Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—The Darling of the Gods.
AMERICAN—8:15—Pals.
BELASCO—8—Adrea.
BIJOU—8:15—The Music Master.
BROADWAY—8:15—Florodora.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM—4—Elmendorf Lectures.
CIRCLE—2—8—Vaudeville.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:20—Nancy Stair.
DALY'S—8—The Duchess of Dantzic.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8—Sherlock Holmes.
GARDEN—8:20—The College Widow.
GARRICK—8:10—You Never Can Tell.
HARLEM—8:15—Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Woman in the Case.
HUDSON—8:15—The Lady Shore.
IRVING PLACE—8:20—Der Familientag.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Prince Consort.
LEW FIELDS—8:15—It Happened in Nordland.
LIBERTY—8:15—The Education of Mr. Pipp.
LYCEUM—8:30—Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots.
LYRIC—8—Fantana.
MADISON SQUARE—8:30—Mrs. Temple's Telegram.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2—8—Circus.
MANHATTAN—8:15—Leah Kleschna.
NEW-AMSTERDAM—8:15—Beau Brummel.
NEW-YORK—8:15—Mrs. Black Is Back.
PRINCESS—8:30—When We Dead Awake.
SAVOY—8:25—Abigail.
WALLACK'S—8:30—Mlle. Marni.
WEST END—8:15—Peggy from Paris.

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New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—There are indications that another battle in Manchuria is not far distant; the Japanese are reported to be flanking the Russians in the neighborhood of Sipinghai, there are many sharp skirmishes, and General Linevitch, in an address to the troops, refers to a coming engagement. ═══ Russian internal conditions continue to grow worse; Saratoff and Kharkoff provinces are overrun by peasant bands, and many nobles are fleeing. ═══ Another meeting of zemstvo representatives has been called at St. Petersburg, for the end of April; the Emperor is said to be urging his commission to hasten the plans of reforms.

DOMESTIC.—Ambassador des Planches stated that Italy would have taken drastic measures to collect her part of the Dominican indebtedness had the President delayed action. ═══ The Department of State found that Minister Bowen obeyed the text of his instructions, and did nothing to merit Castro's ill will. ═══ The Secretary of Agriculture reported that there was no danger of a shortage in the wheat crop. ═══ M. J. Hornsby, a young Mississippi negro, complained to the President that he is prevented from holding a Civil Service position, to which he was twice appointed, by the brutality of white citizens of Yazoo. ═══ In hope of averting a coal strike the miners in the central bituminous region of Pennsylvania offered to continue work for five days on the old scale pending further negotiations. ═══ J. Morgan Smith and his wife, wanted as witnesses in the Nan Patterson case, were arrested in Cincinnati. ═══ It was said in Albany that a reduction in the proposed stock transfer tax from $2 for each hundred shares to $1 was possible.

CITY.—Stocks closed strong after early weakness. ═══ Two meetings of the John D. Crimmins committee of policyholders of the Equitable Life Assurance Society were held to act on the mutualization plan. ═══ The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, charged by Western clergymen connected with the Reformed Church with heresy, because of the views he recently expressed, vigorously defends himself from the attack. ═══ The poultry interests of New-York and Westchester counties are in a panic over the discovery that the legislature may put through an amendment to the Agricultural law providing that all slaughtered game must be drawn within twenty-four hours of the time it is killed. ═══ The Municipal Art Society gave a dinner, at which Controller Grout said that probably no action would ever have been taken against subway signs save for the society. ═══ Mayor McClellan approved the Cooper bill removing the Kings County Penitentiary to an island in the East River. ═══ District Attorney Jerome received a report from the Buildings Bureau showing twenty-two violations of the law in the Lew Fields Theatre. ═══ The Rapid Transit Board reported plans for new subways to cost $200,000,000. ═══ The legislative committee on gas announced it would force officials of the lighting companies to open their books; the latter admitted a monopoly. ═══ A fireman was killed by the caving in of a portion of the subway at the scene of the fire at 167th-st.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 65 degrees; lowest, 42.

JUGGLING WITH THE SCHOOLS.

It is to be hoped that the Board of Superintendents will have the courage to stand for their prerogative and refuse, at the dictation of the Board of Education, to recommend the shortening of the school day. Without that recommendation no change can be made. The law contemplates the taking of initiative by the superintendents and review by the Board of Education in such matters. But the Tammany contingent, in their zeal to break down the school system established under Dr. Maxwell, undertake to instruct the superintendents as to the initiative they are expected to take, and a few commissioners whose sympathies are not with this Tammany campaign seem to have been led by desire for particular changes in the course of study, some of which perhaps might well be made, to let themselves be used by Tammany.

