## Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—Leah Kleschna.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
BELASCO—8—The Girl of the Golden West.
BIJOU—8:15—The Music Master.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Vanderbilt Cup.
CASINO—8:15—Happyland.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:30—The Mountain Climber.
DALY'S—8:15—The Embassy Ball.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:20—Peter Pan.
FIELDS THEATRE—8:15—Mr. Hopkinson.
GARDEN—8:15—The College Widow.
GARRICK—8:20—Gallops.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Just Out of College.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—George Washington, Jr.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Society Circus.
HUDSON—8:20—The Duel.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:20—Die Grosse [illegible]
JOE WEBER'S—8:10—Twiddle-Twaddle and Th[illegible]aw Man's Girl of the Golden West.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—Mlle. Modiste.
LIBERTY—8:15—Lincoln.
LYCEUM—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
LYRIC—8:15—Mexicana.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2—8—Circus and Hippodrome.
MADISON SQUARE—8:15—The Greater Love.
MAJESTIC—8:15—His Majesty.
MANHATTAN—8:30—Charley's Aunt.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—Don Carlos.
NEW YORK—8:15—The Prince of Pilsen.
PRINCESS—8:15—Brown of Harvard.
SAVOY—8:15—It's All Your Fault.
WALLACK'S—8:20—The Squaw Man.
WEST END—8:15—In Old Kentucky.


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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1906.


### THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: A lively debate on the rate question was precipitated by Mr. Dolliver's statement that opponents of the Hepburn bill had conferred with railroad presidents. ═══ House: The Postoffice Appropriation bill was under consideration.

FOREIGN.—Chancellor von Bülow fainted while listening to the debate in the Reichstag and had to be carried out of the chamber. ═══ A new hotel collapsed at Nagold, in the Black Forest, Germany, killing fifty-two and injuring seventy persons. ═══ The government restored the former strict censorship of the press in St. Petersburg. ═══ The eruption of Mount Vesuvius became more violent, cinders and ashes falling in Naples, and the inhabitants of the nearby villages fleeing in terror. ═══ Russia announced that it expected to float a loan of $600,000,000 in the near future through foreign bankers. ═══ The government of Newfoundland sent a colonial warship after the American trawlers which were invading the three-mile limit. ═══ Zulus attacked a rescue party in Natal and a fierce running fight followed.

DOMESTIC.—The Navy Department received a dispatch announcing that a rebellion had broken out at Samana, Santo Domingo, but it was regarded as of little importance. ═══ The insurance reform bills were advanced to the order of third reading in the Senate at Albany. ═══ Governor Higgins signed the Rhinebeck-Rhinecliff bill extending the life of a railway in which Robert H. Hunter is interested. ═══ The Appellate Division in Chicago deprived John Alexander Dowie of $53,000 left in a will. ═══ The companion of a woman who killed herself in the Palmer House in Chicago registered under the name of a New Yorker. ═══ Mrs. Charles R. Clark, of New York, was robbed of jewelry valued at $4,000 at Augusta, Ga. ═══ The Republic Oil Company served notices of its withdrawal from three states. ═══ Lincoln Steffens, speaking before a class of Yale students, declared that New York and Chicago were the least corrupt cities in the United States. ═══ A boy was killed by an auto in Newark, N. J. ═══ Typographical Union No. 6, before the New York Methodist Episcopal Conference in Jersey City, asked to present its side of the fight with the Methodist Book Concern.

CITY.—Stocks were weak. ═══ Coal operators and retailers charged each other with being responsible for the advanced prices to consumers. ═══ Mr. Mitchell, at the anthracite operators and miners' conference, proposed that the questions involved should be submitted to arbitration. ═══ An automobile, in which were Alfred G. Vandrebilt and a party of friends, caused a runaway, in which a man was seriously injured. ═══ The inquest on the body of Paul Nocquet, who was found dead after descending in a balloon on Long Island, proved that the aeronaut died as the result of exhaustion while seeking to reach the mainland. ═══ It was learned that Andy Fields, of the "House of Mirth," had returned to his home in Dobbs Ferry. ═══ It was announced that Bishop Potter had given $5,000 toward a $100,000 fund for work on St. John's Cathedral. ═══ Forty families were evicted from homes in West 32d street on land needed for the new Pennsylvania Railroad terminal. ═══ Andrew Carnegie and V. Everit Macy, it was announced, had each given $25,000 for the Manhattan Trades School for Girls. ═══ A full blooded Zulu prince won a speaking contest at Columbia University. ═══ Experts opened the inner combinations of Goslin's safe, finding valuable papers, it is believed. ═══ Controller Metz suggested a belt line subway under the river beds around Manhattan Island.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Showers and colder. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 59 degrees; lowest, 48.

### CLOSE THE SHAM HOTELS.

The emergency message of Governor Higgins brings the people of this city a step nearer the long desired and long denied abolition of the Raines law dives. For some years attempts have been made to force the keepers of these resorts to conform to the local building law. It is preposterous that the payment of a state tax for the privilege of carrying on business lawfully should be construed into a license for carrying it on unlawfully.

