(FROM THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE WEEKLY REVIEW, MARCH 18.)

Latest Foreign News About Books.

Paris, March 17.

Two capital books on the Russo-Japanese War have been published here this week. One of them, issued by Calmann-Levy, and entitled "Journal d'un Correspondant de Guerre en Extrême Orient," is written by Reginald Kann, a former officer of the French army, who resigned his commission to fight with the Boers against Great Britain. More recently he has been serving as a war correspondent with the army of General Kuroki, and saw hard fighting at Liao-Yang. His volume is illustrated with twenty-eight photographs taken by himself. The other war book is by Raymond Récouly, the correspondent of the "Temps," who gives graphic descriptions of his impressions. The volume is called "Dix Mois de Guerre en Manchourie," and is issued by Juven. In "La Vie a Paris, 1904," just brought out by Fasquelle, Jules Claretie continues his delightful narrative of Parisian doings and sayings with his accustomed verve and humor. The same publisher issues a book entitled "L'Avenir du Socialiste," in which the author, Paul Louis, gives an insight into the agitation which is now general throughout Russia. Lemerre is publishing a frisky little novel, "Demi-Maitresse," by Eugene Joliclerc.

C. I. B.

London, March 17.

English publishers complain that the market is overstocked with inferior books, especially fiction, and that the business has ceased to be profitable, and it is significent of this belief that far fewer books of all kinds have been issued this season than were put on the market a year ago. The forthcoming "Memoirs" of Joseph Henry Shorthouse is expected to help explain the author's most famous novel, "John Inglesant," and will contain a mass of interesting literary correspondence. Geraldine Brooks's "Dames and Daughters of the French Court," which has just been published, is full of entertaining anecdotes of famous women. Dr. George Gilbert Aimé Murray, who was made professor of Greek at Glasgow University when he was but twenty-three years old, is translating the "Electra" of Euripides into English verse. The quadricentennial of the birth of John Knox will be marked by the appearance of several books about him and his work, including one from the versatile and industrious Andrew Lang.

I. N. F.

Books People Are Reading.

NEW-YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.—New-York, March 17.—The most popular books of the week, according to the demands at the library, are as follows:

Adult Fiction—Herrick's "The Common Lot"; Thurston's "The Masquerader"; Caine's "The Prodigal Son."

Juvenile Fiction—Jamison's "Lady Jane"; Alcott's "An Old Fashioned Girl"; Brereton's "Under the Star Spangled Banner."

Miscellaneous—Steele's "Popular Physics"; Haeckel's "The Wonders of Life"; Leupp's "The Man Roosevelt."

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.—Washington, March 17.—The following list of books called for indicates the tastes of readers in Washington this week:

History—Dole's "Russia"; Cheney's "Short History of England"; McCarthy's "Ireland and Her Story."

Descriptive and Travel—Bittner's "Impressions of Japan"; Hewlett's "The Road in Tuscany"; Bishop's "The Yangtze Valley and Beyond."

Biography—Longueville's "The Adventures of King James III"; Waliszewski's "Ivan the Terrible"; Cartwright's "Beatrice l'Este's Duchess of Milan."

Fiction—Williamson's "The Princess Passes"; Holmes's "The Mysterious Disappearance"; Duncan's "Dr. Luke of the Labrador"; Belloc's "Emmanuel Burden, Merchant"; Phillpotts's "The Secret Woman."

Miscellaneous—Haeckel's "The Wonders of Life"; Wagner's "My Appeal to America"; Spearman's 'Strategies of Great Railroads"; Munsterberg's "The Americans."

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY. — Chicago, March 17.—The most popular books among Chicago readers, according to the demands at the public library last week, are as follows:

Romance—Wallace's "Ben-Hur"; Caine's "The Prodigal Son"; Michelson's "In the Bishop's Carriage"; McCutcheon's "Beverly of Graustark."

History—Histories of Russia and Japan; biographies of Lincoln, Roosevelt and Du Barry.

Adventure and Travel—Travels in Russia and Japan; books on the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Scientific and Sociological—Hancock's "Jiu-Jitsu Combat Tricks"; Haeckel's "The Riddle of the Universe"; Dewey's "The True Science of Living"; books on psychology; Wagner's "The Simple Life"; books on patriotism.