The Mayor rejoices in the vote. He thinks it "right to have a shorter school day for some of the school children." Naturally. It may help him a trifle to get out of the scrape he got into by his demagogic campaign cry when he was a candidate for election. He went about the town complaining because Mayor Low had not been able to provide schools fast enough in two years to make up for four years of neglect under Mayor Van Wyck. He promised to do away with part time classes and give every child a full day at school. He has, of course, found that this promise was as reckless as it was demagogic, and he may well be glad of anything that will enable him to report fewer children in part time classes, even if the gain is merely nominal and not actual. Calling three and a half hours instead of five a full day will not make it so. The poor children over whom he grieved when they had three and a half hours under Mayor Low will not have any more schooling, even if he does point with pride to statistical tables in which they are arbitrarily put down as full timers. In October, 1903, Mr. McClellan was characterizing those who attended school three and a half hours a day as "children denied the inherent right of an elementary education." He said that there were "eighty-seven thousand children without school accommodation," when, in fact, every one of those eighty-seven thousand was in school for three and a half hours daily. Now he thinks it "right to have a shorter school day for some of the school children." Then he charged that the part time classes were due to the "failure of the present Mayor to keep his word," though he knew Mayor Low had been trying to make up for previous neglect as rapidly as buildings could be built and that his good work could show only in the next term. Now, after failing miserably to keep his own word, he seems to think that he can fool people by juggling with terms and proclaiming as a pedagogical excellence the curtailed schooling which a little time ago, to make votes, he called an outrage.

The school course may be in need of revision. We ourselves are inclined to think it is too much broken up by non-essentials, but, as Dr. Maxwell said, the question at issue was not revision, but mere abbreviation, of the school year. If the children study too many "fads," turn them to more useful work instead of putting them out of the schoolhouse for the periods now given to the "fads." The complaint is made that they do not get enough of the common branches. Will they get much more of them by shortening their school day an hour and a half? One of the subjects which it is said will be eliminated is physiology and hygiene. We suppose that is in accordance with the Tammany idea of "home rule." The law of the State happens to require the teaching of physiology and hygiene. "Fad" or not, Superintendent Maxwell is not responsible for it. Does Tammany intend to secede from the State and establish a school system of its own? This vote for the most part does not represent reasoned desire to improve the course. The men who really put it through against the unanimous report of the Board of Superintendents and the opposition of four out of five of the committee of the Board of Education itself were inspired by the desire to break down the present school system and injure those who administer it. Whatever its faults, it is a vast improvement on the antiquated methods dear to the Tammany heart.

NEW RAPID TRANSIT ROUTES.

The elaborate scheme of underground transportation proposed by the Rapid Transit Commission's committee on plans requires careful consideration in detail, but some facts appear clearly on the surface. The committee evidently designs to give the Interborough company an opportunity to make such extensions of its present routes as it naturally deems essential to the completion of the original system. The committee also desires, while refusing to meet the precise wishes of either the Metropolitan or the Interborough company in respect to additional main lines, to make it not only worth while for both companies to bid for some of the franchises which it proposes to offer, but probable that bids from both will prove acceptable. It has been intimated that the commission expects other competitors to appear, but, with the exception of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, within whose territory some of the tentative routes are laid out, it is not easy to see why either the Interborough or the Metropolitan should fear any new rival. Each possesses, by reason of its existing lines, such facilities for increasing the utility of additional subways in Manhattan and The Bronx as the public, even for the sake of a livelier competition, would hardly consent to forego.

The report says: "The estimated cost of the "rapid transit railroads and routes now proposed, and for which the committee believes "there are probable bidders, will very materially "exceed the means now available to the city "for construction, but there is reason to be"lieve that bids may be anticipated which will "call only for an amount of municipal invest"ment well within the present ability of the "city." That financial forecast would doubtless be safe if the scheme were less extensive and if it substantially conformed to the proposals already made by the two great corporations. It remains to be seen what they will think about the revenue producing capacity of a combination of undertakings some of which they are not known to have ever taken into consideration. The truth probably is that the commission, while it would be glad to have the whole field covered in the manner proposed, does not really expect bids, in the near future at least, for all the routes laid out.

