whole country is aroused with a demand for its radical revision, as though it were an ancient and wornout thing. It is only a trifle over two years since the system of proportional representation went into force, which was considered to be revolutionary. Yet now the people are clamoring for still more radical changes.

The current statement that "universal suffrage" is demanded is a trifle misleading. Universal suffrage already exists. Every male citizen who has lived for five years in the same commune and is not legally disqualified is entitled to a vote. What is now demanded is the principle of "one man, one vote." It is not that every man shall have a vote, but that no man shall have more than one vote, for the present constitution provides for plural voting. Every citizen has one vote. But every man of thirty-five years who has legitimate issue and pays a land tax of at least $1 a year has two votes. A citizen only twenty-five years old who has real property valued at $400 also has two votes. And one of these latter who has in addition received a college education is entitled to three votes. How largely the dual and triple voting is practised may be seen from the fact that in the elections of May, 1900, 1,452,232 voters cast 2,239,621 votes.

This is the system against which Socialist and Radical wrath is now directed. Those who have only one vote each object to others having two or three. The man with no family, with no property and with only a rudimentary education insists upon exerting as much electoral influence as the man of family, of property and of high education. There is much to be said on both sides. The United States example is, of course, in favor of the "one man, one vote" system. That system prevails in most countries where there is popular suffrage, and it is probable that Belgium, too, will be constrained presently to adopt it.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADE.

A nation, like an individual, sells its surplus, and it does not follow that a season of reduced sales is necessarily one of misfortune. Yet the smaller exports during March have aroused numerous pessimistic comments that are by no means warranted. According to the official returns, there was a decrease of $18,113,493 in the value of merchandise sent abroad last month, as compared with the corresponding period last year. The largest decrease occurred in raw cotton, amounting to $6,785,487. Part of this was due to the loss of $2 50 a bale in price. The decrease of 130,342 bales in quantity loses its significance when it is noticed that during seven months of the crop year exports show an increase of 547,555 bales over the movement in 1901. It is natural that after the exceptionally heavy outgo earlier in the season there should be some diminution. Similarly as to wheat and flour, the decrease for the month amounted to 3,754,580 bushels, yet for the crop year to date all previous records have been surpassed. Of both staples foreigners purchased unusually large quantities early in the season, rightly anticipating an advance in prices. The decrease in value of corn exports amounted to $5,466,525, quotations having attained an almost prohibitive point. These three staples account for nearly all the loss in exports, so that shipments of manufactured goods have about equalled the gratifying movement of a year ago.

Domestic consumption of foreign raw materials and luxuries is shown to be enormous by the increase in value of $8,006,841 over March imports last year, while only three times in history were last month's figures surpassed, and two of these were just prior to the higher tariff in 1897, when abnormal conditions existed. It is distinct evidence of a healthy situation when our purchases in foreign markets are thus expanding, unless home production falls off, which is certainly not the case at present. Notwithstanding the loss in exports and the increase in imports, there still appears a balance on all merchandise accounts of $22,466,475 in favor of this country, which is further increased to $25,622,648 by including the movement of specie, although the exports of silver were much lighter than usual, owing to the poor demand in London from India and China.

In the light of unprecedented domestic consumption, the wonder is that foreign trade has not been more seriously neglected. Wage-earners were never before so fully occupied, nor so well paid, and as a result they partake freely of the necessaries and often of the luxuries. This vigorous demand stimulates production and taxes transporting facilities to the utmost. The most striking growth is found in the iron and steel industry, where pig iron production has attained the marvellous rate of nearly twenty million tons annually, about double the figures of a few years ago. Moreover, there is no question of excessive output, for imports from Nova Scotia have just begun, and prices are tending upward, despite the earnest efforts of the leading interest. A few comparisons of output, stocks and prices will indicate the extent of consumption. On October 1, 1900, furnace stocks were 670,531 tons, while on April 1, 1902, they were only 94,263 tons. At the earlier date output was at the rate of 223,169 tons weekly, against 377,424 now, and the price of Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburg has risen from $13 to $18 25. This is the history of the last eighteen months in the principal manufacturing industry of the country, which is considered the barometer of trade.