PHILADELPHIA FREE LIBRARY.—Philadelphia, March 17.—The books most read this week are as follows:

History—Okey's "Venice"; Sparks's "United States of America"; Hosmer's "History of the Louisiana Purchase"; Parkman's "Montcalm and Wolfe."

Descriptive and Travel—Laut's "Pathfinders of the West"; Hogart's "The Nearer East"; Wallace's "The Lure of the Labrador Wild."

Biography—Tooley's "Florence Nightingale"; Gregorovius's "Lucrezia Borgia"; "Mrs. Maybrick's Own Story."

Miscellaneous—Gunton's "Wealth and Progress"; Crocker's "Practical Management of Dynamos"; Okakura's "The Awakening of Japan"; Brandenburg's "Imported Americans."

Fiction—Scott's "Ivanhoe" and "Kenilworth"; Tarkington's "In the Arena"; Michelson's "In the Bishop's Carriage"; Watson's "Hurricane Island."

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.—Boston, March 17.—Among the books most frequently in demand at the Boston Public Library during the week were the following:

Fiction—Cahan's "The White Terror and the Red"; White's "The Silent Places"; Carey's "The Mistress of Brae Farm"; Winter's "The Magic Wheel"; Williamson's "The Lightning Conductor"; Hammond's "The Master Word"; Phillpotts's "The Secret Woman"; Roberts's "Rachel Marr."

Miscellaneous—Wallace's "The Lure of the Labrador Wild"; Allen's "Our Navy and the Barbary Corsairs"; Lang's "Historical Mysteries"; Lyall's "Life of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava"; Shaw's "On Going to Church"; Nicholson's "History of the English Corn Laws"; Villari's (edited) "The Balkan Question"; Workman's "Through Town and Jungle"; Potter's "The Drink Problem in Modern Life"; Abbott's "The Personality of God"; all kinds of books on automobiles and power boats; Phillips's "Russia, the Land of the Great White Czar."

What N. Y. Booksellers Say They Are Selling Most.

The six best selling books in New-York this week, as reported to The New-York Tribune Weekly Review, were taken in the following order:

1.	"Mysterious Mr. Sabin"	E. Phillips Oppenheim	(Little, Brown & Co.)	$1 50
2.	"The Return of Sherlock Holmes"	A. Conan Doyle	(Harper & Brothers)	1 50
3.	"The Man on the Box"	Harold Magrath	(The Bobbs-Merrill Company)	1 50
4.	"The Masquerader"	Katherine Cecil Thurston	(Harper & Brothers)	1 50
5.	"Nancy Stair"	Elinor Macartney Lane	(D. Appleton & Co.)	1 50
6.	"The Millionaire Baby"	Anna Katharine Green	(The Macmillan Company)	1 50

LITERARY NOTES.

Harris Dickson, whose novel, "The Ravenels," is announced for immediate publication by J. B. Lippincott, has just been elected judge of the municipal court of Vicksburg, Miss.

The six lectures delivered last year by Russell Sturgis at the Art Institute of Chicago will be brought out this spring in book form by A. C. McClurg & Co., under the title of "The Interdependence of the Arts." The text will be illustrated by a large number of reproductions.

The Putnams have in preparation a new work on psychic research, which will be issued under the title, "Metapsychic Phenomena." The book originated in France, being the record of a series of experiments made by Joseph Maxwell. Mrs. Finch has prepared the translation. The French edition contained a preface by Professor Ch. Richet, which will be included in the English book, together with a special introduction by Sir Oliver Lodge. This volume will be of interest to those people who are concerned in trying to "get a line on" the phenomena variously known as "spiritualistic," "occult," or, to use the term coined by M. Richet, "metapsychical."

The dramatic rights of George Horace Lorimer's "Old Gorgon Graham" have been acquired by Charles Frohman, and Paul Potter has been selected to adapt the story to the stage. It is possible that W. H. Crane will play the part of the aphoristic pork-packer.

Next Saturday, March 25, Little, Brown & Co. will publish "A Prince of Lovers," by Sir William Magnay, author of "The Red Chancellor," etc., and "An American Girl in Munich—Impressions of a Music Student," by Mabel W. Daniels.

