Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—David Harum.
BELASCO THEATRE—2—8—Sweet Kitty Bellairs.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2:15—8:15—The Yankee Consul.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—Piff, Paff, Pouf.
CIRCLE—2:15—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—2—8:20—The Dictator.
DALY'S—2—8—The Prince of Pilsen.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
GARRICK—2—8:15—Merely Mary Ann.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—2:15—8:15—Camille.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:10—The Girl from Kay's.
HUDSON THEATRE—2—8:10—Camille.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—2:15—8:20—Kreig im Frieden.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—2—8—The Shepherd King.
LYRIC THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Wang.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2—8—Circus.
MAJESTIC THEATRE—2—8—Wizard of Oz.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—2—8:15—The Virginian.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—11:30—Parsifal.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Christopher, Jr.
NEW-AMSTERDAM—2—8:10—The Two Orphans.
NEW EMPIRE—2—8:15—The Other Girl.
NEW LYCEUM—2:15—8:30—Saucy Sally.
NEW-YORK—2—8:15—The Tenderfoot.
PRINCESS THEATRE—2—8—The Secret of Polichinelle.
PROCTOR'S—Twenty-third Street—Vaudeville. Fifty-eighth Street—Shop Girl. Fifth Avenue—Taming of the Shrew and Vaudeville. One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth Street—Audrey.
THIRD AVENUE THEATRE—2—8—Human Hearts.
VAUDEVILLE THEATRE—2—8:30—Candida.
VICTORIA—2—8:15—Varieties.
WALLACK'S—2:10—8:20—The County Chairman.
WEST END—8—The Fortune Teller.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Agents Wanted	14	1	Furnished Houses to Let, Country	13	6
Amusements	16	5	Help Wanted	14	4-5
Art Sales	3	6	Instruction	15	5
Auction Sales	5	4-5	Marriages & Deaths	9	5
Auction Sales Live-stock	5	5	Notice to Creditors	14	2
Board and Rooms	14	1	Ocean Steamers	11	3-4
Books & Publicat'ns	10	3-6	Partition Sales	5	5-6
Brooklyn Property for Sale	13	6	Proposals	11	2-3
Business Chances	14	4	Railroads	15	5-6
Carpet Cleaning	14	1	Real Estate	13	6
Country Property for Sale	13	6	Religious Notices	14	2-3
Country Property to Let	13	6	School Agencies	15	5
Country Property for Sale or to Let	13	6	Special Notices	9	6
Employm't Agencies	14	2	Spring Resorts	11	4-6
European Advts	6	1-2	Steamboats	15	5
Foreclosure Sales	11	3	Summer Resorts	11	6
Foreign Resorts	6	2-3	The Turf	16	5
Furnished Apartments to Let	13	6	Toilet Articles	14	3
			To Let for Business Purposes	13	6
			Unfurnished Apartments to Let	13	6
			Work Wanted	14	3-6

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1904.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: Discussion of the General Deficiency Appropriation bill occupied most of the day; Mr. Gallinger made a speech vigorously supporting the Republican tariff policy; Mr. Cullom and Mr. Lodge offered amendments to the Chinese exclusion rider of the House; a full agreement on the Naval Appropriation bill was reached by the conference committee. ==== House: The session was enlivened by an attack on President Roosevelt and General Grosvenor by Claude Kitchin, to which General Grosvenor replied vigorously; the Merchant Marine Commission bill was debated, but no action was taken; the Sundry Civil and Panama Canal Zone bills were sent to conference committees; a substitute for the Lind resolution on the Indian Territory scandal was adopted; 233 private pension bills were passed in forty-five minutes; the Committee on the Judiciary voted to defer action on the Anti-Injunction bill until next December; it was said that the House was offended because of the treatment given to the River and Harbor bill by the upper house, which had amended the bill materially; as a result the bill might be allowed to lie on the Speaker's table.

FOREIGN.—A Russian lieutenant and twenty men, laying mines from a steam launch near Port Arthur, were blown up and killed. ==== Sharp skirmishes were reported along the Yalu, in one of which three Russians were killed and fifteen wounded. ==== It was reported at St. Petersburg that two beggars recently attempted to assassinate General Kuropatkin at New-Chwang. ==== A Seoul dispatch by way of Shanghai said that an advance of three Japanese armies into Manchuria was expected to begin next week. ==== Sir Charles Hardinge, the new British Ambassador to Russia, will carry a letter from King Edward to the Emperor. ==== The contract for the transfer of the Panama Canal property to the United States has been signed at Paris.

DOMESTIC.—The Navy Department received a report from Captain Cowles on the heroic behavior of his officers and men after the disaster on the Missouri. ==== Testimony tending to show Mormon Church interference in Utah politics was given at the Smoot hearing in Washington. ==== About five hundred boilermakers employed by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company quit work; other workmen have made demands, which have been refused, it is said. ==== Elbridge Gerry Snow, jr., applied in Philadelphia for license to wed Mrs. Marie Antoinette Hoppe.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and strong. ==== Mayor McClellan approved the Remsen East River Gas bill. ==== It was announced that the city would lose about $500,000 by the auction of easements bought for the subway. ==== More arrests were expected in the Federal Bank case.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 55 degrees; lowest, 35.