The commission has repeatedly denied the report that it was inclined, for public reasons, of course, to favor the Interborough company, and the report seems to confirm its denials. That company, as we have said, is permitted to undertake a natural development of its present lines according to the original design, and it is furthermore encouraged to serve a larger territory, but there is plenty of room left for the Metropolitan to occupy, if it is inclined to modify its expressed wishes to some extent and make the commission an attractive offer. One thing seems to be assured, namely, a real competition for privileges of unquestionably enormous value. That a keen desire to obtain some of the franchises will induce bids for others of more doubtful character is not improbable.

THAT "FRENZIED" REPORT.

The recent report of Dr. Charles A. L. Reed on what he calls "Panama Canal Mismanagement" is recalled to consideration by the cable dispatch from the Governor of the canal zone regarding the sanitary condition of the isthmus. The dispatch is meant to be a reply to the report and a vindication of the canal management against Dr. Reed's charges, and in at least one important and highly gratifying respect it seems to fulfil that mission. Its statement of vital statistics, made on the strength of Colonel Gorgas's reports, is certainly encouraging. The total sick list has been materially reduced in the last three or four months, by more than 25 per cent, and the number of yellow fever cases has been reduced by more than 50 per cent. Those are praiseworthy results, and they indicate beyond reasonable room for question that Colonel Gorgas, Major La Garde and the rest of the sanitary force are doing admirably efficient work.

To say that is not, however, to dispose entirely of what General Davis not inaptly calls a "frenzied" report. Dr. Reed did not impugn the capacity or the fidelity or the energy of the sanitary officers. On the contrary, he paid them high tributes. What he did say was that they were doing their work under great and needless difficulties. Now, it is quite conceivable that the gratifying results which we have referred to might have been achieved in the face of such difficulties as those which Dr. Reed describes. In that case all the more credit would be due to Colonel Gorgas and his staff, though there would also, of course, be great regret that their work had not been facilitated instead of hampered. The real question is, then, not concerning the efficiency of the sanitary staff, upon which all are agreed, but concerning the conduct of the canal commission toward that staff. It is not a question of opinion as to efficiency, but of facts as to specific details of administration.

It must be cause for profound regret that Dr. Reed framed his report as he did and made it public as he did, or when he did. For so doing he has been severely and deservedly rebuked by the President. Unfortunately, that rebuke and all else that may be said cannot undo the harm that was done in failing to make a proper report and to make it in a proper way. Dr. Reed misused a great opportunity. He might have made an epoch marking report of inestimable value. Instead, he made one the real good of which is obscured or discredited by intemperance of speech, by what seems like personal animosity and by an amazing breach of propriety. He has thus probably done harm to the very cause which he meant to serve, and which certainly both needs and merits all the encouragement and assistance that can be given to it. Nevertheless, it would be a mistake to ignore altogether the pertinent features of that report. We are inclined to think that, despite his rebuke to the author of it, the President is seriously mindful of some of the contents of the report, and that he and the Secretary of War will show that they are not neglectful of the suggestions which it affords.

For, divested of its shrillness and extraneous features, Dr. Reed's report charges that there have been too much red tape and delay in canal zone administration and that the sanitary staff has not been permitted to have a sufficiently free hand to do the best possible work. Such charges are not, as we have said, satisfactorily disposed of by even so favorable a health report as that sent up by Governor Davis. They are supported by Dr. Reed with numerous citations of alleged facts. Are those really facts? We must say that the indications, both intrinsic and extrinsic, are that they are facts. If so, the indictment must to that extent stand, for we cannot imagine any one's seriously justifying those alleged facts or the system which produced them. They unerringly indicate what the President and the Secretary of War long ago declared as their opinion—that the organization of the canal commission hitherto has been cumbersome and has lacked flexibility and promptness and directness of action. That indication and that opinion are not nullified nor materially modified by the good sanitary report which has been made. Good results are sometimes achieved in spite of as well as because of circumstances.

"PEACE TO ITS ASHES."

New-Jersey's State Legislature has probably finished its work for this year, at an early hour this morning, unless, perhaps, Governor Stokes should see some reason for calling the statesmen together in special session. The body which was scheduled to adjourn yesterday was not specially notable for anything, good, bad or indifferent. It was up to the average in honesty, intelligence and industry. To say more in either direction would be flattery or injustice. There were no great reputations made or unmade, though it is only fair to say that Assemblyman Colby gave a splendid example of clean, wholesome and discerning independence.