National prosperity during the last four or five years has resulted in a practical kind of perpetual motion; abundance of wealth in the hands of the people produced an enormous demand, which in turn kept manufacturing lines busy and enabled employes to continue putting money in circulation. This rotary motion has lasted so long that cause and effect have become almost indistinguishable. Prices have tended upward, but not unreasonably; the sharpest advances occurring in a few farm products of which crops are restricted, and in the live stock that were fattened on these expensive cereals. Only one cloud is perceptible on the business horizon, and that is the tendency of wage-earners to insist on better terms, often when conditions in the industry do not warrant any change. If these conflicts are carried too far, capital will become timid and withdraw, and the country's expansion receive a check. Labor organizations have accomplished much good, but also have much power for evil, and the responsibility of their leaders is increasing with the progress of the nation.

Were the gates ajar in Louisville and Nashville?

Never since the Stock Exchange was first opened have railways below Mason and Dixon's Line been the subjects of so eager and excited interest in Wall Street as they have been in the last few days. The frigid gales of Great Northern and Northern Pacific are felt no longer, and the warmth of Southern suns makes balmy the April breezes.

Is it conceivable that ex-Governor and ex-Senator Hill will accept a Democratic nomination for Governor once more, if he can get it, with the iridescent vision of the White House in the future? "Hope springs eternal," etc., but practical politicians of common sense are inclined to think that when the "I am a Democrat" disciple of Samuel J. Tilden retired to Wolfert's Roost, although he might still crow like chanticleer, his authority as a national bridle holder of the Democratic donkey was ended forever. The truth is Mr. Hill has been tugging at the donkey's tail too long to have any chance at his head.

Governor Odell's pruning knife has been used effectively in lopping off false growths in State appropriations.

Although there will be no America's Cup contest this year, the present outlook is that there will be plenty of fine sport here for the yachtsmen. The prospect is bright for the meeting of famous vessels, both in German and British waters. Yachtsmen everywhere will eagerly observe the exploits of the German Emperor's superb Shooters Island Meteor.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

One million five hundred thousand Russian children every year receive their education in elementary schools maintained by the Orthodox Greek Church. This gives an average of less than forty pupils to each school, but even with this limited number, the sum of 200 rubles, or about $105, a year, which is the average amount devoted to the maintenance of a school, appears to be absurdly inadequate. Ninety-four per cent of the teachers are themselves uneducated, and one-third receives less than $25 a year. The schoolhouses are almost invariably miserable huts, and many of the schools have neither books for the pupils to read nor pens and ink with which they can write. Nevertheless the Russian Government favors the schools maintained by the Orthodox Greek Church far more than the more efficient schools maintained by the local authorities.

Guest—Are tips expected here?
Waiter—No, sah. We don't accept no vulgar tips, sah. We is free bohn American citizens, we is, and we wish to preserve ouah self-respect, sah.
"I am glad to hear that."
"Yes, sah. All we require is a retaining fee, same as lawyers, sah."—(New-York Weekly.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy had a curious adventure the other day in an automobile tour in the Roman province. At Configui his car was stopped, and a summons for furious driving was served upon his chauffeur, Giuseppe Faruili. At the famous falls, near Terni, the King, after admiring the scene, distributed a quantity of newly minted silver pieces among the peasants. The people, who had never seen the new coinage, angrily gathered around the King, shouting that the money was counterfeit. "Well," said the King, "if the coins are false, so is your King. Do you not recognize your King?" Thereupon an ex-soldier, who had served in Rome, stepped to the front, and after a good look at the young sovereign took off his ragged cap and called three cheers for Victor Emmanuel, which were given with much enthusiasm. Some papers in telling the story express displeasure at the King's imprudence in thus mixing with the people. As a matter of fact, the police charged with safeguarding his royal person are sometimes driven to the verge of despair by the King's recklessness. He is continually giving his special police the slip, for, next to books and his wife and child, his greatest delight is to mix unrecognized in the crowd of his subjects.

How to Be Happy.—Jinks—What do you consider the secret of happiness?
Winks—Make money enough to buy your wife everything she wants.—(New-York Weekly.

"The original map made by George Washington in 1775 of the lands on the Great Kanawha River, West Virginia, granted to him by the British government in 1763 for his services in the Braddock expedition, is now in the possession of the Library of Congress," says "The National Geographic Magazine." "The map is about two by five feet, and is entirely in the handwriting of Washington. The margin is fitted with notes, also in Washington's handwriting, describing the boundary marks set by Washington and different features of the tract."

