

NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS.

Affairs in London.

New Peace Talk—Kaiser's Position—Interest in Shakespeare.

London, April 8.—Peace talk has been taken up in the new quarter where German influence is strongly felt. The journalists in the Continental capitals started it and the bankers next encouraged it; but echoes are now heard in the diplomatic set, with July named as the month when the negotiations will be concluded and the German Emperor described as the mediator. These reports must be dismissed as premature, even when emphasized by the stories that wagers have been made by Germans on the cessation of hostilities by the end of June. What is probably undeniable is the German Emperor's ardent desire to become the peacemaker in place of President Roosevelt or President Loubet, and this may explain the Morocco incident as a reconnaissance in force against the Anglo-French agreement and a reminder that France must take account of Germany as the strongest military power in Europe. The German Emperor is the last ruler whom the Japanese would select as mediator, and there can be no peace until they are prepared to make terms. The series of unbroken victories has given the Japanese confidence that they can drive the Russians from Vladivostok and prevent the recurrence of trouble in the North Pacific. They are not in the way of making a premature peace while Vladivostok remains Russian and a single remnant of the Baltic fleet remains afloat.

The King's cruise in the Mediterranean has been planned for twenty days, but he cannot escape from the responsibilities of diplomacy when his personal influence is needed in France as an offset to the German Emperor's activity. His departure has left smart society quite stagnant. There is no entertaining apart from a few private dinners like those given by Lord Rosebery and Mr. Balfour for Ambassador Henry White, who is starting for Rome. The marriage between the King of Spain and Princess Patricia is still considered incredible, notwithstanding the visit of the Duke of Connaught's family to the Vatican, as it involves her conversion to the Roman Church. Cardinal Duval is credited with favoring it on these terms and French interests would be promoted by it, as it would strengthen the monarchy and give a fillip to all Spanish securities. There is less talk about it here than about the Brighton election or the appointment of Canon Lyttelton as head master at Eton. The Liberals are overjoyed by the election of Mr. Villiers at Brighton and are boasting that they will turn the Tories out before July. The government has received a staggering blow, but is not yet knocked out; though Mr. Balfour's followers no longer affect a jaunty air in forecasting the election some time next year. A leading tariff reformer tells me the government will remain in office until the Transvaal constitution is debated and the Aliens bill reaches a second reading, when Parliament will be dissolved, probably in July. Earl Spencer without doubt will succeed Mr. Balfour, and Lord Rosebery, under pressure from the King, will take the Foreign Office.

While the Unionists are utterly demoralized by the unexpected defeat of the new whip at Brighton, England is reverting with renewed ardor to the memory of Shakespeare. In addition to Mr. Tree's incoming week of Shakespeare revivals at His Majesty's Theatre and Mr. Benson's series of performances at Stratford, two tragedies were produced here this week. "Hamlet" is presented at the Adelphi with simple scenic effects and a strong cast of trained players. H. B. Irving, resembling Sir Henry Irving in face and gesture and method, enacts Hamlet with marked individuality, fire, variety and genuine power. He has the temperament required for the part, and this is more important than elocution or grace. His Hamlet is an intensely vital figure, with all the traits of the complex character brought out with subtle intelligence. Symmetry is the best feature of the production, all the subordinate parts being well taken and kept in true proportion. Lily Brayton is an excellent Ophelia. Loyd Swete is most effective as Polonius, and Oscar Asche strong as Claudius. "Othello" has been staged at the Shaftesbury Theatre, with Tita Brand as Desdemona, Henry Atley as Cassio, T. H. Barnes as Iago, Hubert Carter as Othello and Miss Granville as Emilia.

