Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE—8—The Prince of Pilsen.
CASINO THEATRE—8:15—The Runaways.
CIRCLE THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
CONEY ISLAND—Bostock's Trained Animals.
EDEN MUSEE—2—8—The World in Wax.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:30—Facing the Music.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:20—The Knickerbocker Girl.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:15—The Blonde in Black.
LUNA PARK—To-night—Fireworks.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8:30—Duss and His Orchestra—Venice in New-York.
MAJESTIC THEATRE—8—The Wizard of Oz.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—8:20—The Earl of Pawtucket.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—The Rivals.
PARADISE ROOF GARDEN—8—Vaudeville.
SOUTH FIELD, Columbia University—8:30—Open Air Performance—As You Like It.
ST. NICHOLAS SUMMER GARDEN—8—Vaudeville.
TERRACE GARDEN—8—Boccaccio.
WEST END THEATRE—8—The Banker's Daughter.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1903.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Servian National Assembly will choose a King to-day, and there seems to be no doubt that Prince Peter Karageorgevitch will be selected; quiet prevails through Servia. ═══ Bandits have raided several towns in the Province of Cavité, and a campaign against the ladrones is being planned. ═══ The Pope's condition remains unchanged; he imagines that rumors of his sickness show a desire for his death. ═══ No new Cabinet has yet been chosen in Italy, owing to the sickness of Signor Zanardelli, the former Prime Minister. ═══ The United States Navy tug Potomac went ashore at Fajardo, P. R.; the Prairie was sent to her assistance. ═══ Monsignor Rooker and Father Dougherty were consecrated bishops of Jaro and Nueva Segovia, respectively; Father Hendrick, of Rochester, has been selected as Bishop of Cebu.

DOMESTIC.—The hotel of Captain B. J. Ewen, at Jackson, Ky., was burned; Ewen was the chief witness against Jett and White, who are on trial charged with the assassination of J. B. Marcum. ═══ A levee near Memphis gave way before the flood in the Mississippi, and a big stream is pouring through to the lowlands. ═══ The sängerfest of the Northwestern Sängerbund in America began in Baltimore with a reception concert, in which twenty-five hundred Baltimore singers and twenty-five hundred school children took part. ═══ The Costa Rican minister denied that relations between his country and Nicaragua were strained. ═══ The anthracite miners' convention to consider the trouble with the operators over the formation of the Board of Conciliation will meet to-day. ═══ The legislative committee to investigate the two educational departments of the State government has been appointed. ═══ The baccalaureate sermons opening the commencement exercises in Harvard, Cornell, Andover, Colgate and other institutions were preached yesterday. ═══ The 22d Regiment, engineers, passed a rainy day in camp at Peekskill.

CITY.—The two Shamrocks, with the Erin and the Cruiser, anchored at Tompkinsville. ═══ It was learned that the hearing on the application for a receiver for the United States Shipbuilding Company had been postponed. ═══ A man suspected of being the Ardsley murderer was arrested at Tarrytown. ═══ One man was killed and another probably fatally injured in a trolley accident at Hempstead. ═══ A coroner was investigating the death of a man who died from cerebral hemorrhage, but on whose body there were no signs of a blow. ═══ The Rev. Dr. Savage declared it would be best to establish better conditions in this country before sending a delegation to the Czar of Russia to protest against the Kishineff butchery. ═══ The Rev. Dr. Hall said he suspected cutting down the tree instead of eating the apple would be found to have caused the expulsion from the Garden of Eden. ═══ The Rev. Dr. Huntington preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of the College of the City of New-York.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 64 degrees; lowest, 58.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that The Tribune will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at The Tribune office.

See opposite page for subscription rates.

IRRIGATION AND LAND GRABBING.

The wisdom of President Roosevelt's suggestion in his annual message of last December, that the land laws be amended to preserve the public domain for the use of actual settlers, becomes more and more apparent as we learn of the abuses which exist through the failure of Congress to act upon his advice. Senator Gibson, of Montana, estimates that in the fiscal year now closing 2,500,000 acres of land have been taken up in his State alone under desert land and homestead filings; yet there has been practically no increase in the agricultural population of Montana. All this land has been taken up by speculators, much of it in anticipation of national irrigation enterprises, which would make desert lands extremely valuable. Senator Gibson points out that in the Great Falls land office, one of the seven in Montana, in the nine months ending April 30 entries were made for 842 desert land and 768 homestead claims. In addition to such claims, about 500,000 acres more were taken in the State under the timber and stone act and forest reserve scrip. He says: "At this rate of land grabbing, "for it can be designated as nothing else, all the "desirable lands of Montana will be taken up "in a very short time, and the great national "work of reclaiming and settling the farm lands "will be at an end, so far as this State is concerned."