TROUBLE IN AUSTRALIA.

Australia is in trouble. That country has long been a favorite scene of social and political experiments, some of which have had beneficent results. The Australian ballot, for example, has been widely adopted elsewhere, and the Australian system of registration of land titles promises to be similarly acceptable. Now, it is a fine thing for other countries thus to have such a laboratory for experiments. But it is not always a good thing for the country which plays the latter part; for some of the experiments are pretty sure to have uncomfortable if not actually disastrous results. It is an embarrassing and somewhat ominous result that has come upon the Commonwealth from one of the latest experiments in social politics. It has precipitated a ministerial crisis, and threatens to plunge the civil administration into chaos.

When the Commonwealth Congress met this spring it had before it three major issues. One was the Conciliation bill, providing for arbitration of labor disputes; one was a Navigation bill, and the third was the question of transferring to the Commonwealth the debts of the individual States. It was recognized that any one of these might cause a crisis. It is the first named of them that has done so. The Conciliation bill provided for a very liberal measure of arbitration between employers and employes, and the government was ready to pass it, as a radical experiment. But the three dozen labor members holding the balance of power between government and opposition were not satisfied with it. They insisted that its terms should be extended so as to provide for arbitration between the government itself and its own civil servants. That proposition the government would not accept. But the labor men and Opposition combined and carried the amendment, whereupon the government resigned.

Now, if the Opposition and labor coalition assumes the responsibility of its act, it will take office and enact the bill as amended. That will mean that the state is no longer to have authority over its civil service. Not only the employes of the state railroads and telegraphs may go on strike, or demand arbitration between themselves and the government, but the postmasters, and police, and all others in government service may do the same. The government will therefore no longer be supreme. It will have to submit to the superior authority of some other body, which will not be in the least responsible for the welfare of the state. If the Commissioner of Police issues an order to the force to turn out and suppress a riot, the men may decline to recognize his authority, and insist upon submitting to arbitration the question whether they shall obey him or not. If a great conflagration occurs, the firemen may decline to extinguish it until a tribunal of arbitration determines whether they are receiving sufficient pay, or whether they are to be required to use engines manufactured by a non-unionist shop.

Indeed, it is an interesting experiment that is being made in the great Commonwealth of the South Seas. We shall not be surprised if it proves of profit, as an object lesson, to some other lands. But we are afraid it will prove troublesome to the land in which it is made. For some years Australia has been suffering from emigration of the better classes of her industrialists, from slow increase of population and from enormous increase of her public debts. It was of her land that it was said that if you tickle it with a hoe it smiles with a harvest, and the tribute was not undeserved. But to-day, for one reason or another, Australia is not enjoying any such measure of prosperity and progress as her natural advantages would seem to prescribe. One of these days it may dawn upon the minds of her citizens that these fantastic experiments in applied socialism may have something to do with her unsatisfactory condition.

SECRETARY TAFT ON THE PHILIPPINES.

After his address at the Ohio Society dinner early in March in opposition to any action which might flatter the people of the Philippines with premature hopes of political independence, Secretary Taft could not produce a new argument on the same subject. He had already covered the ground. But a repetition in a different form before the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday of his impregnable reasons for opposing the latest anti-imperialist programme was highly desirable. At the time of his earlier address the petition to the national conventions which many clergymen and college professors have since signed had not been made public, and consequently Secretary Taft did not directly refer to it; but whether or not he knew of its existence, he answered in advance every appeal since presented in its support. Of course, the petition will continue to be circulated and to receive signatures. It is not difficult to procure the careless attachment of respectable names to almost any document, and in this instance superficial consideration of the question has undoubtedly led a good many persons to suppose that their opinion of its merits is more valuable than that of the man who during three years of supreme responsibility applied a keen intellect and a trained judgment to its study on the spot.

But we are impressively reminded that the petition has been signed by hundreds of pious and learned men. It is quite true and not at all surprising. We are not lacking in respect for the clerical and teaching professions, yet it is precisely in their ranks that we should expect to find a confident assumption of superior knowledge concerning a subject which readily admits of sentimental treatment, but which demands a far more searching examination than most of them are either able or willing to give it. Such an examination it has received from Secretary Taft, whose open mindedness, humanity and ability nobody pretends to doubt, and this is his conclusion:

> A surrender by us of political control in the islands, as they are at present peopled, means the suppression of civil liberty. Hence it is that those of us who are in favor of only the gradual extension to the Filipinos of political control, retaining a guidance under the government of the United States, are the real defenders and protectors of the liberties of the Philippine people, while the so-called and self-styled "anti-imperialists," who demand an immediate surrender of the islands, are, in effect, advocating a policy which makes for absolutism and tyranny, or a political chaos which is even worse than either, and which will end, for a long time to come, all hope of the liberty of the individual.