Sarah Austin's translation of the "History of the Reformation in Germany," which first appeared almost a century ago, and has not been in print for several years, was brought out this week by E. P. Dutton & Co., in a new one volume edition, edited and with an introduction by Robert A. Johnson, M. A.

The special spring supplement of "The International Studio" this year will treat of "The Old Water Color Society, 1809-1904." There will be forty reproductions in color by way of illustration, and an account of the society by Alfred Lys Baldry, the London painter, art critic and stage manager.

Moncure D. Conway has just returned to New-York after a short visit in England. Before leaving London he was given a reception by his old friends of the South Place Ethical Society, among whom he was active when he first went to London thirty years ago. His recently published "Autobiography" is reported as already in its third edition.

Among the books issued last week by the Macmillan Company is "How to Write: A Handbook Based on the English Bible," by Professor Charles Sears Baldwin, of Yale, the author's object being to make the value of the English Bible, as a model of style, available for practical use, not only by classes with teachers, but also by reading circles and private study. He believes that the English Bible may be used, "not only by men of literary hopes to learn literary expression, but also by plain men to learn plain expression."

We know that runners, if they can keep up the pace long enough, will get their "second wind," and that almost any one, just by living long enough, may attain his "second childhood." We now learn through Gertrude Atherton that if a writer keeps on writing long enough he may gain his "second popularity." This, she believes, is now threatening Henry James, to whom she dedicates her new book, "The Bell in the Fog." If her dedication does not clinch it, a recent letter of hers should, from which we make the following extract:

I think I can explain the popularity that now threatens him for the second time. During the last ten years or so there has been a flourishing crop of Henry James disciples, both here and in England. They have enjoyed a considerable popularity, and the public, in this wise, has not only been educated up to his second manner, but has finally discovered how much better he is than any of his imitators. . . . Henry James, no matter how hard he tries, cannot suppress his great gift of objectivity; he may whimsically attempt to smother a character in words, but the character lives and breathes as vigorously as a woman under a veil on a windy day. They remain with you forever, these people of his, types sometimes terrible in their distinctness, as in "The Ambassadors" and "The Other House." Where in modern literature is thinness, and in no writers is thinness so more various, a more breathlessly interesting novel than "The Ambassadors?" And no one is so rich in background, in perspective, in the filling in of every crevice—so thick; I used this word because ture is there a more dramatic, a more human, a the prevailing characteristic of American literature accentuated as in the disciples of Henry James.

Mme. Waddington, who has been contributing to Scribner's Magazine her "Italian Recollections" of twenty years ago, revisited the Italian capital last spring, and in the April number of the magazine will give her impressions of the Rome of to-day, including the new Pope, the King and Queen and official and diplomatic circles.

The author of "The Yellow War," a book on the present Eastern conflict recently published in England, and to be issued in this country next Saturday by McClure, Phillips & Co., conceals his identity under the pseudonym "O." He is said to be a man who, because of his political and personal importance, was able to see much more of the actual fighting than the general run of correspondents. He has just returned to London from St. Petersburg, and his comments on the conditions in the Russian capital are interesting in view of the recent developments. He believes, so his publishers report, that there will not be a revolution in that country for some years at least, but that undoubtedly more of the grand ducal party will be removed by the Terrorists. The great hope of the people, he says, is still settled upon the Czar as their Little Father, but the more intelligent of them will continue to agitate for a free press and political representation, and if they get it, he thinks, the extermination of the Romanoffs will be postponed for some decades at least.

Among the spring publications announced by L. C. Page & Co. are new novels by Alice MacGowan and Grace MacGowan Cooke, Morley Roberts, Elliott Flower and Captain T. Jenkins Hains. The same house is bringing out Lord Beaconsfield's "Vivian Grey," "Coningsby," "Sybil" and "Tancred," in a four volume set, edited by Bernard N. Langdon Davies, M. A., and with illustrations by Byam Shaw. The aim is to present the "Young England" movement, the judgments and ideals of the Young Tory party, as represented in fiction by its leading statesman. Each volume contains a foreword and a critical essay by the editor.