"The fish hawk tells us when the shad begin to run up the river," said a Gloucester fisherman yesterday. "We have learned that it isn't much use to cast the nets, no matter how mild the weather may be, until Mr. Fish Hawk swoops down on us. When he comes sailing up the bay we know it's time to get to work. Lots of farmers down Jersey would never think to start planting until the fish hawks come. I don't believe they have ever been later than April 12, though. They work their way up the coast from Florida and the other Southern waters early in March, when the fish begin to come North. They follow the big schools of herring, as a rule, because the herring swim close together, and the hawk has easy picking. The shad follow the herring, and when the fish hawk comes we know the shad are not far behind."—(Philadelphia Record.

When William E. Chandler was Secretary of the Navy he issued an order that officers should not permit their wives to reside at the foreign stations to which their husbands were attached. The order was promptly rescinded upon the receipt by the Secretary of the following from Commodore Fyffe, in command of the Asiatic Squadron: "It becomes my painful duty to report that my wife, Eliza Fyffe, has, in disobedience to my orders, and in the face of regulations of the department, taken up her residence on the station and persistently refuses to leave."

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "that horse you bet on"——
"There's no need of bringing the matter up. I know that my judgment was very bad and all that."
"Oh, I wouldn't take it to heart. The horse might have been beaten worse. You must give him credit for getting around ahead of the horses who were entered for the following race."—(Washington Star.

A German has just compiled a handy little book of insults. The work contains two thousand five hundred invectives, which are classed under the headings of insults for men, insults for women, insults for either sex, insults for children, and collective insults for syndicates, groups and corporations.

Native Pride.—"I suppose," said the Easterner, sarcastically, "you never have a single cyclone in your country."
"Right you are," replied the Kansan, boastfully, "we never have anything less than a bi-cyclone or a tri-cyclone here. —(Catholic Standard and Times.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, April 16 (Special).—There were more callers at the White House to-day than usual, among them being Santos-Dumont, the Brazil aeronaut, with the minister from Brazil, and a party of Japanese officials, accompanied by their minister to this country. The President received them in the Blue Parlor. He had something to say about the practicability of Santos-Dumont's flying machine in the course of their conversation, which lasted several minutes. Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Minister, introduced Count Matsukata to the President. Count Matsukata's two sons and T. Megota, a former official of the Japanese Government, also accompanied the minister to the White House. Later in the day, when these men were asked about securing a loan for Japan from New-York bankers, it was said that if any loan was made it would be a small one. New-York business men who have been in Washington recently are responsible for the statement that plans were on foot for floating a loan in Japan, in accordance with The Tribune's Washington dispatch of February 28. But attention is called to the fact that, while Japan is an exceedingly progressive and prosperous nation, rapidly increasing her prestige as a world power, the lending of money on her securities at a nominal rate of interest would involve more risk than is necessary for Americans to assume when opportunities in this country for investment are so much more attractive. If Japan wants to borrow money from New-York or Chicago it will be possible for her representatives to secure as large a sum as is desired, but, according to good authority, the premium for making the loan will have to be increased.

There was renewed gossip at the White House to-day about the appointment of a Southern Republican to a place in the Cabinet. Senator Pritchard leads a delegation of Southern Congressmen who have appealed to the President to choose a Southern man for the next vacancy. After a conference with Mr. Pritchard and Representatives Moody and Blackburn, of North Carolina, the report was circulated that President Roosevelt was strongly inclined to favor such an appointment, although at the present time there seems to be no likelihood of an immediate change in the Cabinet membership. Among the possible candidates for this place is Senator Pritchard. It is said, although it was never reported before, that President McKinley three times offered to Senator Pritchard a Cabinet portfolio. In high official quarters mentioning names of candidates for this non-existing vacancy is distinctly premature. The rumor mongers seem to have overlooked the chance that a new Cabinet office will be authorized, which would give the President a chance to appoint the most deserving public man.

President Roosevelt received two parties of visitors from Massachusetts, Rhode Island and other States. Senators Spooner, Perkins and Gallinger, Representatives Grosvenor, Calderhead, Boutell, S. W. Smith, Showalter and Brice presented friends and constituents. With Senator Gallinger was E. G. Eastman, Attorney General of New-Hampshire, and H. A. Wilson, ex-Speaker of the lower house of the New-Hampshire Legislature. Representative Shattuc, of Ohio, presented Miss Olive Miller, of Thomasville, Ga. The President received the delegates to the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, who were introduced by Professor Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution. He also had conferences with Senator Aldrich, Representative Hitt, Senator Kearns and Senator Nelson.