But, say the petitioners, immediate independence for the Filipinos is not contemplated. All that is proposed is that both political parties in the United States, through their national conventions, should assure them now of ultimate independence. Secretary Taft met that plausible rejoinder at the Ohio Society dinner, and again at the Chamber of Commerce. He said in March: "The demagogues and the elements "of the population on which they work are not "interested in an independence which is coming "after they are dead. We owe something to the "conservative element on which a conservative "government will be based when it comes." He said on Thursday:

> A promise such as that which is petitioned for cannot but introduce at once into the politics of the islands the issue of independence, of present fitness for self-government, and will frighten away from the support of the present government the conservative element which is essential to its success, and yet which is always timid lest by a change bringing the violent and the irreconcilable to the front they shall suffer by reason of their prominence in aid of the present government. The promise to give independence helps no one. There is no need of that promise to secure tranquillity, because we have tranquillity in the islands. It is certain to be misunderstood as a promise to be complied with in the present generation, and if, as is probable, the people shall not be fitted for self-government in the present or the next generation, then the failure to give it will be regarded as a breach.
>
> Why not let the politics of the islands take care of themselves? Why should the good people who signed the petition intermeddle with something the effect of which they are very little able to understand? Why not take the broader policy, which is that of doing everything beneficial to the Philippine Islands, of giving them a full market, of offering them an opportunity to have railroads built extensively through the islands, and of having a tranquillity which is essential to the development of their business and their property? Why not insist on the spread of the educational system, of an improvement in the health laws, and subject everything that is done in the islands to an examination as to whether it is beneficial to the Filipino people? And then, when all has been done for the Philippines that a government can do, and they have been elevated and taught the dignity of labor, the wisdom of civil liberty and self-restraint in the political control indispensable to the enjoyment of civil liberty; when they have learned the principles of successful popular self-government from a gradually enlarged experience therein, we can discuss the question whether independence is what they desire, and grant it, or the retention of a closer association with the country which by its guidance has unselfishly led them on to better conditions.

In commenting on the anti-imperialist petition some weeks ago we ventured to suggest that an unconfessed longing to be relieved of irksome obligations might sometimes be discerned behind professions of disinterested devotion to the Filipinos, and that those among us who are demanding Philippine independence ought not to shrink from searching their hearts for a selfish motive. Perhaps they may find an invitation to such a scrutiny in these words of Secretary Taft: "The course which the so-"called anti-imperialists seek is the easy one. "The course which we have on hand is a diffi-"cult one."

THE FRENCH SHORE SETTLEMENT.

The objection of the Newfoundlanders to the French Shore settlement is now said to have been overcome by a modification of the offensive clause. As drawn, the treaty provided that France should relinquish the privileges accorded to her on the Newfoundland coast by the Treaty of Utrecht, but should retain for her subjects on a footing of equality with British subjects the right of fishing in the territorial waters of that part of the coast; "this right to "be exercised during the usual fishing season, "terminating for all parties on October 20 of "each year." It was to this latter clause that the Newfoundlanders objected. They did not want their fishing season closed at that date, but left open the year round, although hitherto it has been closed, not on October 20, but on October 15. The new arrangement would give them five days more. But that was not enough. They wanted to be able to engage in the profitable winter herring fishery.

Now we are told the French government has agreed to a change of that clause, so that the fishing season will be closed on October 20 to only the French, and will remain always open to Newfoundlanders and also to Americans. That is satisfactory to the island, and the treaty will be approved. The convention as thus agreed upon by the British and French governments explicitly provides for the complete abrogation of Article XIII of the Treaty of Utrecht so far as it gives France any rights of landing upon the Newfoundland coast. The French fisheries on that coast will therefore have to be abandoned, and the buildings erected there by French fishermen will have to be removed. Then the Newfoundlanders will have themselves full use of the coast and unrestricted access to it from the inland regions, as well as unrestricted fishing rights in the coast waters. That is what the colonists have long been clamoring for, and with reason and justice. Now that it is to be granted to them, they have reason to rejoice.

It is earnestly to be hoped that there will be no further hitch in the proceedings, but that the settlement will be perfected and put into effect. The direct interest of the United States in it is considerable. Our indirect interest in seeing a lagging anachronism swept away and entirely harmonious relations established between those two great powers, both our friends, is great and strong.

OVERTAXED BELLEVUE.

Painful revelations have been made with regard to one of the largest hospitals in the city within the last few days. A considerable number of the doctors there have been stricken with tuberculosis and other diseases in consequence of excessive devotion to duty. Not only has their own usefulness been thus impaired, temporarily if not permanently, but a larger share of labor has been thrown upon their associates. While in some cases the immediate origin of the illness is obscure, there seems to be no doubt that susceptibility has been heightened by fatigue and loss of sleep. In one way, if not in another, conditions existing at the hospital itself have contributed to the result. The most important factor in the situation is that Bellevue is obliged to care for a larger number of patients than she can well accommodate. In several wards the number of patients is often from 25 to 40 per cent greater than was contemplated when the institution was designed. On the other hand, the number of nurses, as well as of physicians, is inadequate to present requirements. A hospital, like an ordinary individual, should be equal to an occasional emergency. Neither of them, though, can exercise its natural functions to the best advantage when overtaxed continuously.