A study of political conditions in Bulgaria, Servia and Rumania is announced for immediate publication by E. P. Dutton. Under the title of "The Balkan Question," a number of different writers will treat the different phases of the subject and discuss the attitude of Turkey toward these three States and the bearing of the question upon international European politics. Valentine Chirol, for example, writes on "The Attitude of the Powers," and Victor Bérard on "The Attitude of France." The volume is edited by Luigi Villari, and contains an introduction by James Bryce, M. P.

THE ZEMSTVOS' PART IN THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

M. STOLYPIN WRITES OF BUREAUCRATS' EFFORTS TO CRUSH AGRARIAN DEVELOPMENT.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

St. Petersburg, March 4.—Another review of the present political situation in Russia is contributed to The Associated Press by a prominent Russian writer, Alexander Stolypin, who has made a special study of matters of local self-government and has himself taken conspicuous part in the work of the zemstvo. M. Stolypin was formerly Editor of Prince Oukhtomsky's paper, the St. Petersburg "Vedomosti," and is now political editor of the "Novoe Vremya." M. Stolypin attaches the greatest importance to "the part played by the zemstvo in the political development of Russia." Under this heading he writes as follows:

In discussing the political development of Russia, with especial reference to self-government, I propose to devote myself, exclusively, to the zemstvo (land council), since the political significance of the douma (town council) is, with rare exceptions, practically nil, and it is only lately that the town councils of certain large cities have joined in the general movement and have even assumed a prominent part. Such, for instance, was the recent decision of the Moscow douma, demanding political rights for the whole country and declaring that in the absence of such rights the interests of such a large municipal centre as Moscow must suffer. But even if the political importance of Russian cities should at any time develop, we shall witness only its beginning, while the significance of the provincial institutions, or zemstvos, as factors of great political importance, is proved by forty years of struggle for a predominance which the State has never been willing to grant. As a matter of fact, the establishment of the zemstvo, on January 1 (13), 1864, brought the germ of conflict in the vagueness of the organic legislation, which, fearing "unrealizable expectations and liberal tendencies among the various classes," limited the zemstvo to an agricultural sphere of activity, but at the time, yielding to the spirit of the period, allowed the zemstvo almost unlimited independence in this sphere. Such liberty, placed in artificial frames; such complete competency to a certain limit, where began complete negation of rights; such an attitude toward the people, now treating them as grown up men, now as children—all this bore the stamp of unprecedented disregard of practical considerations.

The inevitable consequence was that the administration and the free zemstvo, placed side by side, began to trespass on each other's ground. It was not to be expected that the administration would voluntarily surrender a part of its political rights to the zemstvo, and thereby extend the latter's powers, and it was equally difficult to expect that the zemstvo would allow this administration a free hand in the matters which had been placed within the zemstvo's full control. The event justified these apprehensions. No sooner had the zemstvo begun its work than accusations came from all sides that it was arrogating to itself a political character. On the other hand, the zemstvo retorted, with sincerity and justice, that its work was being interfered with.

NO LAWS TO GOVERN ACTION.

The most striking example of this was given in connection with its efforts for national education. The zemstvo had been empowered to deal with this question, but under the foggy, bureaucratic proviso, "within the limits defined by law." Now, the law, not having been drafted with prophetic prevision of the newly created institution, was mute on the subject of limits. But when the zemstvos began to build schools and seminaries, organize libraries, etc., the satisfaction which the Ministry of Public Instruction should have felt on seeing a great share of its work assumed by other shoulders quickly gave place to dread lest the Ministerial progress of education might be disregarded, and chiefly lest such a powerful weapon for political evolution as the education of the younger generation might fall into other hands.

Restrictions followed. With the aid of legislative measures and circulars, public and secret, the Ministry of Public Instruction brought matters to such a pass that the zemstvos, after voting the money and building the schools, were forced to surrender them to the Ministry. As a slight concession they were, however, permitted to conduct primary schools, including not more than two classes (standards), providing the teaching adhered strictly to the government programme, using only school books authorized by the Ministry and under the most stringent control of the government, all of which involved enormous expenditure of energy and money.