Two plays by J. M. Barrie have been produced at the Duke of York's Theatre before a delighted audience. "Pantalone" is a curtain raiser, with the traditional figures of the holiday pantomime in costume, but with a fresh treatment of the old theme. Pantalone as played by Gerald Du Maurier is a worn-out artist, bent upon marrying off Columbine to the Clown and saving his own place on the boards. Columbine runs away with Harlequin, and in course of time is reconciled to the old Pantalone starving in a garret, when her child appears as a boyish clown. The second piece, "Alice," is a burlesque on the problem play, admirably acted by Ellen Terry and Irene Vanbrugh, as mother and daughter. The neglectful and flighty mother returns from India to settle down by the fire and mother her children, and when repulsed by them wins their affection by farcical ruses. The dialogue is most amusing, but when the romantic, theatrical daughter, blind to her own folly, is allowed to believe that she is saving her mother from disgrace, sentiment is sacrificed. Mr. Barrie is perilously near burlesquing the relations of mother and daughter in this merry travesty on the problem play.

The next Academy will be remarkable for big canvases. There will be a huge Trafalgar Battle piece by Wyllie and Alma Tadema's large picture portraying the discovery of Moses, and Professor Von Herkomer has begun the sittings for a canvas twenty-four feet long, which he is presenting to his native town, Landsberg, Bavaria. Besides Flides's large portrait of Queen Alexandra, Sargent will have a big canvas of the Marlborough family with Blenheim spandrels. Sargent will also have portraits of

Try One More Good Dinner

You can do it. Nature provides. Notwithstanding all the drugs and diets you may take, after all, you must eat and DIGEST Good wholesome food to live. Eat anything your palate or appetite suggests, and while taking food SIP MAN-A-CEA The MAN-GA-NESE Water (NOT A PURGATIVE WATER) Enables You to Do So. You Can Stop Your Suffering To Day.

The Countess of Warwick, Lady Helen Vincent and the famous centenarian, Manuel Garcia. Thornycroft's statue of Gladstone, designed for the Strand, near St. Clement Dane's, will be exhibited.

Aberdeen has become a centre of art education rivaling Glasgow. What was originally a small and insignificant museum and art gallery has been remodelled and enlarged until it is a fine structure with a unique central court. The opening of the new gallery with an extensive and fairly complete collection of casts of the important works of sculpture of Europe is a fresh proof of the artistic activities of Scottish municipalities. A large company of Continental, English and American guests has been entertained by the Town Council, the art gallery committee and the University of Aberdeen, at a series of receptions, luncheons and dinners. The new structure is a handsome ornament to the Granite City, and since the collection of casts illustrates the whole history of sculpture it is one of the best galleries in the United Kingdom for the study of art. The university is conferring honorary degrees upon Thomas Hardy, Maarten Maartens, Lord Reay and other distinguished visitors. I. N. F.

TOPICS IN PARIS.

Anglo-French Sympathy at High Water Mark.

Paris, April 8.—The fifty-five minutes' friendly conversation of King Edward and President Loubet in the royal carriage between Pierrefitte and Paris, the cordial reception at Marseilles accorded to the French journalists by Queen Alexandra and the programme for the interchange of naval courtesies by the British and French fleets come as significant consequences of Emperor William's recent visit to Tangier and show pretty clearly that one of the results of that visit is to bring France and England closer together than ever. King Edward, always personally popular in France, has once more won the hearts of the French by his admirable tact. His passage through France was most timely. All the papers publish his familiar portrait side by side with that of President Loubet, and loud were the cheers at the Champ de Mars when a detachment of British Lancers and French Chasseurs A Cheval, bearing the British Union Jack and the French tri-color, mingled in amicable competition at "Buffalo Bill's Wild West" and made together spirited charges against imaginary foes.

French sentiment is visibly wounded by this considered here the discourteous visit of Emperor William to Morocco, and Anglo-French sympathy is now at high water mark. Nearly all the French papers, from the reactionary "Gaulois" to the liberal "Republique Française," the ministerial "Matin" and the republican "Temps," refer to the Anglo-French agreement of April 8 with enthusiasm and as eminently proper that King Edward and President Loubet should celebrate the anniversary of that agreement by exchanging affectionate greetings. The interview accorded by Queen Alexandra to the Editor of the "Gaulois" at Marseilles is widely commented upon. The Queen said: "Don't let us talk politics, but I am sure French women will agree with me when I say that I am always in fear that the ceaseless preparations for war, all these soldiers and cannons and inflammable material that you men are always working for, may some day ignite into a terrible conflagration. The real task of women after properly bringing up their children is to inculcate the love of peace, internal peace for each country, as well as peace between nations, and if over the great social questions of capital and labor, workmen and the masses of the people, are to be solved, it will be by the mutual love and respect of the women of all nations."