The initiation of practical steps for the enlargement of the facilities of this institution is an urgent necessity. Plans have been drawn for this purpose, but execution is delayed for lack of money. That hinderance should be promptly removed. In all civilized countries the care of the sick has been recognized as a municipal responsibility when the victim's own purse or personal charity does not come to the rescue. In a hospital like Bellevue, wherein very few patients pay for treatment, the comforts and refinements of a home or of private institutions are not to be expected. Certain other things, though, are essential. Ample room, decent beds, a nourishing, if simple, diet and a sufficiently large corps of physicians and nurses to insure a high grade of service are dictated by common humanity. What Bellevue needs most is more buildings. These cannot be erected in a day, and without them the other pressing requirements cannot well be met. The sooner a start is made with new structures the better.

NOBODY TO BLAME!

A huge automobile went rushing through a street at considerable speed. At the crossing of an avenue, arrogantly assuming an autocratic right of way, it dashed against a crowded street-car. The car was smashed and thrown from the track. Several of the passengers were injured, and all were put into imminent peril of death. The automobile was disabled. The motorman of the automobile went home in a cab. The bruised and cut car passengers continued their journey as best they could. "There were," concludes the news report of the incident, "no arrests."

We should really like to know why not. We are not attempting to sit in judgment upon the case and declare ex cathedra who was responsible for the collision. The testimony of a policeman who saw it is that the motorman of the automobile was at fault. Presumption, both from the particular circumstances of the incident and from the general conduct of motormen, is that such was the case. The motorman is said to have claimed the right of way. That is a habit automobile drivers have, in almost all places and circumstances. But the practice in this city is for vehicles going north and south on the avenues to have the right of way over those on cross streets. But let all that pass. It is a minor question of detail.

The major point is this, that in a civilized community it should be possible for such a thing to happen without somebody's being held responsible for it and being brought sharply to book. To say nobody was to blame is nonsense. Either the driver of the car or the motorman of the automobile was guilty of gross carelessness and violation of the rules of the road. Whichever it was should be punished for it. It is idle to say the responsibility could not be fixed, seeing that there were numerous witnesses of the occurrence. To say that human lives are thus to be endangered in the streets of New-York without let or hinderance, and that nothing can be done about it, is to impeach our civilization.

PARKER AND FIELD!

The hope that springs eternal in the Democratic breast of nominating a ticket that can "win," as the first consideration, was shown in the tenacity with which Mr. Cleveland, against his wish, was held up as a possible candidate. Then Judge Parker as an available man, chiefly because no one knew what his opinions were on the issues of the day and because he hailed from New-York, came to occupy first place.

Possibly because Mr. Marshall Field, of Chicago, is a merchant too busy making money to care much about politics, and also because he has the sinews of political warfare—a well filled barrel—and hails from a State that once swung its vote to Cleveland, he is now talked of as a suitable running mate for Judge Parker. This dream, however, like that some time ago of nominating Mr. Field for President, is likely to have a sudden termination once Chicago's merchant prince has the opportunity to dispose of it. Having vigorously put away the temptation to become a candidate for the first place, Mr. Field is not likely to give an enthusiastic welcome to the proposition to give him the second. Thus the Democracy is likely to be disappointed in having the unique combination of two candidates neither of whom has opinions on national issues with which the public is familiar.

SHOOTING IN SPRING.

Much would be gained in the long run were the game laws of our States to be so modified that the shooting of ducks and other wild fowl would be forbidden in the spring months as well as in certain other parts of the year. In several weeks of the autumn season, when the birds are on their way southward, the killing of these feathered creatures for the table cannot reasonably be criticised. Their numbers will not be diminished by the handlers of the double-barrels after the frosts have set in to such an extent that the flocks will be in danger of extinction.

But in the spring, when the birds are on their journeys to their nesting places far above the latitude of New-York, they should be protected. Spring shooting of game creatures of any sort, except possibly snipe, is indefensible from every point of view. The lover of true sport is also convinced that in present conditions in the United States the number of wild fowl is too small to permit spring shooting without endangering legitimate sport in brown and mellow October.

Discoveries of the ruins of an enormous ancient city in Mexico, in the midst of an immense forest, following the explorations in other years which brought to view the cyclopean remains of similar centres of prehistoric development in Central America and elsewhere upon this continent, suggest strange dreams of the dim and distant peoples who vanished so many centuries ago, leaving behind them these evidences of mighty achievements. Not in Egypt or Assyria alone, not in early Asia and Africa and Europe alone, did the great builders labor like giants. Here also, in the so-called New World, there were Titans.

Notwithstanding this chilly April weather, the Presidential bee is still buzzing about the New-York City Hall.

Father Knickerbocker's $37,000,000 loan, just put on the market, is the biggest he has ever floated, but his credit is equal to it and its proceeds bid fair to be used to his advantage, even Tammany being enforced to recognize the principle that the money is not raised to be stolen.

Another doctor, an Austrian this time, has discovered another serum for the cure of tuberculosis and will presently show off his remedy and its operation before the Berlin faculty. They have given attention to like claims before, but have not failed to notice that the tables of mortality in the empire show the customary average of deaths from the disorder from year to year, no matter who comes along with his panacea.

If Peter the Great had his "stunts" to do over again he would first learn how to make mines and torpedoes, shipbuilding coming in later as an appendix or afterthought.