The most notable and unexpected happening of the session was the failure of the Morris Canal bill. The ways had been oiled and all the machinery prepared for the passage of this measure, and it was driven through the House under whip and spur. Then came gossip about bribery. How much or how little was in these stories may never be known, but men whose integrity could not be questioned, and who favored the bill, decided that they could not afford to have it pass while such odors tainted the atmosphere. Hence the reason for the Senate's action in indefinitely postponing it.

The State will not lose anything by another year's delay in abandoning the canal. For one thing, the people of New-Jersey have never had an opportunity to say, fairly and squarely, whether or not they wished the waterway to be eliminated. For another thing, the circumstances surrounding the preparation of the bill which fell by the wayside yesterday were not such as to commend it to popular favor. There was too much secrecy, too much locked-door work and too many corporation lawyers with their fingers in the pie. If everything had been done in open daylight in plain sight of the public, the Abandonment bill might now be a law. But the men directly interested in pushing the proposition seemed to think differently. They acted as if the public had no right to know what they were doing, and the result—natural and inevitable—was that the public assumed that all this secrecy sprang from some ulterior motive. The bill, as it emerged from these conferences and was rushed through the House of Assembly, was not satisfactory from the popular point of view, and time will probably vindicate the Senate in refusing to pass it. The next thing in order is to ascertain just what the citizens of the State want done with the canal, and then proceed to do it.

AN ANTI-CANAL MYSTERY.

The announcement comes with startling suddenness from Albany that the grim and inveterate foes of canal improvement are seriously embarrassed by a lack of funds wherewith to carry on the process of demolishing the 1,000-Ton Barge Canal act. There is something incomprehensible in this. When the leaders of the movement first made their deadly purpose known they desired to have it understood that the army behind them was of prodigious size and valor. There was to be no halting or wavering in the ranks, but a steady, relentless, irresistible onset which would sweep the enemy's defences away like chaff. We do not remember that anything was said about the financing of the war, but it hardly seemed necessary to speak of so vulgar a detail, for who could doubt, when millions of freeborn citizens and practically all the virtue and intelligence of the State were enlisted in defence of reason, justice and the common welfare, that there would be more money to burn than all the water of the canals could put out?

Moreover, the crusade was declared to be not only numerically and morally strong, but legally invincible. The leaders were prepared to say, under the advice of counsel, that the canal act did outrageous violence to the constitution at a dozen points, and that its supporters, the moment the case against them was laid bare, would humbly petition that they might be permitted to wander off into the Adirondack wilderness and hide their shame from mortal eyes. To the suggestion that such an hegira would overpopulate the North Woods and so defeat its purpose, inasmuch as there was an overwhelming popular majority for the measure, the reply was immediately forthcoming that the people were wallowing in ignorance when they voted; that, furthermore, there was a fraudulent count in this city, and that public sentiment had undergone a revolution since 1903.

Nevertheless, the authentic acknowledgment is made that there is no money in hand or in prospect to pay the lawyers who have undertaken to protect the people from a wicked invasion of their rights and interests. We cannot account for it except on the lugubrious hypothesis that Ananias came back to earth last fall in the congenial capacity of a press agent for the anti-canal movement.

PROSPERITY IN SMALL TOWNS.

Dr. Louis Bell, an electrician of wide experience and marked sagacity, discusses in "The Engineering Magazine" for April certain industrial possibilities which have been opened by the electric transmission of power. He asserts that there are many streams in this country capable of yielding from 200 to 500 horsepower each which are not yet utilized. He is personally acquainted with a score of them in New-England alone. Most of these neglected water powers are eligibly situated for the operation of small factories, a distance of several miles between dam and mill being permissible. The necessary water wheels, dynamos, house to shelter them and wires to conduct the current to the spot where it is to be applied to work would not, in Dr. Bell's opinion, involve an outlay exceeding $100 a horsepower delivered. The rural manufacturer would obtain his power more cheaply than the city manufacturer, who relies on steam and who is obliged to pay a heavy transportation tax on coal. The former could compete on exceptionally advantageous terms with the latter, especially if he could find a market for his products comparatively near home.