This is just the situation which the President sought to deal with when he said:

> So far as they are available for agriculture and to whatever extent they may be reclaimed under the national irrigation law, the remaining public lands should be held rigidly for the home builder, the settler who lives upon his land, and for no one else. In their actual use the desert land law, the timber and stone law and the commutation clause of the homestead law have been so perverted from the intention with which they were enacted as to permit the acquisition of large areas of public domain for other than actual settlers and the consequent prevention of settlement.

No doubt the conditions described by Senator Gibson exist in other States where there are lands which promise to become valuable through national irrigation. The receipt during the last year of $7,000,000 for the irrigation fund from the sale of public land would indicate a general land buying movement quite out of proportion to the growth of population in the regions where the lands are located. Such a movement threatens entirely to defeat the original purpose of national irrigation schemes. Owing to the failure of Congress to act so as to save for actual settlers the land to be irrigated, the country may soon be forced to face the question of changing the plans entirely or spending millions of dollars merely to enrich a few land speculators. It was intended that land should be reclaimed and sold in small holdings, and that the money obtained for it should be used to reclaim more land. But if the speculators are to get all the benefits of the first step in the enterprise and keep ahead of the government, taking up as desert land and at appropriate prices the territory which irrigation at public expense is to make valuable, the wisdom of proceeding with the process is open to serious question.

The land laws should without doubt be amended to stop this land grabbing before it is too late, if, indeed, it is not already too late. Moreover, some measures should be taken to leave the land grabbers to the enjoyment of their deserts which they seem so anxious to secure, and spend the public money to be devoted to irrigation on lands still owned by the government or clearly in the possession of small holders in good faith. It is doubtful if there are many such small holders. Homes have not been made on arid land to any considerable extent. Actual settlement on any large scale is only possible after irrigation, and it is safe to assume that most of the private holdings in the regions of prospective irrigation are speculative. Let those lands be left alone and irrigation be undertaken first where the government is still in control and after laws have been passed to shut out the speculators. Then the agricultural population will get the benefit of the work planned for them. Otherwise the government will be building up rich estates for a few men.

THE STATE COLLEGE OF FORESTRY.

The trustees of Cornell University will have to decide at their meeting on the 17th instant whether or not they will continue for another year the operation of the College of Forestry, which was established by the New-York Legislature in 1897, and has been assisted by small annual appropriations ever since, until the present year, when the appropriation of $10,000 unanimously voted by the legislature was vetoed by Governor Odell after the legislature had adjourned.

It is not necessary to question here the wisdom or motive of the Governor's action. The general belief, which we share, is that he did not intend, by this late and sudden executive action, to kill outright an institution which the legislature had deliberately established and unanimously supported. The provision of our present State Constitution which authorizes the veto by the Governor, after the adjournment of the legislature, of single items in appropriation bills was earnestly opposed in the Constitutional Convention as conferring upon the executive a legislative authority. But this power has usually been exercised with discretion and reserve, and if Governor Odell has committed an error in his veto of a small appropriation, to which the State was in some sense honorably bound, for the support of an institution which it had created and never abolished, the repairing of that error at the next session would be cordially approved by him.

It is generally understood that the motive of the Governor's veto was his disapproval of the management of the experiment in practical forestry conducted by the director of the State College of Forestry on certain Adirondack lands. Whether or not this experiment has been wisely and successfully conducted thus far is matter of debate. Only two remarks concerning it need be made here: First, that the legislature, after full hearing of both sides by its committees, unanimously voted the appropriation for the college, which the Governor subsequently vetoed; second, that the merits and results of the experiment referred to, whatever they may be, have no proper relation to the question of the continuance of the College of Forestry as a school of instruction.

The legislature of New-York established this college, and it cannot be finally abolished except by legislative action. The choice presented to the trustees of Cornell University is simply this: Shall the operation of the college be suspended for the lack of $10,000, the students sent home, and the prestige already gained abandoned forever, while the college still continues to exist in name, by virtue of the act of the legislature, which only the legislature can repeal, or shall the trustees take the risk of going on for another year, until the will of the legislature shall be definitely declared? In our opinion, the risk in the latter course, whether serious or not, is one which Cornell can afford to take, and probably ought to take, even if the State legislature should abolish the College of Forestry next year.