Even although the municipal authorities in Chicago closed the places of amusement in that great city for weeks after the Iroquois Theatre calamity, well known purveyors of entertainment have bought land and signed contracts for a new playhouse of the first class and extensive cost in the energetic Western community.

The Hon. William F. Sheehan is to "stand guard" from now on at Esopus. He will see to it that all credentials are indorsed as duly Jeffersonian.

The Pennsylvania Democrats seem to have been impressed by the arguments made at Albany on Monday against "instructed delegations." Pennsylvania will be able to take advantage of any "change in the situation" which may occur between now and July.

Emperor William, said to be in perfect health, visited Malta, after delivering several lectures on shipboard. It is gratifying to accept assurances that his vocal cords are in perfect condition.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Representative Burgess tells a story of an old colored retainer named "Jim," who had never been on speaking terms with the truth, according to "The Buffalo Commercial." One day his mistress lost her temper, and, summoning the old man, she rated him soundly. "Jim," she said, "you have been on this place ever since before I can remember, and ever since I can remember you've been the most unmitigated liar I have ever known. To my own knowledge, you've been promising these forty years past that you'd learn to tell the truth, but you never learn. Now, I want to know, once for all, will or will you not, in one single instance, tell me the truth?"

"'Deed, Miss Lizzie," Jim answered, his head hung in shame, "I'll try; but you mus' 'member I was bo'n in dis fambly, and I 'spect I'se 'herited some of de fambly traits."

ON TO SAINT LOOEY—OR SAINT LOOIS.

Swiftly the wonders are gathering where
The proud city stands by the Father of Waters;
Soon we shall gladly be travelling there
With our wives and our wondering sons and fair daughters.
The tomtom ere long will be heard on The Pike,
They are getting things fixed to send thrills coursing through us;
Soon the glad people may pack up and strike
The trail for Saint Looey—or is it Saint Loois?

The wonders are coming from distant Japan,
The sultans are sending their loveliest lulus;
Descendants from moguls from far Hindustan
Will parade down The Pike with big, bare-footed Zulus.
Zuleima, Fatima and Selma will peer
From behind their frail lattices as we pass through; we
Will soon be assembling from far and from near
In gala Saint Loois—or is it Saint Looey?

The ladies will squeal and clutch madly at space
As the camels on which they have seats begin rising;
Ten thousand wild sounds will be filling the place,
We shall see wondrous things of man's clever devising.
But the most superb thing to be done by the Fair,
Which is splendidly planned to impart knowledge to us,
Will result if mankind may at last find out there
If the town is Saint Looey or merely Saint Loois.
—(S. E. Kiser, in The Chicago Record-Herald.

The French have a certain reputation for politeness to womankind, but they would be put to it to outdo the politeness of the scare headline of a London evening paper, which reads thus: "Charge Against a Lady Convict." Could politeness further go? So far the line has been drawn at the Lady Guardian, the Lady Journalist and the Lady Clerk.

Unpardonable.—"In what family were you last employed?" asked Mrs. Fields-James.
"In the family of Mrs. Boscommon," replied the applicant for a position as governess.
"May I ask why you left her?"
"Her superficiality and lack of general information rendered my position unendurable. She was unaware of the distinction betwen an anachronism and an anomaly."—(Chicago Tribune.

After a visit to the "zoo" a small child returned home in a noticeably disappointed frame of mind, according to "The London Globe," and the fond mother questioned her as to what sights she had seen. "Tigers, bears and elephants," said the little child, "but I couldn't find the zeal anywhere." "Zeal?—you mean seal." "No, mummie, zeal—the animal you read to me about on Sunday." And she repeated solemnly and with half closed eyes, "The zeal of Thy house hath eaten me up."

RECIPE FOR POEMS.

Find first thy metre. If the task be hard
Consult thy Keats and Shelley—in them is
Some measure that will suit a busy bard,
('Twas "Adonais" I used in writing this!)
Then, if thy rhythmic feeling run amiss,
Heed thou the ticking clock—it may transfer
Those beats from out its cranial abyss
All choked with wheels, to where thine own works whirr,—
Then sit thee calmly down before thy typewriter.

Seek next thy subject. Let the matter be
Not as a stranger, but some old, old friend,
As "Death," "A Daisy," "Spring," or "Constancy."
Then for thy rhyming dictionary send,
For oft its echoing columns hap to lend
A few poetic thoughts to him who gleans,
And keep in mind until the very end—
That line is best if none know what it means.
Thus do poets write their verse for magazines.
—(Burges Johnson, in Harper's Magazine.

Another step in the direction of technical education has been made in the city of Dresden in the establishment of a school for locomotive driver apprentices. The initiative was taken by the Locomotive Drivers' Association of Saxony, which succeeded in interesting the members of the Dresden City Council in the scheme, as well as the directors of the technical school and the administration of the Royal State Railroads. The school is for apprentices between twenty-five and thirty years of age who are employed in the Dresden car shops. Among the subjects taught are German, arithmetic, graphics and the mechanism of locomotives.