When once an opportunity of this kind had been improved several results might be reasonably expected. If a little more electricity were generated than was needed for the factory, it could be sold for lighting or for operating a trolley line. If on the same stream or another not more than a few miles away a second water power were available, imitation would follow the pioneer venture sooner or later. Example goes further than precept. People who are slow to recognize a chance at first are often quick to seize one after seeing a practical demonstration of its value. A chain of power plants composed of several members might in time be established, each with its little colony of factory operatives and stores. The farmers near by would find a better sale for their produce, and might become stockholders in the trolley line which carried it to market. This is an attractive but not a fanciful picture of rural prosperity. The scheme has been realized over and over again, but less frequently in the United States than on the Continent of Europe. The governments of France, Germany and Switzerland have lent special encouragement to small industrial enterprises of the kind here described. But if America has witnessed fewer illustrations of the idea, there can be little doubt of its practicability in the right hands.

From the census reports it has long been obvious that a greater and greater share of the population of this country is to be found in the big cities every decade, and that the farm and village have in a corresponding degree suffered from desertion. One of the causes of this unfortunate change is the concentration of manufacturing at large centres, while among the consequences of it are the necessity for carrying raw materials and fuel further, thus adding to their cost, and the transportation of food for the workman for greater distances. By a wider and more judicious distribution of factories and mills the burdens imposed on industry would be lighter, labor could be enabled to live more economically, and the value of farm lands in some parts of the country would be enhanced. The initiative in checking the present tendency must be taken by wideawake men in scattered localities. Wherever good water powers are going to waste opportunities are afforded that should be improved by enterprising people in the vicinity. Dr. Bell's article deserves careful perusal in every locality that offers such a chance.

The gas inquiry began yesterday without flourish, and gives promise of being conducted, as it should be, in a sober, equitable and nonsensational way.

Germany is dropping some rather broad hints that she is also an African power and must be taken into account in any scheme affecting the Dark Continent. Owing to recent events in the Far East, Africa is now looked upon as a much more hopeful scene for European influence than Asia.

In view of Governor General Wright's proclamation as to the Philippine census, providing a basis for the apportionment of representation in an insular assembly, the anti-imperialists should bestir themselves. If they are not prompt to give encouragement to revolt in the Philippines, "government without the consent of the governed" may be abolished two years hence. And what will the "antis" do then, poor things?

The United States Grand Jury in Chicago is exhibiting plenty of energy in the investigation of the Beef Trust, and the people who thought they had turned aside from themselves the processes of the courts are now less confident of an unobstructed future.

The newest Mississippi demand seems to be that no negro shall be allowed by Civil Service competition to hold even a postoffice clerkship. One way in which the "superior" race might show its superiority would be to have its representatives overmatch the "inferiors" in competition. Can it be that part of the bitterness is due to consciousness of inferiority on the part of some of the "superiors?"

It is still reported that Russia is taking no steps to peace. Meanwhile the Japanese are converging toward Harbin, which means that they at least are taking effectual steps toward peace.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

To the mastery of the elements of geology by a college student a certain amount of field work is essential. Several universities in the United States have accordingly arranged for short summer courses of that character, and a still larger number of institutions have agreed to give credit for study conducted under other auspices than their own. The most notable innovation this year is the arrangement of an intercollegiate course, beginning July 3 and extending through five weeks. The students who take advantage of the chance here offered will visit a different locality each week and will be under the direction of five instructors in succession. These men are Professor W. B. Clark, of Johns Hopkins; Professor W. M. Davis, of Harvard; Professor T. C. Hopkins, of Syracuse; Professor H. P. Cushing, of the Western Reserve, and Professor J. Barrell, of Yale. Anybody who is desirous of obtaining further information about the plan can undoubtedly do so by applying to one of these persons.

SPRING SONG.

The spell that by winter was spoken
Is broken!
Spring laughs at the winds that in revel
Dishevel
Her locks, for she cannot remember
December.
And takes, with no fear of annoyance,
Her joyance.

The willows, whose bough tips were leaden,
Just redden;
The orioles, whom love fires embolden,
Grow golden;
The woods, through the winter forsaken,
Awaken
To song, and all life feels the leaven
Of heaven.

My loved one, I would I could capture,
The rapture,
The fervor, of Nature's apostle,
The throstle,
And sing you his love songs invasive,
Persuasive,
To win you, and crown my endeavor
Forever.

—(Curtis Hidden Page, in The Independent.

"The Evening Star," of Washington, one of the best known newspapers in the country, is now issuing a Sunday edition. The first number came out last Sunday, and consisted of fifty-six pages and a magazine. It was a fine showing for a new paper.

Not Negotiable.—"Do you ever look back, Blobbs, on the days of your boyhood, the dear faces in the home, the moon shining on the river, the hills, the valleys, the"——

"No," interrupted Blobbs, brusquely, "it doesn't pay."