Considerable amusement is caused by the discovery of an alleged Bonapartist conspiracy to capture President Loubet in the Elysées Palace and bring Prince Victor Napoleon to Paris and by a midnight coup d'etat proclaimed the Third Empire. There are sensational reports that the veteran General de Négrier, General Mercier, Colonel Marchand, M. Déroulède and twenty-four Nationalist reactionary Deputies were at the head of the movement. Half a dozen arrests, notably of Captain Tamburini and other minor alleged conspirators, have been made at Courbevois, also clandestine collections of ammunition, 500 Gras rifles and 800 uniforms have been seized. These arms and munitions of war were certainly collected, but purported to be for a colonial commercial expedition. The conspirators had a liberal supply of money. Senator Clemenceau and other republican leaders are trying to persuade Prime Minister Rouvier that this opera bouffe plot, after all, is serious. M. Lepine, Prefect of Police, who has sifted the matter to its true importance, is of the opinion that the days of the coup d'etat are now over, and that it is no longer possible for a country like France to be at the mercy of a handful of masqueraders. This Bonapartist plot, like that of the recent manifesto of the Duc d'Orleans, is a complete fiasco, proving that Napoleon and Henri Quatre are no longer names to conjure with and that the masses of the people are more thoroughly republican than ever.

"Monsieur Plego," a three act comedy by Alfred Capus, successfully produced at the Théâtre de la Renaissance, presents a lively picture of frenzied finance as practised in France, and places the speculations of a director of a gambling casino in favorable comparison with those of the leading bankers on the Stock Exchange. The second act contains the most powerful scene Capus has ever written, but in the third act the interest is not sustained. The play is admirably acted by M. Guitry and Mme. Marthe Brandes. A great hit has been made by Sarah Bernhardt in her "reconstitution" of Racine's "Esther" exactly as given in 1689 at Saint Cyr in the presence of Louis XIV and Mme. de Maintenon. Madame Sarah played the part of Abasuerus, making a magnificent appearance, glittering with diamonds and rubies on garments of golden texture.

Mme. Cambon, mother of Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, and of Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador at Madrid, is now recovering from her serious illness, an attack of grip complicated with pneumonia, and her two sons, who had left their respective posts to be near their mother in Paris, returned to them last week. Jules Cambon is in Madrid, and is not likely to return to Paris until July.

The closely German pin pricks that followed so serenely Emperor William's visit to Tangier, such as the action of the German Ambassador to Turkey urging the Sultan to exert influence in Morocco in behalf of Islam and of German commerce, also the proposal for a Morocco loan in Berlin and Frankfurt, have already strengthened M. Delcassé in French popular opinion, and his moderate and firm statement yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies meets general approval. Meanwhile Emperor William's movements are followed with curiosity, Parisians attaching perhaps too much importance to the Emperor's intended meeting with J. Pierpont Morgan, who arrived at Taormina on Friday on the yacht Corsair, having on board as his guests Miss Annie Morgan, Mrs. John Munroe, Mrs. Douglas, Miss Sybil Douglas and Mr. Weeks.

Among the many Americans at Monte Carlo, where an unusual sight is afforded by the evolution of a fleet of automobiles, each boat making daily spins in Monaco Bay at locomotive speed and with a noise resembling a volley of musketry, are Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr.

Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Hickox, Mr. Louis Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin and Frank Otis. C. I. B.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

A Matter of Diplomacy—M. Delcassé's Speech Irritates Berlin.