RUSSO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

A good suggestion is made by Mr. Syromiatnikoff, the accomplished Editor of the "Novoe Vremya," of St. Petersburg, for the promotion of friendship between Russia and America. It is that the Russian Government should publish, in English, from official records, a history of the relations between the two countries; the expectation being, of course, that such a publication would demonstrate beyond all cavil the "traditional friendship" of Russia for America. That course would be in far better taste, and be far more effective, than the conduct of the "Novoe Vremya," in railing at what it calls Secretary Hay's "stubborn Anglophilism" and in sneering at the American people as "politically unripe" and "without governmental traditions," not to mention its positively offensive suggestion that Russian diplomatic agents in America should "create a party" in American politics favorable to Russia and use the American press for Russian ends. Such intrusion of alien influences into American politics was tried something more than a hundred years ago by Mr. Genet, of France, with results scarcely encouraging to further attempts.

The history proposed by Mr. Syromiatnikoff would serve a valuable purpose, since it is largely true, as he complains, that American school histories—we might add all other histories, too—contain nothing about Russia's friendship for the United States at the foundation of the Union. It is true that Empress Catherine gave to Paul Jones the Order of St. Anne after the battle of Flamborough Head. But various other European countries paid even higher tributes to him. Russia is not known to have given this country any material or moral aid during the Revolution. On the contrary, it is related that she was most of the time coquetting with England with a view to an alliance with the latter. The general impression is that such an alliance would have been formed if England had been willing to cede Minorca to Russia. So intimate were the relations between the two countries that George III applied to Russia for hireling troops to pit against the Americans before he sought them in Hesse; and, though Catherine declined to furnish them, she did so not on the ground of any sympathy with America, but simply because she thought it would be undignified for two great powers to combine for the suppression of so weak and contemptible an insurrection—"a rebellion which is not supported by any foreign power." It is true that in the spring of 1780, having found England unwilling to pay her the price she wanted for an alliance, Catherine issued her famous declaration that "free ships make free goods," and presently put Russia at the head of the "armed neutrality" in opposition to England's overstrenuous policy on the high seas. But it seems to be pretty well established that Catherine did so only on the urgent initiative of France, Denmark and other powers, and that the doctrine she then enunciated was not original with her, but was suggested by France, having been publicly proclaimed by France in 1778, France having in turn got it from Prussia, by whom it was put forth as early as 1752. Moreover, when England in the fall of 1780 refused to accept the rule, and in consequence began aggressions upon Holland, and Holland appealed to Russia for aid, Russia declined to interfere for the support of the doctrine of which she professed to be the champion. It seems to be generally understood, too, that Russia wanted to exclude American warships from the Baltic during the Revolution.

As for relations after the Revolution, it is recalled that Russia laid claim to Oregon and withdrew therefrom only after John Quincy Adams had, in anticipation of the Monroe Doctrine, bluntly told the Russian Minister that this country would contest the right of Russia to any colonial establishment whatever upon this continent; that the Monroe Doctrine itself was directed primarily against Russian designs in America, and that Russia persistently strove to maintain a foothold in California until the United States warned her off those shores. It is noteworthy, too, that the first treaty between Russia and the United States was not made until 1824, more than a quarter of a century after this country had made treaties with France, Spain, Great Britain, Holland, Sweden, Prussia and other countries. There are also two later incidents to be considered. One is that secret order given to the Russian fleet for its guidance in a certain contingency in our Civil War. The other is the attitude of the Russian Government toward the suggestion of Louis Napoleon that Russia, France and Great Britain should unite for intervention in that war. But both these are veiled in diplomatic mystery, and an authoritative elucidation of them would be most welcome in the interest of the truth of history.

It would be gross ingratitude for us to be unmindful of such friendship as Russia has actually shown to America; and, in order that we may not thus offend unwittingly, we shall welcome such exposition of Russia's traditional friendship as may be made, according to Mr. Syromiatnikoff's suggestion or otherwise. It would also be folly to overrate the friendship of any country, or to build sentimental fabrics upon the basis of legendary relations that never existed.

GERMAN IN THE SCHOOLS.

Some German citizens are making much ado about the action of the Board of Education on the question of German in the public schools. Dr. Maxwell, with whom they find fault, recognizes the fact that the German language should be taught in the public schools, and to emphasize his opinion says:

> I am in favor of teaching German in the public schools. I am in favor of teaching German chiefly for two reasons: (1) Because of its value as a purely educational subject and as a means of intellectual discipline, and (2) because of its great commercial value. The commercial value of a knowledge of German is constantly increasing, hence we have made German one of the most conspicuous features of the courses of study.

From this it would appear that there is no antagonism on the part of Dr. Maxwell to German, and that the question as to instruction is only a matter of method, which can be and undoubtedly will be adjusted satisfactorily. But there are some professional Germans who are evidently anxious to make political capital out of the situation and to use the action of the Board of Education as a club against the present city administration. Although it has never been the intention of the authorities to curtail the privileges of the pupils who wish to study German, the changes which they made in the methods of teaching have been misinterpreted, and have given rise to uncalled for and intemperate criticism.