"Doesn't pay what?"

"Dividends."—(Chicago Record-Herald.

When you go to consult a distinguished physician whose time is precious it is well to be clear and prompt in your statements, advises "The Buffalo Commercial," which adds: "A young woman who was slow and confused in explaining her wants in the ante-room of a busy Buffalo physician the other day was hurried into an inner office, placed in a chair and had her stomach pumped out with the neatness and dispatch that come with daily practice. While some prescription was being written the astonished young woman found her voice and managed to make it known that it was her sister whose symptoms she had tried to describe."

"Watch out!" warned the pickpocket as he palmed the gentleman's timepiece.—(Princeton Tiger.

It is ninety miles from Key West to Havana, with a railway terminus at the former place where trains of cars could be ferried over without breaking bulk, making the round trip inside of ten hours. It is now proposed to build a railway through a part of the Everglades and across the keys, a distance altogether of 120 miles, much of it under water, but not very deep water. These outlying islets form a chain stretching into the Atlantic, with channels between them varying in width from a few hundred feet to several miles. In all twenty islands are available for the extension, but no less than forty miles of elevated work must be built above the water, not counting the trestlings between Key Largo and the mainland. "The Scientific American" calls the plan the most notable which has ever been conceived in railway engineering. The extension will be one of the costliest pieces of work a mile ever executed. But it is feasible and will be worth what it costs. When it is done Cuba as a winter refuge will be little further off in point of time from dwellers in this rigorous latitude than Northern Florida.

THE NORSK NIGHTINGALE.

To ban, or not to ban—dis har ban qvestion;
Ef it ban nobler for a common geezer
To stand for all dis crazy heartache tengs
Or else to yump in river, or in lak.
To stand, to yump, to drown—dis har ban tuff!
To tenk dat ven yu push yure head in under
Yu ant come up again to take gude breath—
Yu ant com op at all. Ay tal yu dis:
Ef fallers knew yust vat dis game vould be,
Ef ve could tal var ve ban ant to go
After ve die, val, maybe ve ant 'frald.
But ven ve tenk about all dis sulphur laks,
And all dese little yiggers dey call imps,
Yumping around and yabbing yu with forks,
Val, den ve say it ant no use to die
Until our time ban com.

—(Milwaukee Sentinel.

About People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, March 30.—President Roosevelt received a delegation of two hundred ministers from the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Church this afternoon, in the East Room. Bishop Cranston headed the list of visitors and introduced them to the President.

Dr. José de Jesus Paul, of Venezuela, called at the White House to-day and had half an hour's conference with the President. While he was in the President's office ex-Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh was admitted, but after the consultation was over Mr. MacVeagh disclaimed all connection with the Venezuelan affair. Dr. Paul said he felt confident that the differences between the two countries would be settled amicably. "The only real differences are personal ones between President Castro and Minister Bowen" said Dr. Paul, "and I would not be at all surprised if President Roosevelt recalled his Minister, and thus ended the friction."

President Roosevelt has promised to attend the unveiling of the statue of General Slocum at Brooklyn on May 30. A delegation representing the Reading (Penn.) Board of Trade to-day invited the President to attend the exercises at the unveiling of the McKinley Monument on June 7, which is to be held in connection with the State Grand Army of the Republic encampment. The President told the committee that he would notify them by letter of his decision. A third invitation, a request for the President's attendance at the commencement exercises of George Washington University, was declined on the ground that he would not be able to make an address on the day following the Slocum statue exercises.

Senator Kean, of New-Jersey, announced after a talk with President Roosevelt the appointment of John Doscher to be Assistant Collector of the Port of New-York at Jersey City, to succeed John Rotheran, who has been elected Clerk of Hudson County. Senator Kean also spoke to the President about a provision in the River and Harbor bill which prevents the shad fishers of New-Jersey and other States from planting their net poles. "This item in the bill simply puts the shad fishers out of business," said Senator Kean. "I am going to take up the matter with the War Department and see if something cannot be done for them. Shad must be caught, you know."

Mrs. Robert McKee, daughter of the late President Harrison, accompanied by her son, Benjamin Harrison McKee, shook hands with the President to-day. Young McKee, who is a stalwart youth just budding into the football age, does not look much like the youngster who gained national fame as "Baby McKee" during the Harrison administration, fifteen years ago.