Marrion Wilcox has returned from a trip to Cuba, where he saw many things which interested and appealed to him. He called on the President to-day to give him an idea of his observations. Mr. Wilcox says that the needs of Cuba in lower tariff rates are much greater than people in this country suppose.

Secretary Root bade the President farewell before starting for Cuba this afternoon.

Henry L. Wilson, United States Minister to Chili, paid his respects to the President. Senator Foster, of Washington, was with him. Senator Foster has urged the President to send Mr. Wilson to Madrid.

The proposition to construct an annex to the White House for executive offices is likely to assume more definite shape within the next few days than ever before, and it is probable that a working plan will be arranged which will receive serious consideration. The President and Secretary Cortelyou approve the proposition of erecting a building, costing not more than $50,000, which would be a suitable office for the President and the force of executive assistants. At luncheon yesterday, when Charles F. McKim, of New-York City, was the President's guest, plans were tentatively discussed, by which the proposed building was to be a permanent structure, designed for White House executive business and file rooms for years to come. Under this plan the eastern half of the second story of the White House, which is now used for offices, would be converted into private apartments.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, April 16 (Special).—The Minister of Brazil and Mme. de Assis-Brasil, who have been on a visit to South America, have returned to Washington, and are again at their home, No. 2,014 Columbia Road. They have as their guest during his stay in Washington M. Santos-Dumont, who was presented to the President to-day. To-morrow evening they will give a dinner and reception in his honor. M. Santos-Dumont will also be entertained by other members of the diplomatic corps.

The Minister of Austria-Hungary and Mme. Hengelmüller will spend the summer at Bar Harbor, where they have taken a cottage.

The counsellor of the French Embassy and Mme. de Margerie expect to pass the summer at Manchester-by-the-Sea, a favorite resort for members of the diplomatic corps.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 16 (Special).—Miss Julia Florence Scott, daughter of Major Douglass M. Scott, of the army, and Ensign William Carleton Watts, of the navy, were married at noon to-day in St. John's Church, the Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith reading the service. The chancel was set with Easter lilies and palms. Paymaster J. H. Merriam, Lieutenant McCauley, Lieutenant Thomas and Lieutenant Huntingdon, of the navy, were the ushers. Henry Watts, of Philadelphia, was the best man. The bride, who was given away by her brother, William L. Scott, was attended by a maid of honor, Miss Niles, of New-York, and four bridesmaids, Miss Kerr, Miss Ward and Miss Fitch, of Washington, and Miss Cameron, of Toronto, Canada. The bride wore a gown of white satin and a tulle veil held by orange blossoms. The maid of honor and the bridesmaids wore gowns of white lace, with pink trimmings, and white hats trimmed with pink roses, and carried bouquets of pink roses. Mrs. Scott's gown was gray etamine. The ceremony was followed by a breakfast at the Scott home, No. 1,410 Twentieth-st., where flags combined with Easter lilies and garlands of smilax made effective decorations. The bride received many beautiful gifts. The bridegroom is the son of Ethelbert Watts, of Philadelphia, Consul General at Prague. Among out of towns guests were Mrs. J. J. Knox, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Girard, Mr. and Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Van Rensselaer, of Philadelphia.

Senator and Mrs. Hanna entertained at an informal dinner this evening the Postmaster General, Senator and Mrs. Platt, Mrs. Shaw, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, and James Rhodes, of Boston, Mrs. Hanna's brother.

Mrs. John Seeley Ward gave a dinner party this evening at her home, No. 1,725 Connecticut-ave., in honor of the ambassadors of France and Italy and Mme. Mayor des Planches.

Commander and Mrs. Cowles gave a dinner this evening at their home, No. 1,733 N-st.

Mrs. Philip Sheridan gave a luncheon for young people.

At the dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh last evening the guests included Senator Bacon, Senator Clark, of Montana; the Minister of Denmark, the Minister of Belgium and the Baroness Moncheur, Dayrell E. M. Crackanthorpe, of the British Embassy, and Mrs. Cranckanthorpe, Jules Bœufvé, of the French Embassy; C. Hauge, of the Swedish Legation; Miss Flora Wilson, Countess Cassini, Miss Marian Cockrell, Miss Pauncefote, Miss Patten, Miss Mattingly, John B. Henderson, jr., Martin Jones and Robert Mason Winthrop.