We agree with Dr. Maxwell as to the importance of the German language, and we know, as he does, that the man who is unable to speak it is often at a disadvantage in the business world, and that he who cannot read it must take at second hand, and mutilated by the translator, some of the finest gems in the world's literature. Nevertheless, we should oppose any measure looking toward the compulsory study of German in the public schools of this city.

It is natural that the Germans should wish their children to take an interest in the German language, but it seems wrong for them to ask the school authorities to do in the public schools what they are unable to accomplish at home. The lament of the German citizen is the indifference of his children to German. Try what he may, they will not be Germans. They speak English at school, and cannot be induced to use the language of their parents at home. They read the English newspapers, and as they grow older their influence causes the language of the country to supersede that of the fatherland, even in the family circle. The men who tell of the great German population of New-York, who on festive occasions and at political meetings speak grandiloquently of the German population and of themselves as "Wir Deutsche," must confess that in their own homes the German language is at a discount, and that the task to keep up interest in it is a thankless one. They love their language, and, realizing that it was a source of pleasure and profit to them, they are anxious that their children should be equally well equipped. Unable to accomplish this at home, unable to stem the tide which leads the rising generation away from the German life and language, the Germans demand that the school authorities help them. They will do their share; the children who wish to be instructed in German will have ample opportunity, but it would be wrong to make the study compulsory. The children might, if compelled to study German, ask their parents why it was that New-York, with its vast German population, had only one German theatre and only a few churches where the services were conducted in German.

The truthful parent would say: "Because "nobody can live in America and not become "an American—not even a German, with all his "love for his fatherland."

SOME TURF INCIDENTS.

The most popular and best known race in America—the Suburban—will be decided on the attractive grounds of the Coney Island Jockey Club, at Sheepshead Bay, on Thursday, June 18. Among the celebrated turf contests in the United States there is only one which compares with the Suburban in respect to the talk it causes and the interest it excites, and that is the American Derby, which will be seen at Washington Park, in Chicago, two days later. The principal city of the West is a highly important centre of racing, being only second to New-York on this continent in that absorbing amusement; but, as this metropolis surpasses the enterprising Babylon of Illinois in population and in resources, in wealth and in cosmopolitanism, so it is in advance of Chicago in variety and abundance of thoroughbred tournaments of genuine quality and merit.

There is no intention in this article to disparage in the least Chicago's American Derby. It is always worth seeing, and always a battle of a strong field of fleet runners for a rich and notable prize. But the Suburban, although a handicap, indisputably holds the lead season after season. This has been a "boom" spring and summer on the tracks to an extent not equalled before. On almost every day since January 1, except on Sundays, the jockeys have been in the saddles in the view of buzzing legions of spectators in one State or another, and, as a rule, on several courses in various parts of the United States on the same days. The race gatherings were never bigger anywhere in this country, and the game has never had a stronger hold on general support. Provided the weather is even tolerable on Thursday of this week, an enormous company will swarm to applaud the Suburban—perhaps the largest that ever saw the great race run. It is not that on this occasion there will be so glittering a galaxy of turf stars of the first magnitude as in some other years. Troubadour, Salvator, Henry of Navarre and Kinley Mack, winners of the Suburban in earlier Junes, were horses of the foremost rank, and General Monroe, Pontiac, Eurus, Raceland, Ramapo, Ben Brush, Imp and Gold Heels deserved no small degree of credit when they carried off the honors. The competitors of 1903, however, afford a sufficient diversity of blood and breeding, of performance and of promise, to make it reasonably sure that in every hundred yards, and especially at the finish of the much travelled mile and a quarter, there will be hard fighting and plenty of it.

The pace set by the fleetest of the runners has always been so furious from the start, and the struggle against older horses at a mile and a quarter on this course has been so arduous, that no colt or filly less than four years of age has yet passed the judges in first place in the Suburban. Nevertheless, it ought not to be forgotten that until James R. Keene's fine colt, Conroy, in 1901, was successful in the Brooklyn Handicap, which is also at a mile and a quarter, it was thought to be wellnigh impossible for a colt of that age to capture the Brooklyn. Conroy did it handsomely, and this year Irish Lad, also a three-year-old, followed gallantly in Conroy's footsteps upon the Gravesend track. Therefore the owners and trainers of the swiftest three-year-olds have not abandoned hope of prominence in the renowned turf battle on Long Island this week.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