It is of interest to follow the course of school evolution in Russia, which is of such special importance for this country, since it is the lack of education that keeps Russia a laggard among the European nations. Every peasant instinctively feels the necessity of education. Neither vexatious restrictions nor Draconian laws could discourage the villagers from attending school. Plenty of devoted schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, unable to endure the government yoke, were willing to serve the zemstvos, however humble and narrow might be the sphere of the zemstvo school. But the zemstvo budget is modest. It could pay the teacher not more than an average of twenty, sometimes thirty or fifty, more often fifteen, rubles a month. For this sum the teacher was content to live in a remote village, often in a cold lodging, and give lessons under the most trying conditions, in small classrooms crowded to suffocation and with few if any class books.

The mortality among the teachers is enormous; still more of them become incurable invalids. They receive no pensions. Yet there is never a vacancy open. Students, both in the capitals and in the provinces, consider it an honor and a sacred duty to take the places of those who drop out of the ranks, and enthusiastically forsake their chances of a brilliant career in order to teach the children of Russia to prepare the coming generation for better times than the present. It is natural that these self-made martyrs are not prone to bend the knee before their administrative superiors. Indeed, it may be said that the government does not find in them the pliable material it seeks for its purposes. Latterly their efforts to unite themselves into an organization have caused great apprehension to the government, and, it may be added, the apprehension was not unfounded. Imprisonment, exile, police surveillance and the widest encouragement to informers have been resorted to, but have only served to intensify the fanaticism of a class which is likely to figure in Russian history.

EFFORTS TO SUPPRESS SCHOOLS.

Judging by results and ignorant of the causes, bureaucracy resorted to every means of offence and defence, among these being an attempt to offset parochial against village schools. This has nothing in common with the conflict between religious and state education in France, for instance. Lay schools in Russia are all compelled by the established programme to devote considerable time to religious instruction, and, moreover, the Russian people are so devout that a school without religion would be foredoomed to failure. So the government had to resort to purely religious schools in its fight against schools that were three-fourths religious. This strange idea would be inexplicable if we did not remember that it originated within the bureaucracy of St. Petersburg, which is totally unacquainted with the people or their lives, and draws its conclusions from official reports.

Panicstricken provincial authorities and the reactionary press had for years been trumpeting the intelligence that the zemstvo teacher was a godless revolutionary who was demoralizing the people, till at last they succeeded in frightening all-powerful Petersburg. The priesthood, through the mouthpiece of the strong bureaucratic organization of which Pobiedonostseff is chief procurator, took up the cry, declaring that the parish priest was powerless to cope with the godless teacher, since the latter was in constant touch with the children, and urging the transfer of the village schools to the Church. Here arose a difficulty. The schools belonged to the zemstvo. This three-cornered conflict between the Ministry, the Church and the zemstvo went on for years—so long, indeed, that its petty departmental origin was lost sight of. The idea was spread abroad that the zemstvo schools were hotbeds of atheism, and that popular education must be intrusted to other hands, capable of upholding the ideals and spiritual requirements of the people.

There was no way of dispossessing the zemstvo of its schools, so it was finally decided to establish a large number of rival institutions entirely under the control of the Church. Russia being terribly deficient in the most elementary means of education, this enterprise would certainly have proved highly beneficent had it been properly carried out. But instead of opening schools where none existed, the Church devoted all its energies to competing with the zemstvo schools in villages which were already well endowed, completely neglecting others where the peasants had no school whatever.

The result was distinctly unfavorable for the Church. Its schools were placed under a disadvantage from the outset; they were hastily organized and conducted by the parish priest, who had church services, weddings, funerals and many other duties to attend to, yet had to conduct school single handed, which he did much against his will and without any real desire to promote its success. On the other hand, the zemstvo establishment was well organized and conducted by enthusiastic teachers. The Church school experiment was foredoomed to failure, and the government has now greatly cooled toward the enterprise.

I have devoted so much attention to this branch of zemstvo work because I think my American readers will more readily understand its general character from this particular example than from a disquisition on the whole aspect of the question, many elements of which are foreign to American life and comprehension.

THE FIGHT AGAINST BUREAUCRACY.