Overheard on the Pier.—"Is this all?" demanded the custom house inspector as he finished up Binks's trunks.
"Well, no," said Binks. "I got a new wife over in Paris—that little woman over there with the pink cheeks is she."
"All right," said the inspector. "We'll have her appraised. She looks like a work of art."—(Life.

The World's Sunday School Convention now in session under the walls of Jerusalem is the fourth since they were instituted with something like a thousand children assembled, mostly from England and the United States. The intention is to repeat them annually as a new type of crusade to the Holy Sepulchre, not so noisy and spectacular as the slambang ones of old times, but, from some points of view, quite as interesting.

Here is a schoolboy's composition:
"Winter is the coldest season of the year, because it comes mostly in the winter. In some countries winter comes in the summer, then it isn't so worse. I wish winter came in summer in Chicago, then we could go skating barefooted and make snowballs without getting our fingers froze. When it snows in summer they call it rain."—(Chicago News.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, April 22.—President Roosevelt had nearly an hour's conference this afternoon with Professor Hugo Münsterberg, of Harvard University. "We had a long talk on political subjects," said Professor Münsterberg, after he left the President's office.

J. L. Griffith, an Indianapolis lawyer, who was introduced at the White House to-day by Representative Overstreet, told President Roosevelt that he was preparing a biography of the late President Harrison.

"The work will require about a year and a half, I think," said Mr. Griffith, "and the President has, upon my request, promised to give me all he can relating to General Harrison's Civil Service ideas. As President Roosevelt was Civil Service Commissioner during General Harrison's administration, I do not know of any one who could throw a better light upon the feature mentioned. The President told me that he would go very thoroughly into the subject with me after Congress adjourned, so I will return to Washington for that purpose some time after the first of the month."

About two hundred visitors will have a chance at President Roosevelt's hand to-morrow. The town is full of visitors, and as every one of them who can scrape up an introduction to a Senator or member of Congress expects to meet the Chief Magistrate, and the statesmen themselves are willing to "arrange it," the President finds little spare time for play during business hours.

Mrs. Roosevelt has issued invitations for a musical to be given at the White House at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon by the Arbos Quartet, of Boston, consisting of E. Fernandez-Arbos, Otto Roth, E. Ferir and Rudolf Krasselt, who will be assisted by Heinrich Gebhard.

President Roosevelt has been informed that Postmaster General Payne's health is much improved. Mr. Payne expects to resume his duties in the Postoffice Department upon his arrival in Washington in about ten days.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, April 22.—The Chinese Minister will entertain a large company at dinner next Monday evening in honor of Prince Pu Lun, the special commissioner of the Emperor of China to the St. Louis Exposition. The prince will meet Washington officials and society at a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster next Tuesday afternoon.

Baroness von Giskra, wife of the counsellor of the Austrian Embassy, has returned from a visit in Baltimore.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, April 22.—Senator and Mrs. Depew gave a dinner and reception to-night in honor of the former's seventieth birthday. Their home, Corcoran House, was decorated throughout with pink and white roses and spring blossoms, with the exception of the dining room, where the floral color was red. The guests at dinner were the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, the British Ambassador and Lady Durand, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, Senator and Mrs. Perkins, Senator Kean, Mr. and Mrs. Kirke Porter, W. Bourke Cockran, Mr. and Mrs. MacVeagh, Mr. and Mrs. Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Morgan, Miss Hegeman, Miss Patten, Miss Squire, Miss Jones, Miss Paulding and Chauncey M. Depew, jr. The three hundred guests who came for the reception were received in the ballroom by the host and hostess, assisted by Miss Paulding.

Mrs. Depew will sail for Europe June 2.

Miss Louise Van Dyke Jones, niece of the Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne, has returned to Washington to assist Countess Cassini at the Red Cross fair next week. Miss Jones left her uncle's party at Galveston.

Lady Durand and Baroness Hengelmüller were among the patronesses of the song recital given this afternoon by Miss Margaret Veitch at the home of Mrs. E. K. Goldsborough.

Miss Cannon, daughter of the Speaker of the House, entertained eighteen guests at luncheon today, in honor of Mrs. Martin Olmsted, wife of Representative Olmsted, of Pennsylvania.

This afternoon Miss Cannon held a reception in compliment to the Illinois delegates to the Daughters of the American Revolution congress.

General and Mrs. Draper closed their Washington house to-day. They will spend the summer at their home at Hopedale, Mass.

Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by Miss Carew, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, Theodore, jr., and Kermit Roosevelt, occupied the Presidential box at the New National Theatre to-night, witnessing Mrs. Clara Bloodgood's performance in the Clyde Fitch comedy, "The Girl with the Green Eyes."

AMERICANS AT BRITISH COURT.

London, April 22.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra held their first court of the season at Buckingham Palace to-night. The large number of presentations included Miss Faith Moore, daughter of J. G. Moore, of New-York, and sister-in-law of Arthur Hamilton Lee, M. P., Civil Lord of the Admiralty, and Miss Marguerite Osborne, daughter of the late Consul General Osborne. Other Americans in attendance were Henry White, secretary of the United States Embassy, and Miss White; Major John H. Beacom, United States military attaché, and Craig Wadsworth, third secretary of the United States Embassy.