As usual, when the bottom seemed to have dropped out of the stock market, recuperation appeared and pessimistic views ceased to be popular. Investors, who had been waiting many weeks for evidences of a turning point, competed briskly for stocks, and in many securities the recovery was violent. Without any definitely depressing news and in response to vigorous attacks against pool and syndicate holdings, the decline culminated on Wednesday, when the closing average of the sixty most active railroad securities was $92 15, or more than $24 a share lower than the high point last September, while many stocks were $50 a share lower, and one actually showed a net loss of over $100. In view of the generally prosperous condition of the country and the fact that there was no serious financial or other pressure, it is remarkable that the low point during the last week was almost identical with the closing market two years and one month previous, when the Northern Pacific corner produced almost a panic. Considering the heavy losses recently sustained by professional traders and the outside public, it is safe to presume that the recovery will be very gradual, except in so far as manipulation and covering of short accounts may produce sudden movements. With the upward tendency there is undoubtedly a return of confidence, but it takes something more than faith to purchase freely.

Considering all the influences affecting the financial situation, rates for money have ruled comparatively easy. More shipments of gold make the total for the year about the same as the average for the two preceding years, and speculation in high priced cotton calls for large sums of money, shipments having gone to New-Orleans from New-York. Moreover, preparations have begun for July interest payments, which will be enormous, and the sudden buying of stocks called for increased borrowings. Sub-Treasury balances are against the banks, preliminary figures indicating a surplus for the fiscal year of about $45,000,000. Investment in foreign enterprises, in addition to large borrowing abroad, had placed the local money market in a strained position, and recent liquidation of foreign indebtedness greatly strengthened the technical position of this country in its international relations. European markets have been submitted to some pressure through political complications, but the Bank of England has increased its proportion of reserve, and a moderate contraction of loans by the Bank of France more than offset the loss of gold. Meanwhile gold is en route from this country, and the South African production last month reached the highest point since the Boer war.

Domestic business is more satisfactory, and payments through the clearing houses testify to the increasing volume of trade at points unaffected by catastrophes. With copious rains in Eastern drouth stricken sections there has come a prompt revival of industrial activity, country buyers sending liberal orders to the cities, which partially make up for the cancellations of preceding weeks. With the rapid improvement in agricultural conditions there should follow a return to normal activity, and collections will also be more prompt. Lumber interests are also in better position through the extinction of forest fires. Serious loss has resulted, but worse injury was feared and influenced the distribution of merchandise. Events of the last week have also done much to clear the atmosphere as to strikes and other labor disputes. Prosecution of labor leaders will result in more careful selection of these officials in the future, and upon the personnel of the executive committees depends the success of organized labor. Resumption of work has been general in the building trades, and other lines report less interruption. New controversies constantly arise, but the net balance is a smaller army of unemployed.

Cotton is still the feature in the great staple markets. Many new records of high prices on this crop year have been established during the last week, with little satisfaction to owners of plantations. Port receipts are insignificant, indicating that supplies at the South have become practically exhausted, since quotations of over 13 cents for the July option would tempt fortunate holders. While this market has not risen within a cent of the Southern maximum, the spot figure was lifted to 12½ cents for middling uplands, only a quarter of a cent below the high point thirteen years ago, and surpassing all other records since 1882. The violence of fluctuations testifies to the manipulation in progress, and, far from seeking raw material at these quotations, reports have again been circulated regarding sales by spinners to speculative shorts. As the season advances it becomes more evident that unusually high prices will prevail for cotton during coming months, but that goods will be freely made and consumed from 12-cent cotton is improbable, except on special contracts that cannot be broken. Grain has ruled fairly steady, a hopeful official report counteracting the effect of flood dispatches.

Of all manufacturing returns footwear factories still make the most satisfactory exhibit. Forwardings from Boston for the last week were 25,000 cases larger than in the same week last year, and for the year to date surpass the previous high record by 50,000 cases. There is a vigorous inquiry for all standard styles, for which producers are able to secure full prices. There is also a strong tendency in leather, and arrivals of foreign dry hides are promptly absorbed, while the Chicago slaughter hides market holds its recent advances. Cotton goods are demoralized by the sensational position of raw material, and buyers hesitate to pay the small advances asked by the mills. Consequently business is small, especially for future delivery. There is also somewhat of a tendency to await developments as to woollens and worsteds, although the raw material of this industry is also in a strong position. Ranchmen are holding the new clip for full prices, and estimates of the decrease in yield range from 25,000,000 to 40,000,000 pounds, while cables from abroad also indicate light stocks and firm prices. Improvement is noted in the iron and steel industry, high record pig iron output failing to produce accumulations, while coal and coke production is also at the maximum.

This has been a chilly and churlish June for the bathing beaches. Although the month which is usually the most enjoyable of the whole twelve is already half over, the summer girl is still shivering.