It is demonstrable that the conflict now proceeding in Russia is nowise directed against the monarchical principle, to which the people are very devoted, but against the usurpation by the bureaucracy of all the vital functions of the nation. The peasants have come to believe that their former owners have since the emancipation of the serfs been concentrating offices and influence in their own hands, and have thus practically usurped the power of the Emperor. It is a common saying among the peasants that the government "stands like a wall between the Emperor and his people." There is a great deal of truth in this. On the other hand, great alarm is felt in higher spheres for the safety of the dynasty, and this alarm is due to misunderstanding of the fact that the zemstvo, upon which a revolutionary mask has been foisted as an excuse for repression, is essentially a conservative institution.

The zemstvo cannot be a revolutionary and still less an anarchistic element, for the simple reason that it is composed of landholders, and the ideals pursued by the proletariat of labor—although they may be temporarily adopted by the zemstvo in its campaign for freedom—are necessarily objectionable and even terrible to it.

After the reactionary changes of 1890 the proportion of nobles in the zemstvos increased over that of the first zemstvos, showing that the changes, dealing principally with the method of election, chiefly affected the peasants. The government hoped to find in the nobles a conservative element which should relieve it of all apprehensions from an elective institution. But the reformed zemstvo did not display the slightest change of policy, and the late Minister Plehve found, to his astonishment, that the sophisticated body was just as resolute an opponent as its predecessor.

It may even be confidently asserted that had Plehve done the very reverse, had he increased the proportion of peasants, he would have done much more to achieve the desired result, for, though the peasants might have gone the length of seeking to apply Henry George's nationalization of land, they would certainly have remained indifferent to political rights. If we are to judge by the rapidity with which the large land holdings of the nobles are passing into the hands of the peasants, it may be presumed that this transfer would have materially facilitated a normal evolution, unattended by any catastrophe.

The fact is, however, that our government fears nothing so much as an agrarian movement. Everything is sacrificed to this self-imposed bogie, the people are sedulously kept in a state of darkness and ignorance, the development of this country is impeded and numbed, discontent is engendered and the energies of the nation are wasted in internal strife.

ELEMENTS OF THE REFORM PARTY.

But how is it to be explained that the zemstvo, composed of noble proprietors, with a small admixture of peasants, has remained progressive, liberal and persistently opposed to the government? It is easy to answer this question by pointing out that the bureaucratic army is recruited from the same noble class, but from less independent, less self-reliant members—nobles who have deteriorated in the luxurious enjoyment of government offices and emoluments. On the other hand, the opposing force is composed of men of energy, of principle and of ideals, forming a minority of the nobles which has realized the banefulness of bureaucratic routine and sees the salvation of Russia in the untrammelled growth of free institutions.

It is none the less a family quarrel between the liberal and reactionary parties of the dominant class. The mass of the people remains a passive spectator of this conflict. Hence, Plehve, by reinforcing the nobles in the zemstvo, only increased the number of his liberal opponents, who fought him, not within the narrow walls of a parliament, but in an enormous arena. They had the whole provinces; he had his Petersburg offices, and consequently, notwithstanding all his despotic power, he was doomed to defeat by sheer force of numbers.

When, however, the inevitable victory of the zemstvo is finally won, when its united forces succeed in obtaining some form of constitutional government, or zemsky sobor, we may expect a transformation of the political struggle such as few foresee.

The main point in this zemstvo programme is national participation in self-government. This will give the peasant a preponderant vote and at once give rise to an agrarian movement—the peasants seeking to increase their holdings from the land belonging to other classes and to the state. Of course, this can be settled by means of gradual expropriations, but it is difficult to expect such a peaceful adjustment. This interesting social question is destined to assume unexpected forms in Russia.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ZEMSTVOS.

In concluding this review of the zemstvo's role in the political development of Russia, I think it of interest to give a few facts regarding its organization. The zemstvo institution exists in thirty-four provinces or governments of European Russia. The members of the provincial zemstvos are elected by the members of the district zemstvos, which number 318; the members of the district bodies are elected by direct vote in the electoral colleges of each class of the community. The contingent of members returned by the peasants is strictly limited, and as the number of peasants' electoral colleges is in excess of this contingent, the governor makes a selection. The ukase of December 25, 1904, provides for the creation of small zemstvo units, which will represent the villages and bear the same relation to the district zemstvo that the latter now bears to the provincial body.