ITALY'S KING RECEIVES MR. TOWER.

Rome, April 22.—Charlemagne Tower, the United States Ambassador to Germany, who is here on a visit to Ambassador Meyer, was received to-day in private audience by King Victor Emmanuel, who talked with him about the United States, and who showed great interest in public affairs there. His majesty referred to the increasing number of Italian emigrants and the benefit which they derived from the American spirit. The King in the course of his remarks exclaimed: "I wish that some of them at least would return."

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Calvary Church will be the scene to-day of the marriage of Miss Anita Boulton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Boulton, to John Grenville Bates, son of Mrs. Alfred Bates. Miss Mary Attarbury, Miss Mary Lefferts, Miss Helen Stevens, Miss Adelaide Baylis, Miss Nellie Hard, Miss Louise Vanderhoef, Miss Dorothy Hinckley, Miss Laura Brower, Miss Mary S. Parke, Miss Louise Lewis and Miss Bertha Schefer will be in attendance on the bride, while Killaen Van Rensselaer, T. Towar Bates, Howard Boulton, William B. Boulton, jr., Putnam Bates, C. Russell Auchincloss, Barent Lefferts, Wynant Vanderpoel, Joseph Thomas, jr., James Knapp, Bruce Falconer and John A. Gardner will support the bridegroom as ushers.

Robert R. Livingston has arranged to sail for Europe early in June, and will probably join Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze there.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt drove the public road coach Pioneer yesterday on its regular trip between the Holland House and Ardsley. The party he took out was rather a surprise to him, for the coach had been booked for some days in the name of "Mrs. Brown, of Chicago." "Mrs. Brown" turned out to be Mrs. Vanderbilt herself, who had engaged it under the assumed name to surprise her husband. Her guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, Miss Madeline Knowlton, Miss Eleanor Jay, Miss Evelyn Parsons, William P. Burden, Amos Tuck French, Austen Gray, Worthington Whitehouse and Mr. Knowlton.

A dance for young girls was given last evening in the annex of the Metropolitan Club by Mrs. John Ellis Roosevelt. It was for her two young daughters, Miss Gladys Roosevelt and Miss Jean Roosevelt, and the guests, numbering about sixty, were all young girls who will not come out for several years. The restaurant was used as a ballroom, and the supper was served upstairs in several of the private rooms. Miss Gladys Roosevelt led the cotillon, the favors consisting of Spanish hats, fans, purses, china figures, college flags and sporting prints. Among the guests were the Misses Charlotte Delafield, Mary Hasell, Natalie Chauncey, Anna Short, Agnes and Cornelia Landon, Comfort and Julia Tiffany, Electra Havemeyer, Jennie Thompson, Nina Chisholm, Anna Pellew, Margaret Winslow, Grace Henry, Marjorie Curtis, Emily Coster, Emily Coe, Lisa Suydam, Helen Rives, Virginia Alexandre, Georgianna Farr, Harriet and Janetta Alexander, Grace Ruggles, Eleanora, Ina and Gladys Kissel, Lucy Margaret and Lorraine Roosevelt and Constance Schermerhorn.

In Delmonico's last night a number of Yale men belonging to the Delta Kappa Epsilon gave a dance in the small ballroom.

A card party will be given by Mrs. Henry M. Johnson at her home on May 3.

Miss Delia Gurnee has arrived in town from Europe, and is staying at the Holland House.

Mr. and Mrs. William Everard Strong and Miss Strong are booked to sail for New-York next week, and will spend the summer at their country place at Seabright, N. J.

Sir Henry Mortimer Durand will, it is said, establish the summer quarters of the British Embassy at Lenox in June. The German Ambassador and Baroness Sternburg will likewise spend the summer there.

Mrs. Robert Goelet is, according to latest cable advices, en route to Athens, on board her steam yacht Nahma.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ellis Roosevelt will go to Meadowcroft, their country home at Sayville, Long Island, the last week of May.

Count Hochberg, younger brother of Prince Henry of Pless, has returned to town from Mexico, and is staying at the Cambridge.

May 31 has been set as the date of the marriage of Miss Edith Cryder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder, to F. Lothrop Ames, of Boston, in Trinity Chapel.

Among the incidents of society's programme for yesterday were luncheons given by Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly at her house in East Fifty-fifth-st., and by Mrs. J. J. Wysong, at her home in East Thirty-fourth-st., and William Vinton King's farewell bachelor dinner at the University Club, his guests comprising Layton Brewer, who is to be his best man on the occasion of his marriage to Miss Mary Van Beuren on April 26, and Howard Cushman, Gustavus T. Kirby, William E. Frenaye, Irving Ruland, Frederick T. Van Beuren and W. Holden Weekes.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Mary E. Parmelee, daughter of the late Henry S. Parmelee, to Lieutenant William Whittemore Lowe, U. S. Marine Corps.

A number of well known people, including Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. Burke Roche and Miss Cynthia Roche, have been in Boston the last few days in connection with the Horse Show which has been taking place there.

Mrs. Frank Witherbee gives a dinner, followed by an informal dance, in the annex of the Metropolitan Club to-night.

GERMAN COMMISSIONER TO FAIR HERE.