Intense is the feeling of disappointment among New-Yorkers and visitors to this capital because they now learn that obstructions and embarrassments of various kinds, chiefly due to labor dissensions and disputes, will prevent the running of trains in the rapid transit subway until the year 1904 is considerably advanced. It had been ardently hoped that the entire system would be in full swing by the Christmas holidays in the coming December. The postponement is a bitter dose.

There is a widespread yearning for the effacement of some of the walking delegates, an eager impatience that they should walk away from the busy haunts of men and stay away.

The 22d is so widely popular a regiment, and the Peekskill camp has advanced so steadily in the regard and approval of the people, that the shore of the Hudson will be by no means a dull place this week, with its glitter of gold lace, its martial array, its drills and parades, its firing of gunpowder, and the lively strains of the band.

The man who has just abandoned an attempt to cross the Atlantic Ocean in a dory is to be congratulated on not being an absolute fool.

The grounding of the Deutschland in New-York Bay a few days ago proved beyond dispute the imperative importance of extensive improvements in the harbor of this great port. In proportion to the greatness of the interests involved, Congress has usually been more generous to other centres of commerce on the Atlantic Coast than it has been to Gotham.

PERSONAL.

Joseph B. Greenhut, who is about to go to Europe for the purpose of studying the conditions pertaining to the Jews in Russia, and who will report his findings to the international Hebrew committee, is known in the West as a wealthy capitalist. Mr. Greenhut was born at the military post of Teinitz, Austria, on February 28, 1843, and went to Chicago when he was nine years old. In response to Lincoln's first call for volunteers he enlisted as a private in the 12th Illinois Regiment, and at the battle of Fort Donelson was seriously wounded. He was honorably discharged and returned to Chicago, but six months later recruited a company of infantry, of which he was elected captain, and which was assigned to the 82d Illinois, with the army of the Potomac. Mr. Greenhut returned to Chicago and turned his attention to mercantile pursuits.

General A. W. Greely having resigned the chairmanship of the committee of the National Geographic Society, which is to promote the international geographical congress in this country next year, Professor W. J. McGee has been appointed in his stead. General Greely's resignation was due to ill health and the pressure of official duties.

Marcel Prevost and Alfred Capus, of Paris, who succeeded in arranging terms for reciprocal protection in Russia against the pirating of plays and books, contemplate visiting the United States to strengthen the present system of protection for authors.

Congressman Ball, of Texas, will resign his seat in the fall, and is already talked of as the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1906.

Associate Justice Alexander Burton Hagner, recently retired from the District of Columbia Supreme bench, was born in Washington, D. C., July 13, 1826, and graduated from Princeton in 1845 with the degree of master of arts. Judge Hagner was admitted to the bar of Annapolis in 1848, and practised in that city, in Baltimore and other parts of Maryland. He became a member of the Maryland Legislature in 1854, and was an elector on the Bell and Everett ticket in 1860. The Judge was a Whig candidate in 1858 and Republican candidate in 1867 for Congress from Maryland.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Mrs. Caroline Scott, of Frankford, Penn., has the reputation of being the greatest lover of animals in that town, yet she kills from 800 to 1,000 animals every year. Mrs. Scott began her grewsome occupation thirty-five years ago, when her interest in dumb animals brought many cases to her attention in which nothing could be done but to put the animal as painlessly as possible to death. The work gradually extended, until now Mrs. Scott is called upon whenever any animal in Frankford is ill with an incurable disease or wounded beyond hope of recovery. She kills them by putting them into a box and filling it with gas.

The winter had been unusually severe, and the lake from which the ice company gathered its crop was frozen to a much greater depth than usual.

"I suppose, colonel," remarked a citizen to the president of the company one cold morning, "that you won't charge us so much for our ice next summer as you did last. You're getting a tremendous crop."

"We may have to charge more," stiffly replied the president. "Think of the trouble and expense involved in cutting ice three feet thick!"—Youth's Companion.

The luxury of grief is indulged in by all ages, but it is doubtful if it is ever again so much enjoyed as in childhood, according to "The Boston Transcript." Perhaps, if our memories could take us back to the very earliest days of infancy, we should find that we were often revelling in delight when we were sympathetically supposed to be writhing with stomach ache—

—and with no language but a cry.

A little girl of most angelic disposition has just given the whole thing away. She had fallen on a brick walk and barked her knees and bumped her chin. To her next door neighbor, who inquired from the window some time afterward if she had hurt herself very badly, the sufferer replied with a quivering lip: "Oh, yes; I ought to be in the house crying now!"

"We women," she was saying again, "suffer in silence."

"I can readily believe that you do suffer in silence," the man replied. "You take so much pleasure in talk."—(Philadelphia Press.