There also exists a secret organization which virtually unites the thirty-four zemstvos in a clandestine national assembly. Quite recently this organization was treated as illegal and subjected to persecution by the government, but now it is not directly interfered with, although still unrecognized by law.

Besides building and endowing schools, the Russian zemstvo has developed and organized a number of other public enterprises, including statistical, veterinary and, most important of all, national medical services. One of the reproaches constantly brought by the government against the zemstvo is that it employs outsiders, clerks, statisticians, teachers, physicians and other representatives of the liberal professions, who form an imposing army of revolutionary workers. Although unenfranchised, they none the less acquire the character of members of the zemstvo and exercise great influence among the people. In justice it must be said that these men—the so-called third estate—are the personification of all that is strong, energetic and businesslike in Russia. The failure of the government to bring these men to its side is a great mistake.

NEW-HAVEN EMPLOYES AGREE.

Sub-Committees of Brotherhoods of Firemen and Engineers Settle Old Grievance.

New-Haven, Conn., March 19.—It was announced to-day that the sub-committees of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad had reached an agreement relative to the long existing trouble between the two unions, and that the agreement is now in the hands of General Managers Higgins, of the road. For seven weeks prominent labor men and the committees of the two brotherhoods have been trying to settle on a basis of representation before the officials of the road, in instances where men have been disciplined, the trouble at one time threatening a serious strike.

At no time has the railroad taken a part in the settlement of the difficulties between the two unions and, in fact, has been waiting to receive committees of the brotherhoods, but there has been a hitch in the settlement between the two bodies until now. Second Vice-Grand Master Shea of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen is quoted as saying that, in all probability, the railroad will give out the statement in the course of a day or two, but would not discuss the terms of the agreement. The matter of the so-called firemen's grievance was first presented to the railroad in June of last year.

STARS' PIANOS TO BE SOLD.

Operagoers who have heard Mme. Sembrich in the "Barber of Seville" will be interested to learn that the Weber grand piano which she played in the music lesson scene is to be placed on sale. This is only one of a large number of Weber pianos used by opera stars to be included in a special sale, beginning March 20.

It is the custom for the principal singers at the opera to have pianos in their apartments through the season, so as to afford every opportunity for practice and rehearsal. To the Weber piano has belonged for many years the distinction of being the instrument selected for use in this way, as well as on the stage at the Metropolitan Opera House. When the opera company ends its season in New-York these pianos are returned and placed on special sale at great reductions. The 1905 sale takes place at Aeolian Hall, No. 362 5th-ave., the headquarters of the Weber Piano Company. Each one bears the name of the star who has been using it in the last few weeks.

Auction Sales.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE
BY AUCTION
Antique and Modern Furnishings.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.
J. Hatfield Morton,
Auctioneer,
will sell this day,
at 11 o'clock A. M., at his salesrooms,
BROADWAY & 39TH ST.,
The complete furnishings and outfit of a 14 rooms residence,
removed from LOWER FIFTH AVE., consisting of, in part, very fine solid mahogany Colonial Dining Room outfit complete. Two four post carved mahogany Beds, Highboy, Colonial hand carved Bureaus and Dressing Tables, Brass Beds and Bedding, Bird's-Eye Maple and Chippendale Bed Room Suites complete. Rosewood and Mahogany Parlor Furniture, Leather and Mahogany Library Furniture.
CARPETS, Rugs, China, Glass, Bric-a-Brac, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, Etchings, Engravings, Draperies, etc. Handsome Crystal Chandeliers.
ALSO, complete contents of a 9-ROOM APARTMENT, consisting of up-to-date modern Furniture, with SMALL UPRIGHT PIANO.

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Atlantic City, N. J.
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Complete with every equipment. Sea water baths. Golf. Booklet.
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OPPOSITE THE FAMOUS STEEL PIER.
SEA WATER IN ALL BATHS.
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SPECIAL SPRING RATES, $2.50 AND UP PER DAY; $15.00 AND UP PER WEEK.
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CRETIC..........Apr. 29, noon; June 15, July 27
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ROMANIC.........Apr. 22, 12:30 p. m.; June 3; Aug. 19
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