Minister Takahira was the President's guest at luncheon this afternoon. Mr. A. Grip, the Minister from Sweden and Norway, called to say goodby to the President. Dr. A. L. Hersey, of Oxford, Me., who was one of the delegates to the convention in 1860 which nominated Lincoln, was introduced by Senator Lodge.

Senator Burrows, chairman of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, in charge of the Smoot case, said that no testimony would be taken in Utah during the summer months.

"I do not intend to leave my front porch in Kalamazoo all summer," said Senator Burrows, "so you can deny the junket story as strongly as you please."

Mrs. Roosevelt and a party of her children and friends, including Theodore Roosevelt, jr., Kermit Roosevelt, Lieutenant Moore and Master Harry Davis, occupied a box at the Columbia Theatre to-night and witnessed the production of "Hamlet" by Forbes Robertson and his company.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, March 30.—The Italian Ambassador and Baroness Mayor Des Planches entertained at dinner to-night the Spanish Minister, the Peruvian Minister, the Minister from Switzerland, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Metcalf; the Counsellor of the German Embassy and Baroness Von Dem Bussche-Haddenhausen; the naval attaché of the British Embassy and Mrs. De Chair; Mr. and Mrs. William Phelps Eno, Mrs. Patterson, the Misses de Lobel and Van Ness Philip.

The Japanese Minister entertained his second dinner company of the week to-night. His guests were the Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft; Justice and Mrs. Brewer, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Oliver; the Third Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Pierce and Colonel and Mrs. Robert I. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb, Senator and Mrs. Burrows, Mr. and Mrs. MacFarland, Mr. and Mrs. Chapin, Miss Lamberton, Miss Kibby, Colonel Edwards and Mr. Hioki and Mr. Hanihara, of the Japanese Legation.

The Persian Minister will be at home at the Legation to-morrow from 4 to 7 o'clock.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, March 30.—The newly appointed Consul General to London and Mrs. Robert J. Wynne left here this afternoon for New-York to sail on the Philadelphia Saturday. Official business will require Mr. Wynne's return to this city within a short time, and Mrs. Wynne will accompany him. When the latter goes back to London she will take her four younger children with her. Next fall she will place her daughters at school in Paris to complete their education.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth gave their annual mi-careme ball to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. James have returned to their home in New-York.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Lulu Mae Fairbanks, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Fairbanks, of Mansfield, Ill., and the niece of Vice-President Fairbanks, to William W. Bride, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Cotter T. Bride, of this city. It is understood the wedding took place at Baltimore, March 14, while the bride was making a visit to Vice-President Fairbanks.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Adrian Iselin's funeral takes place this morning at his house in Madison Square, according to the rites of the Protestant Church to which he and his ancestors in Switzerland belonged for generations. There is no truth in the published statement that he belonged to the Jewish faith.

Mrs. Paul Dahlgren and Miss Romola Dahlgren have left town for Newport, where they have leased the Little Hill Top Cottage for the summer.

James Pinchot, now at Washington with his son, Gifford Pinchot, is seriously ill. His son-in-law, the Hon. Allen Johnstone, who married Miss Nellie Pinchot, has just been promoted to the post of British Minister at Copenhagen.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., and Miss Laura Swan, as well as Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Leeds, are booked to sail for Europe on Tuesday. Mrs. Dyer and Miss Swan have in view a tour through Spain, but will return in time for the Newport season.

Edward C. Dusenberry is to be the best man of J. P. Whitton Stuart when he marries Miss Mary Ogden on April 12.

Mr. and Mrs. Jules Blanc Neilson are settled at their new place at Garden City furnished for them by Mrs. Frederic Neilson. Mrs Neilson starts next week for Hot Springs, Va., and on her return, at the end of April, will go abroad for the summer.

Mrs. C. B. Alexander's house in East 68th-st. will be the scene this afternoon of a children's fair in behalf of the country home for convalescent children at Sea Cliff, Long Island.

Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. Frederic Pierson, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and Mrs. J. A. Burden were among the patronesses of the reading given yesterday afternoon at Sherry's by Mrs. Le Moyne in behalf of the Society of the Lying-in Hospital.

Mrs. José Aymar and Miss Marguerite Pierson are among those giving card parties this afternoon.

Mrs. Paul G. Thébaud will entertain the members of the Friday Junior Dances at a dance in the Metropolitan Club annex during Easter week.

Sir Robert Moncrieffe, who is here with Lady Moncrieffe, is the eldest brother of Georgina, Countess of Dudley, and of the late Duchess of Athol. One of his younger brothers, Ronald Moncrieffe, married last year an American woman.