A Eufaula (Ind. T.) paper has a full blooded Indian humorist, who writes under the name of Fus Fixico. He has been having fun with the recent Statehood convention there, and this is an example of his humor, which has provoked all the members of the Five Nations into spasms of laughter at the expense of the paleface brother and halfbreed leaders of the Indians. His last letter follows:

"Well, so Hotgun he say he was for double Statehood, 'cause they was too much long tailed cyclones out in Oklahoma and people was had to live right close to a hole in the ground like prairie dogs to keep out a they way. Hotgun, he say he was not used to that kind of living and was get too old to learn to act like a prairie dog. Then he say some time the people what had a hole in the ground was not out a danger, 'cause the rivers out in Oklahoma had no banks to um and was spread out all over the country when they get up, like maple syrup on a hot flapjack. He say he was druther he where he was had a show for his life."

Aunt Sophia—Before engaging yourself to Henry, I would advise you to take him to a palmist and learn something of his life and character.

Grace—I saw the lines in one of his hands last evening when we were out driving, and I was perfectly satisfied.—(Washington Star.

The Rock Island Railroad is probably the only road in the country which employs a woman as a boss of a section gang. This road finds that she can make the men work hard. It would be interesting to know how much her husband weighs.

A new application of the rule of proportion between labor and wages is illustrated in a little story told by a representative of the house of Witwark. The leader of a certain band, who was rehearsing one of their publications, stopped the music abruptly and frowned at a stout little fellow who was putting all the other musicians out.

"Say, Heerman," he demanded, "what do you mean by playing a lot of half notes where there should be whole notes?"

Heerman lowered his instrument.

"Vell," he said, "I make explanations by you. You cut down my vages to haf brice, don'd you?"

The leader stared in amazement. He had done so, but:

"Und I gontinues to make der notes wit my instrumend, but dey vill be haf nodes until der vages is put back to whole brice. Vat ist fair ist fair, aind't id?"—(Baltimore Telegram.

THE FRENCH STAGE.

Season Not Characterized by Good Plays—Brighter Outlook.

Paris, June 2.

The Paris theatrical season, which closes July 1, has by no means been a brilliant one. French dramatists are as prolific as hitherto. Upward of forty new plays have been brought out, but of these scarcely more than half a dozen have been successful. It seems at first sight as if the tendency of the French stage were confined to fine polished writing and psychological problems. Novelists such as Anatole France, Octave Mirbeau and Maurice Donnay continue to turn out modern analytical comedies. These men are literary artists, but not dramatic authors. They give us living portraits and clever dialogues, such as one might hear around the afternoon tea tables of Parisian grandes dames or of professional beauties. There is no attempt at movement, action, intrigue or dramatic construction as understood by Molière, Marivaux, Dumas, Scribe, Augier, Pailleron or Sardou. Alfred Capus, from whom the French drama expects such great things, has only produced a light and shallow vaudeville, "Le Beau Jeune Homme," which had only a short run at the Théâtre des Variétés. Paul Hervieu's sole play was "Théroigne de Méricourt," an æsthetic revival of the Revolution, which cost Sarah Bernhardt a mint of money. Henri Lavedan, author of "Catarine" and "Le Vieux Marcheur," has written nothing; neither has Edmond Rostand, who has passed a year recuperating his health at Cambo in the Pyrenees.

"Resurrection," adapted from Tolstoy by Henri Bataille, and admirably acted by Mlle. Berthe Bady, held its own early in the season at the Odéon. "L'Enfant du Miracle," an exceedingly clever comédie bouffe, by Paul Gavault and Robert Charvay, brought out at the Athénée, is still drawing full houses, and the success of this joyful and highly amusing play is such that it will be seen next season in New-York, London, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg and Rome. The plot hinges upon the birth of a child to insure to a frisky widow the inheritance of her late husband's fortune. In its way, "L'Enfant du Miracle" has been the play of the Paris season, and has made the fortune of the coquettish little theatre of the Rue Auber. "Maître Nitouche," a three act farce by Maurice Desvallières and Antony Mars, is certainly the funniest piece of the year. A lawyer leads a double life, facilitated by a secret turnstile door communicating between his office and the apartment of a professional beauty. There is an inimitable scene when the police appear to make a raid on a clandestine roulette game and are foiled in their attempt by the tables and chairs being by rapid and effective stage machinery transformed into hospital beds and the players into patients tended by Sisters of Mercy.

Among the new French plays that will be seen in New-York next season is "Crainquebille," a one act play with three tableaus, in which Anatole France presents a street hawker of green vegetables with the heroic conception of a Victor Hugo and the realism of Courteline. The success of "Crainquebille" in Paris depends upon the excellence of Guitry's acting—without Guitry the play would be nothing. Two successful plays have been produced during the season at the Théâtre Français—"L'Autre Danger," by Maurice Donnay, and "Les Affaires sont Les Affaires," by Octave Mirbeau. Both of these dramas have been secured for the United States and Great Britain. "L'Autre Danger"—the peril of a fair daughter becoming the successful rival in the heart of her beautiful but frail mother's admirer—owes its success to the subtle refinements of Parisian love affairs and to the graceful language in which the author clothes perverse and meretricious sentiments.