Paris, April 8.—The tension between France and Germany over Morocco continues to be the burning question of the day, but it has been much relieved by the reassuring statements which the Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, made in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. Public opinion remains calm, strongly disapproving the fiery utterances of a few extremists like MM. Clemenceau and Guyot de Villeneuve, who have spoken of the possibilities of war. Such a possibility is not considered in any serious quarter, although it is recognized that the chance of an understanding between France and Germany has been put off for many years by the renewed bitterness. The affair is now expected to enter by slow stages into diplomatic channels, in which exchanges more or less acrimonious will probably occur, but nothing more, France will abide by the Anglo-French treaty of 1904, by which German interests cannot suffer.

Berlin, April 8.—The speech of the French Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday on the Moroccan situation, in which he omitted again any mention of Germany and indicated also that France holds to her policy regardless of German claims, is exceedingly annoying to the German governmental world. A point of pride appears to be the only actual barrier between Germany and France. Chancellor von Billow has said that Germany ought to have been consulted regarding the Franco-British agreement, and M. Delcassé says France is willing to discuss any misunderstanding that may occur, but neither makes an offer which he thinks should come from the other.

CUBA AND QUARANTINE.

Protest Against Order Issued by Health Boards in Gulf States.

Havana, Cuba, April 4.—The following quarantine order which has been issued by the health boards of the Gulf States against Cuba has caused a most indignant protest: Passengers from localities in Cuba other than Havana must present certificates from representative officials of the United States public health services, issued in Havana showing that sufficient time has elapsed from the original point of departure to prevent such passengers reaching any Gulf port in less than five full days from said point of departure.

Dr. Carlos Finlay, the discoverer of the mosquito theory on the transmission of yellow fever, said, after the receipt of this order: On receiving notice of the action which has been taken by the Gulf health boards at the Gulf States I immediately wrote Dr. Souchon, chairman of the State Board of Health of Louisiana. I expressed my surprise at such an unexpected and unjustifiable action should have been taken, reminding him, at the same time, of our own friendly attitude in course of the actual presence in Laredo of yellow fever. The Superior Board of Health of Louisiana immediately held a meeting and sent the following cable to Dr. Souchon: "The Superior Board of Health protests against your action discriminating against territory of the republic outside of Havana. We are in constant touch with all districts, and we know that there is just as free from quarantinable diseases as Havana. We had taken for granted that this was well known to all sanitary authorities. We trust therefore that you will reconsider your action."

Continuing, Dr. Finlay says: Every physician in Cuba is compelled by law to report to the sanitary official of his district every patient attacked with one or other of a long list of diseases, besides the actually quarantinable cases, others, such as measles, enteritis and undetermined fevers, under which names quarantinable diseases may escape notice. On the other hand, every local sanitary officer is obliged to mail, as soon as possible after the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month, a statement of the number of notifications of such diseases that he has received from the physicians in his district, and every doctor discharged, the deaths and the number still on hand. When a case or suspect of a quarantinable disease occurs, the local officer is compelled to telegraph the fact at once to the sanitary office at Havana. The latter then orders the provincial inspector for the corresponding province to investigate the case. This inspector sends by mail all the data about the case, and these are submitted to the board of experts in Havana. If the diagnosis is confirmed, or the suspicions are maintained, one of the experts, or more sometimes, also some of our trained workmen go to the spot, and every measure is taken to control the propagation of the disease.

Regarding our mortality statistics, we have every guarantee not only that no deaths have been left out of the list, but that the causes of death agree with the doctor's certificate of the cause of death of the patient. When some inappropriate term is used in naming a disease, the attention of the physician is called to the fact, and he is required to rectify it according to the Berillon classification. From these explanations it will be seen that no precaution is neglected to insure accuracy and fidelity. I hope that the publishing of these facts will counteract some of the false statements being circulated in the United States, and at the same time dispel any doubts that may have arisen in the minds of the American people.

MOVE BY NEWFOUNDLAND

Bill for Forfeiture of American Vessels Adopted.