Mrs. J. Thompson Swann's dinner party included Admiral and Mrs. Schley, General and Mrs. Wilcox, ex-Surgeon General Moore, of the army, and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. John Blair and Mr. and Mrs. Otto Hilgard Tittman. The table was decorated with yellow tulips and Easter lilies.

Next week the members of the American Social Science Association are to be entertained at dinners and receptions. The association begins its sessions on Monday. On Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse will give a reception in honor of the Scientists. Lord and Lady Kelvin will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse.

Mrs. and Miss Root accompanied the Secretary of War to-day on his visit to Havana, where they will be the guests of the Governor General and Mrs. Wood. Shortly after their return to Washington Mrs. and Miss Root and Elihu Root, jr., will go to their home at Clinton, N. Y., for the early summer.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Leiter have taken a cottage at Bar Harbor, where they will go for the summer.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Several weddings claimed the attention of society yesterday, among them that of Hector Havemeyer and Miss Ray McMaster Russell. The ceremony took place in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, in Fifty-seventh-st., the bride being given away by her brother, George D. Russell. She was dressed in a white satin princess gown, with yoke and sleeves of point and duchesse lace, while her tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms and a large diamond ornament, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids, the Misses Alice Quackenbush, Grace Ballard, Gertrude Hencken and Marsh Rees, as well as the maid of honor, Miss Mattie Havemeyer, and the matron of honor, Mrs. Isaac Jenney, jr., wore frocks of light green sappho silk, trimmed with lace, and white lace picture hats, trimmed with white lilacs. Arthur Havemeyer was his brother's best man, while the ushers included Raymond Havemeyer, John S. Martin, jr., William Wilcox, Charles D. Rafferty, P. S. Ross, Peter Gilsey and Isaac Hallam Jenney, jr. After the ceremony there was a reception for relatives and intimate friends only, at the West Eighty-seventh-st. house of the bride's mother, Mrs. James Russell. Among those present at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mr. and Mrs. John Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Russell, Miss Helen M. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Rogers and Elihu Root, Secretary of War.

Another wedding yesterday was that of Miss Mary Oakley and Arthur Brooks, of Boston, which took place in the Collegiate Church, Fifth-ave. and Forty-eighth-st., at 3:30 p. m. The bride, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Benedict Oakley, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white satin, trimmed with old point lace, with a veil of tulle, and a large diamond crescent, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her bridesmaids, the Misses Edith Van Cortlandt Jay, Elizabeth Oakley, Madeleine Litchfield and Lucy Byrd, were arrayed in frocks of white mousseline de soie, appliquéd with cream lace and hats of fawn colored straw, trimmed with white ostrich plumes. The names of the ushers have already been published in this column. After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents, in East Fifty-fifth-st. Among those at the wedding were Mrs. John Clarkson Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Sackett Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Stockton Beekman Colt, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Litchfield, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fairchild, Mrs. Jevons and the Misses Jevons. After the honeymoon Mr. Brooks and his bride will make their home in Boston.

Yet a third wedding on yesterday's social programme was that of Miss Bertha Gillet and Lieutenant William Patterson, U. S. A., in Trinity Chapel. The bride, who was given away by her father, Elmslie M. Gillet, wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace, and a tulle veil, fastened with orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her sister, Jane, who was her maid of honor, wore a frock of pale green mousseline de soie, trimmed with cream colored lace, and a white hat trimmed with daisies, while the bridesmaids, including the Misses Charlotte Gillet, Anne Nott, Mary Vibbert, Mary De Barry, Rita Burgess and Leonie Lentilhon, wore white mousseline de soie frocks, with green tulle sashes and hats made of daisies. Little Bertha Purdy and Mildred Gillet, similarly attired, acted as flower girls. Edward K. Crook officiated as best man of Lieutenant Patterson, who was in full uniform, as were also Lieutenants Edward T. Donnelly, U. S. A., and Richard H. Jordan, U. S. A.; Alfred Roelker, jr., and Charles Wendt, of Squadron A, who, along with William Evans, Sutherland Irving and H. Sutherland, acted as ushers. As the