At the concert at Carnegie Hall in behalf of the Music School Settlement last night were Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. John W. Alexander, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, who had taken an active part in the organization of the entertainment; Mrs. James E. Martin and Mrs. Howard Mansfield.

At the Berkeley Lyceum last night a French dramatic entertainment was given in behalf of the Greenwich Settlement, two French plays being produced by French residents living near the Settlement House. Mrs. George T. Bliss, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Clarence C. Rice and Miss Delafield were among the patronesses.

CHARGES BAD FAITH.

Dr. Peters Says Trustees Never Investigated Nippur Affair.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters has made another statement concerning his controversy with Dr. Hilprecht over the so-called "Temple Library," of Nippur. Dr. Peters has charged that certain of the tablets attributed to the Temple at Nippur were found elsewhere, and that others were falsely labelled and described. His latest statement is in reply to the statement made by the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania declaring that they had no information "within their power to use in a formal investigation until a week ago, as the only signed document in the hands of the trustees was a demand from Professor Hilprecht, requesting a searching investigation." Dr. Peters said:

Nearly three months ago I wrote two letters stating the facts. These were not addressed to the provost and trustees, as the object was to avoid a public scandal; but they were signed with my name. The names of Professor Prince and Dr. Lau were given in those letters as being, with myself, to give personal evidence. Those letters were shown to the provost and vice-provost and ultimately, I understand, given to a committee consisting of Levering Jones, S. F. Houston and one other. The letters, or their contents, were communicated to Dr. Hilprecht by the vice-provost. I presume the letter from Hilprecht was a consequence of the communication of my letters to him. The trustees did not, however, investigate, and to the best of my knowledge the men who really could give the information were not communicated with at all. Now, a statement signed by me, and one signed by Professor J. D. Prince, of Columbia University, is in the hands of the provost of the University of Pennsylvania and the trustees.

BRITISH QUEEN GOING TO LEGHORN.

Gibraltar, March 30.—The Victoria and Albert, with Queen Alexandra on board, will leave here for Leghorn at 11 a. m. to-morrow.

DENNISON COLLEGE BUILDING BURNS.

Newark, Ohio, March 30.—The Barney Science Hall of Dennison University, at Granville, burned to the ground to-day, entailing a loss of nearly $100,000. The hall was erected by Eugene Barney, of Dayton, twelve years ago, and cost $45,000. The scientific appliances in the hall were worth about $45,000. Some of the most delicate measuring instruments known to science were destroyed. There is an insurance of $25,000 on the building and $15,000 on contents. The origin of the fire is unknown.

MISSIONS GET BEQUEST.

Mineola, Long Island, March 30.—The will of Ada M. Chapman, of Hempstead, Long Island, who died in Ocean Grove, N. J., on March 12, was filed for probate here to-day. The estate is valued at nearly $30,000. One-half of the estate is left to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions of New-Jersey. The American Bible Society receives $5,000 and the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions $500. The residue of the estate goes to various legatees.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN GOING ABROAD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Philadelphia, March 30.—Archbishop Ryan will sail for Rome shortly after Easter. He is going abroad to make his official visit to the Vatican, but while away will visit his birthplace in Ireland. Archbishop Ryan has been mentioned as the next American Cardinal, and it is possible that he may receive an appointment while in Rome.

"A CASE OF FRENZIED FINANCE."

Newburg, N. Y., March 30.—The latest play from the pen of "Kellett Chalmers," "A Case of Frenzied Finance," was produced at the Academy of Music to-night before a large audience. All the scenes are laid in New-York. The piece alms at satire of current topics. Robert Fischer, William J. Ferguson, Frank Hatch, John Flood, Charles Fairbanks, Miss Emily Wakeman, Miss Olive Murray and Miss Laura Lemmers are in the cast.

MR. HAY REACHES ALGIERS.

The Secretary Goes Ashore—His Health Improving.

Algiers, March 30.—The White Star Line steamer Cretic, from New-York, March 18, with Secretary Hay and Mrs. Hay on board, arrived here this evening from Gibraltar. The Secretary was among those who came ashore. He was enjoying good health.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE SOCIETY DINNER.

Governor McLane a Guest at the Second Annual Feast of the Organization.

The New-Hampshire Society of New-York gave a dinner at the University Club last night. Seventy-five members were present. Before the dinner the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, president; Thomas F. Wentworth and Gordon Woodbury, vice presidents; William D. Fawyer, secretary, and Ruel