St. John's, N. F., April 8.—Premier Bond has moved in the legislature for the adoption of a new bill against American fishing vessels. The bill provides that if an American fishing vessel is found within three miles of the coast of Newfoundland, with bait, supplies or outfits purchased within any port in the island, the vessel, equipment, stores and cargo shall be forfeited. It also is provided that the task of proving that the bait, supplies or outfits were not purchased in violation of this act will rest on the vessel. The bill is opposed by the Opposition, under the leadership of ex-Minister of Finance Morine, but a division of the house sustained the Premier by a vote of 19 to 6. In moving for the adoption of the bill the Premier declared that the treaty of 1818 did not give the Americans right to fish in the bays, harbors and creeks on that section of the coast where certain fishing privileges were granted. His contention was based on the fact that the treaty did not specifically state that the bays, harbors and creeks should be open to American fishermen.

The bill will now go to the upper house for action. Opposition Leader Morine declares any interference with American fishing vessels is likely to elicit protests from the American government to the British Cabinet, possibly provoking serious international complications. The government is actively arranging to enforce the new measure, provided it is adopted by the upper house, and a request made for a second cruiser to patrol the coast.

A HEAVY BLOW TO GLOUCESTER.

Newfoundland Affair May Be Called to Attention of Washington.

Gloicester, Mass., April 8.—The dispatch from St. John's, N. F., announcing that the Newfoundland government had taken a third decisive step against American fishing vessels was read with intense interest by the vessel owners of this city, many of whom had been engaged for years in the Newfoundland trade. Many varied opinions were expressed on the probable effect of the measure, but the general expression indicated that the bill would be a heavy blow to that branch of the Gloucester industry devoted to the cod and herring fisheries. The treaty of 1818 between Great Britain and the United States permitted the southwest coast of the island to remain uninhabited and the Americans were allowed to purchase bait. There has never been trouble of consequence involving the United States, but up to two years ago this southwest shore question was the cause of much friction between the colonies and France, and that republic was obliged to maintain patrols and squadrons of warships. Now it would appear that the difficulty has been transferred to United States fishermen. Gloucester the action of the Newfoundland government is regarded as another step in retaliation for the successful efforts of the United States to nullify the Hay-Bond treaty. It is possible that the matter will be called to the attention of the Washington government, and that the United States will have manifested no disposition to carry the contest into diplomatic circles.

HOW TWO BEAUTIFUL WOMEN ESCAPED CATARRH BY USE OF PERUNA.

Catarrh Robs Women of Health and Beauty. Pe-ru-na Makes Women Healthy and Beautiful.

Advertisement for Peruna medicine. Includes portraits of Miss Lydia Herziger and Miss Ellen Crawley, and their testimonies. Miss Lydia Herziger writes: "For years I have been a sufferer with catarrh of the throat and larynx. I got hoarse on the slightest provocation, and my voice became weak and tired easily. I could not talk for any length of time, and it was very annoying. I was much discouraged, as nothing seemed to help me until a friend persuaded me to give Peruna a trial. I did not have much confidence in it, as everything else had failed me, but I tried it to please my friend. My delight, therefore, may be imagined when I began to improve at once, and I have kept on improving until my voice is strong, and I am never hoarse now. Peruna has done a great deal for me." Miss Ellen Crawley writes: "I have used Peruna for four years, each spring and fall, and it keeps me perfectly well and strong. I am able to continue working and do not have to take a three months' rest, as I used to do every year. This is a great comfort to me, as I was not able to afford such a long rest. I find that it is a great preventive for colds and coughs and soon rids the system of all disease and is an admirable medicine."

REPORT MONOPOLY DEAD.

New Law Sets Maximum Price on Supreme Court Volumes.

Albany, April 8.—The removal of the monopoly in the Supreme Court reports, an end long sought by the lawyers of the State, was accomplished today when Governor Higgins signed the bill prepared by the legislative committee of the State Bar Association and introduced by Assemblyman La Rue, of Jefferson County. The new law makes the publication of Supreme Court reports competitive in the same manner that by contract the decisions and opinions of the Court of Appeals are published. The maximum price a volume is set at \$2, and attorneys hope that it will be considerably less. Hereafter the Supreme Court reporter, instead of getting his compensation from the sale of the copyright to a publisher, will receive a salary of \$5,000, the same that is paid the Court of Appeals reporter. He must make a five-year contract under competitive bidding for the publication of the reports, which contract must be approved by the presiding justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The bill was vigorously opposed by the present reporter, Marcus T. Hut, of this city, who, in former years succeeded in preventing its passage. In the course of its discussion before both houses he said that Mr. Hut is an additional safeguard of the copyright to a publisher, will receive a salary of \$5,000, the same that is paid the Court of Appeals reporter. He must make a five-year contract under competitive bidding for the publication of the reports, which contract must be approved by the presiding justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

THREE MEN DROWNED.