"Les Affaires sont Les Affaires" ("Business Is Business") is a powerful drama, which, in spite of its occasionally descending into broad caricature, embodies the most vigorous portrait the French drama has yet presented of the insatiable speculator and company promoter. George Alexander has the play already under rehearsal at the St. James's Theatre, in London, and Robert Hichens's English rendering of it will next season be given in New-York. "Business Is Business" has certainly hit the public taste in Paris. It contains several scenes likely to impress English speaking audiences, but success in Paris is dangerous ground upon which to calculate popularity in New-York or London. At the Odéon "La Rabouilleuse," drawn from Balzac's novel by Emile Fabre, is having a splendid run, and this drama, in which the military heroes of the Napoleonic wars, for the first time on the Paris stage, are depicted with ridicule, has been secured for the United States, and will figure prominently in New-York during the next season. "La Rabouilleuse" is a stirring play, with good, old fashioned action and intrigue, its weak point being that none of the characters, neither men nor women, appeal to one's sympathy—they are one and all rascals and swindlers.

Half a dozen new operas and operettas have been produced during the season now drawing to a close, but the only one that has caught the ear of the public is an extremely light and frothy opera bouffe in three acts called "Le Sire de Vergy," written by De Caillavet and Robert de Flers to the music of Claude Terrasse. "Le Sire de Vergy" contains some captivating songs and waltzes, and is having a fairly good run at the Théâtre Variétés.

The dearth of originality of the theatrical season is apparent in the street posters. We find the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt falling back upon "L'Aiglon"—an appropriate revival because it coincides with Edmond Rostand's formal reception among the immortals of the French Academy. Constant Coquelin, following Sarah Bernhardt's example as actor-manager, has selected "Cyrano de Bergerac" to close the season at the Théâtre de la Porte Saint Martin. The Théâtre de la Gaieté has fallen back upon the music of Charles Lecocq, and has reproduced the "Giroflé-Girofla." The Opéra Comique can find nothing better than Bizet's "Carmen," and Gustave Charpentier's "Louise." The Renaissance Theatre has revived "La Princesse Georges," by Alexandre Dumas, fils, for the favorite Parisian actress, Mlle. Martha Brandes. The Châtelet Théâtre has trotted out the old fashioned burlesque of "Robert Macaire," written some thirty years ago by Philippe Gille and William Busnach. The Vaudeville Theatre has revived "Yvette," adapted from Guy de Maupassant's novel by Pierre Berton. The Palais Royal Théâtre is reduced to the expedient of reviving "La Cagnotte," the delightful little comedy written by Eugene Labiche for that merry Rabelaisian playhouse as long ago as 1864, and the Ambigu is giving the famous old fashioned play "Les Deux Orphélines," by Adolphe d'Ennery and Cormon, first produced at the Porte Saint Martin Theatre in February, 1874, and which has been performed more frequently in France than any other melodrama, and is now, on the occasion of its fifth revival, drawing good houses at the Ambigu Comique.

In the face of all these revivals one may well ask, What is the tendency of the French stage? Have matters come to a standstill? Is there no progress or new development? If observation is confined to the larger theatres, one is inclined to answer these questions affirmatively. The Gymnase Théâtre, in search of novelty, induced Maurice Maeterlinck, "the Belgian Shakespeare," to write a love story in five acts, called "Joyzelle," in which Merlin, the seer, brings his son Lanceor and a fair damsel, Joyzelle, to an enchanted island, and virginal love is tested by trials contrived by the astute magician. In the end Love triumphs over Fate, just as in "Mona Vana" Maeterlinck depicted Destiny as conquering all else. "Joyzelle," in spite of its delicate literary qualities, did not succeed, because it lacked dramatic action and theatrical movement. The bona fide paying public voted it tedious. The managers feel dismal because they find so few plays written by Frenchmen that draw good houses, and when they appeal to foreigners the result is still more discouraging. What is to be done? A remedy is suggested by the success in the smaller theatres of the one-act play. Single act plays have always been favorites with the Parisian public. One-act plays of the classic period—to cite, for instance, "Les Précieuses Ridicules," or "La Comtesse d'Escarbagnas," written in the seventeenth century—were as popular as the up-to-date one-act plays, such as "Au Téléphone," "Son Poteaux," "Le Client Sérieux," "Anglais tel que