E. von Hesse Wartegg, German Commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Graf Waldersee.

MR. AND MRS. VANDERBILT AT NAPLES.

Naples, April 22.—The American steam yacht North Star, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, from Palermo, Sicily, has arrived here.

THE PASSING THRONG.

Thomas H. Shevlin, the Minnesota member of the Republican National Committee, is at the Waldorf.

PRAISE FOR J. J. HILL.

He says he came to New-York to escape the Lapland weather conditions at home, and ran into the inhospitable embrace of temperature that is most unbecoming in the metropolis so near the end of April. "Political conditions in Minnesota," said Mr. Shevlin, "are so thoroughly settled, in the popular preference for President Roosevelt, that nothing new may be expected. Only a few people seem to have been aware of the existence of the Albany judge that has been nominated by ex-Governor Hill, but his nomination can have no material effect on the Presidential contest, for no one has been enlightened as to the views he holds on public questions." Concerning the dissolution of the Northern Securities Company, as a result of the merger decision, Mr. Shevlin said: "My business is lumbering, and I do not assume to know much about railroad finance, but I was a small shareholder in the Northern Securities Company, and it seems to me that the conditions under which the holders of the stock of the Securities company are to be again put into possession of the stock of the Great Northern or Northern Pacific should attest the integrity and high character of James J. Hill. Under the syndicate methods that sometimes enter into such transactions there are enormous expenses and a rake-off that would be so distributed among promoters that it would be beyond recall. Not so in the Northern Securities transaction, for the total expenses of the $400,000,000 corporation since 1901 were only $347,000; the holders of Northern Securities stock received their dividends, and upon the same basis of valuation as it was taken into the merger the stock is now to be returned. And, besides, I understand there will be some assets, in addition to the stock, the accumulation incident to wise and profitable management, that will be distributed. Having regard for the shrinkage that has affected the values of railroad securities generally, I know of no experience that has been more satisfactory to investors than that of the holders of Northern Securities stock."

George L. Lavery, secretary of the Illinois Commercial and Industrial League, which was an active adjunct of the Republican National Committee, in Chicago, in the campaign of 1900, was at the Manhattan a few days ago, on his way to Boston, where he was to sail on a White Star liner for Europe.

POLITICS FOR THE NOON HOUR.

"I shall be abroad about three months," said Mr. Lavery, "returning in time to tender my services to the national committee in the coming campaign, along the same lines that were so effective in Chicago four years ago, but in the broader field, comprising all the large cities and industrial centres of the whole country. The principal feature of our work was that of dispatching 'prosperity wagons,' manned with well equipped and competent speakers, from the central headquarters of the league to the various shops and factories throughout the city. The wagons were operated on a schedule that brought them to the factories at the noon hour, when it was possible to address operatives and artisans, who either could not or, as a result of indifference, would not go to the political meetings at other hours. The operation of this novel method of reaching the laboring masses proved most effective, and came to be regarded as a highly practical means of disseminating political information. The proposition to expand the work over the entire country awaits the action of the national committee, when it shall take up the details of the campaign after the national convention. The plan as submitted contemplates the creation of circuits somewhat on the lines observed in the booking of theatrical attractions, so that men of demonstrated ability as 'spellbinders,' specially suited to the work of addressing any given class of workingmen, will be passed around over the country in such a systematic way as to get the best results—economizing effort and adapting the noonday oratory to the particular situation in every case."

William Henry Pain, who has lived for the last fifteen years in Honolulu as manager of the Hawaiian Tramways Company, sailed on the Cedric for England.

BUSINESS POOR IN HAWAII.

Seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on his arrival from San Francisco, Mr. Pain said: "On March 31 the deal was consummated by which the property and franchises of the English company for which I was manager were transferred to the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company, an American enterprise, for a consideration of $450,000, and on the same day I sailed for 'Frisco. Ours was a horsecar line, with about twelve miles of road, and that of the Rapid Transit Company was an electric line, of about eleven miles of road, much of which paralleled the old line. The new line, which went into operation under a fifty year franchise, in September, 1902, was splendidly constructed and equipped with cars that are more modern and elaborate than any in use in the cities of the United States. The new company, which now has a monopoly, will doubtless take up tracks that are closely parallel, and make extensions into new territory. Conditions of business in the Hawaiian Islands," continued Mr. Pain, "are not satisfactory. The increased cost of labor required in cultivating the sugar plantations, incident to the exclusion of the Chinese since annexation, coupled with the depreciation of the price of sugar, has eliminated profits. Before annexation Chinese laborers were given house, fuel, medical attendance and $12 50 a month, and the planters had the benefit between Chinese and Japanese labor. To the latter were given a monopoly, and the wages went to $20 a month, with only about half the efficiency a man. Then the price of sugar was four to four and one-half cents a pound, and now it is three cents. Sugar production is the whole thing in Hawaii, and a reduction of one-eighth of a cent a pound means a loss of $750,000 to the planters on a year's crop. Plantations formerly paid 20 to 30 per cent, and sometimes as high as 40 per cent. Now, the Ewa and Oahu, two of the largest and most profitable, pay only 6 per cent."