Small Tug Turns Turtle, Carrying Down Part of Crew.

By the capsizing of the small tug Greenville in the North River, off 13th-st., yesterday morning, three men are said to have perished. The boat "turned turtle," and they were unable to escape. Captain C. C. Tull, of Jersey City; Nelson Caraper, the engineer, and Hans Eysen, a deckhand, are believed to have been drowned. Olaf Nelson, a deckhand; Paul Pierson, steward, of Hoboken, and Ole Askens, freeman, were saved. At the point where the Greenville went down work is being done on the Chelsea improvement. The fore-going tug Eugene F. Moran is used to tow loaded scows to sea, and yesterday morning she brought back four empty scows, lashed two and two. When she was off 13th-st. the Greenville went alongside two of the barges and threw a line. The Moran, however, had not cast off. The line became taut and the weight of the ocean-going tug and the tide caused the Greenville to dip sideways. The water poured in, and she "tripped over the line," as it is called. Those who escaped jumped just in time to save their lives. Nelson, Pierson and Askens were picked up, greatly exhausted, by other tugs and rowboats. The foreboat George B. McClellan was on the way to the spot, but she was unable to get to the spot. Lifelines were thrown out and an attempt was made to rescue the other men, but the tug sank rapidly, and they could not be saved. Nelson, Pierson and Askens were taken on board and received heroic treatment, while the fireboat went down the river at full speed. An ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital was sent for, and the men, after treatment, went home.

SLEEPING ROOMS FOR WOMEN.

They Will Be Included in New National Arts Club House.

The co-operative movement begun by the National Arts Club in the purchase of the Samuel J. Tilden house, Nos. 14 and 15 Gramercy Park, for the erection of a studio building and clubhouse, is declared by its organizers to be assured of success. As announced in The Tribune, an investment of \$50,000 will be required to erect the studio building, make all necessary changes and properly equip the clubhouse. To raise the needed money it is proposed, in addition to the first mortgage, to issue second mortgage bonds, bearing 5 per cent interest, to the amount of \$50,000. One-half of these have already been subscribed, and subscriptions are now being asked for \$100,000 second mortgage 5 per cent bonds, which covers the entire property. A dozen or more applications have been made for studios, and there are many applications for apartments. As it has been thought desirable that all tenants should have some financial interest in the club, in leasing the studios and apartments the preference will be given to members who are subscribers to the bonds. Only members of the club will have the right to hire rooms and studios. The club has been unique in making no distinction between men and women in the requirements of admission and use of the clubhouse. There is a large demand for sleeping rooms for women members, and permanent and in the new clubhouse these will be provided for, with separate entrances and absolute privacy.

MOths

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WIDE MILK INSPECTION.

Railroads to Make Producers Adopt Darlington's Recommendations.

Health Commissioner Darlington returned yesterday from Binghamton, after spending the last three days, with members of his staff and officials of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, in an inspection of the milk stations along the lines of that company. The inspection was made at the request of President Trustadale of the railroad. Although Dr. Darlington has no right officially to inspect or to order changes in any milk stations outside the city, the recommendations made by him will make as to conditions along the railroad lines will be followed by the company. The changes will have a beneficial effect on New-York's milk supply. The railroads, by refusing to carry milk from producers who do not observe sanitary rules, can compel the making of the changes recommended by Dr. Darlington. Dr. Darlington's experts inspected milk stations on the Ontario and Western early in March, and recommended improvements which, Dr. Darlington says, the railroad will insist on. The inspection on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western was made in three private cars furnished by the company. The party made Binghamton a centre of operations and made trips over the Elmira, Utica, Randolph Springs and Utica divisions. The experts will go into Pennsylvania next week and go over the company's lines in that State. Dr. Darlington's experts inspected milk stations on the lines supplying milk to New-York City. The officials of these lines having joined in asking him to make such investigations. The Ontario and Western and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western bring in about four hundred thousand quarts of milk to the city daily.

GODDARD SOCIETY GETS FINES.

Albany, April 8.—Fines collected under the law forbidding the game of policy in cases prosecuted by the New-York Anti-Policy Society, Captain Norton Goddard's organization, will go hereafter to the treasury of that society. Governor Higgins today signed the bill of Assemblyman Prentice providing that such penalties shall be paid in demand to any incorporated society for the prevention of the game of policy which shall institute the proceedings under which the collection was secured.

SCHOOLMASTERS' CLUB MEETS.

The Schoolmasters' Club of New-York and Its Vicinity held its last meeting of the season and its annual election yesterday at the New-York University Building. Dr. Paul Monroe, professor in

EQUITABLE POLICIES BOUGHT

Tontine and Endowments 3 to 5 years from maturity. We will buy your policies for more than the company will give. H. M. BLACK & CO., BANKERS, 55 Broadway.

RIDGELY'S FINANCIAL FORECASTS.

The proposed \$100,000,000 U. S. stock issue is financially a bear argument, but practically it is a bull. As we pointed out at the time, the market usually advances on such news. The public have to be hoodwinked into thinking that everything is all right, and the only way to do this is to boost up prices and hold them steady until adverse factors are forgotten; else insiders could not unload. The U. S. announcement should be received carefully, and it is said contains also green grass for the confiding lamb, and is a fine illustration of colossal nerve and little country banks. Where will they be a few years hence? The big men are moving heaven and earth to get out of their stocks, and herein lies the strength of the market. Only put prices high enough and people will buy! This spring insiders are to make a final clean-up, and they purpose to sell the public out of every dollar possible. Of course you all know what will happen after the goods are unloaded, 25 to 30 per cent declines at least! When stocks are fairly started on the down grade, I want to slide down with them, and I want our subscribers to get some of the big profits. But though the time is not so very far away, I must make the error of getting short too soon. Mr. Morgan has his knife out for Mr. Harriman. He would like to knock U. S. down 25 or 30 points, but is afraid if he did so it would hurt the rest of the market, and the stocks which he himself has to unload. So it is probable that they will keep personal differences within bounds until outsiders are lashed with manipulation. Then? Look out! Meanwhile, because one is bullish, it does not follow that he must fight inside manipulation. Our favorite railroad stock, has done handsomely. The specialty below 50 which we predicted, is now at 60. The specialty below 40 which we predicted, is now at 45. I, which we stated three days ago was ready for an advance, has advanced 2 1/2 points. Our shares have lagged. We have 2 or 3 things now which should sell 10 to 20 points higher, and a two-cent advance will carry them, but as I said, I don't want to let you know. I will send you a letter also indicating certain stocks in which the advance is probable. Terms of my Letter and Forecast, 25 per month. Circulate free.

A. H. RIDGELY, 20 Broad St., N. Y. The New-York University School of Pedagogy, addressed the meeting on "Some Historical Aspects of Education." The incoming officers are: President, Charles D. Larkin, principal of the Manual Training High School, of Brooklyn; vice-president, Walter R. Marsh, principal of the Pingry School, Elizabeth, N. J.; secretary, Charles S. Hartwell, of the Brooklyn Boys' High School; treasurer, Frank S. Thorpe, of the Blake School, Manhattan. The new members of the executive committee are Virgil Frostman, principal of the Horace Mann School, Manhattan; Archibald Hodges, of the Wedgell High School; Carl P. Kayser, professor in the New-York University. Secretary Hartwell announced that thirty-three new members have been admitted to the last year. The membership now consists of ninety-seven teachers, principals and superintendents from private schools and seventy-nine from public schools. After the meeting the members walked to the Arena and had dinner. They were then addressed by Assistant City Superintendent Frostman and Mr. Sisson, of the editorial staff of "McClure's Magazine."