The building and fire codes prescribe certain requirements for premises used for hotel purposes. There can be no question that these requirements should be enforced and that no person should be permitted to maintain a hotel in a building which does not conform to them. It is equally obvious that the hotel license is meant only for those who keep hotels. Other liquor dealers are expected to sell in obedience to other rules. To allow a man to sell at all hours simply because he wants to, on the strength of calling a place a hotel which is not a hotel and which the authorities would not for a minute allow to be actually used as a hotel, is ridiculous. Yet for years this has been done on the theory that the hotel of the liquor law was not necessarily the hotel of the building code. Last year an act was passed to establish this identity with respect to places already licensed, but it was declared unconstitutional because of its retroactive character in destroying a privilege which the state had already granted. Now Mr. Prentice is pushing a bill providing that hotel licenses shall be granted only after the premises have been inspected and found to conform to all the requirements of the building law. As the new licenses are issued on May 1, the passage of this bill would cut off renewals for the tumble-down dives and for saloons with a few upper rooms not really meant for the accommodation of guests. The great majority of dram shops would be forced to restrict their selling to the hours allowed for dram shops and would give up the pretence of keeping rooms from which they secure a return only by making them the resort of the vicious.

Governor Higgins has taken steps to expedite the passage of this bill, and it is to be hoped that it will speedily be pushed through and put on the statute books. There can be no respectable reason for any legislator to oppose its passage, for it does nothing but withdraw the warrant of the state for the breaking of local laws of the greatest importance for the protection of life and property.

### SENATE AND RATE ISSUE.

There seems to be a disposition in some quarters to view with admiration and gratitude the efforts of the Senate to draw and pass a railroad rate bill. We are told that in variety, profundity, erudition and subtlety the debate now running recalls the Senate's halcyon days as a forum of oratorical distinction and undiluted reason. Certainly if deliberation is an end, not a means, the Senate's wrestle with the rate regulation problem must be classed as a performance of supereminent quality. The debate has been full of pyrotechnics, of dazzling legal crossfire, of illumination and counter illumination. In themselves these forensics may have an undoubted value. But to what have they led? Have they brought order out of chaos or unanimity out of discord? Apparently not, for the Senate seems to be of as many minds about rate regulation to-day as it was when its Committee on Interstate Commerce began to study the Esch-Townsend measure, in February, 1905.

Suppose the stockholders in a corporation had authorized its board of directors to carry into effect a certain general policy—the main object of which was plain, though the details were still to be elaborated—and that this is what followed: The directors could not agree offhand on working plans, and consequently appointed a committee to examine the problem, take testimony from experts and report to the full board. The committee collected thousands of pages of evidence and spent a year in mastering or attempting to master the points in dispute. Finally, without reaching a conclusion, it reported a plan, not its own, making no definite recommendations and committing the whole subject to the board. The board members had also been studying the problem, but at the first meeting it developed that on minor technical points there was just as hopeless a division in the larger body as there had been in the smaller. Leading directors before regarded as authorities on board practice accused one another of misconceiving and misconstruing the plain mandates of the corporation's charter, and three or four factions emerged, each bent on having its own way and bluntly denying the competency of the others to understand the points at issue. Thus the deadlock continued month after month, and directors, professing to have the same object in view, failed to co-operate to reach a common end because of quarrels over phraseology.

In such a case as this would the stockholders look on with tolerance and admiration, congratulating themselves that they had chosen as directors such masters of the art of constitutional exposition and such experts in the finesse of parliamentary deliberation? Or would they be tempted to think that the directors showed a lack of practical grasp and business ability in failing to reduce their differences to terms and then settling them along the line of least resistance? The rate debate in the Senate has been illuminating. But it has not especially illuminated the Senate's capacity to deal in a practical way with a practical question.

### WATER WASTE AND NEW SUPPLY.

That there is much preventable waste of water in this city is, we believe, indisputable. For many years The Tribune has been calling attention to the subject and urging the need of reform. From time to time official action has been taken, with some effect. More than twenty-five years ago, we remember, when Allan Campbell was Commissioner of Public Works, there was an effort made to check waste by the introduction of meters in hotels and other large buildings. How effective the meters were may be reckoned from the fact that immediately upon their introduction the "consumption" of water by one hotel was reduced from eighty thousand to twenty-four thousand gallons a day. Much more recently the very competent Burr-Hering-Freeman commission, after painstaking and expert investigation—in which use was made of the invaluable and unique underground researches of the subway construction company—reported that, while there was much waste of water, only a little of it was directly from the mains, the bulk of it being through defective plumbing and being largely preventable by the introduction of meters, which the commission earnestly recommended.

While, however, The Tribune can justly claim to have been foremost in the exposure of waste and the demand for its abatement, and while we are not at all inclined to slacken that campaign, we cannot concede that even the entire stopping of all reasonably preventable waste would obviate the necessity for greatly enlarging the city's sources of supply at the earliest practicable moment. The supply from existing sources is limited, and however carefully it may be husbanded it cannot suffice for the constantly and rapidly increasing demand. There has been ill-advised talk about vast quantities of water running to waste over Croton Dam—as much, we have been told, as all that was impounded and brought to the city. Such talk is strangely at variance with easily ascertained facts. Everybody familiar with the Croton region knows that for many years it has been an uncommon thing, except in freshet time, for any water at all to escape over the old Croton Dam. In some years there were not more than twenty days between May and December when a single drop thus escaped. For weeks, and even months, the bed of the river below the dam was dry and dusty. It will doubtless be a rare thing, excepting in spring freshets, for water to run over the spillway of the big New Croton Dam. Estimates of the yield of the Croton watershed are based not upon the amount transmitted by the aqueducts, but upon the rainfall of the region and upon the actual flow of the river at the dam, whether into the aqueducts or over the dam. The area of the Croton watershed, as enlarged by the new dam, is 360 miles. The rainfall is less than forty-nine inches a year. The average daily flow of the river at Croton Dam, carefully observed since 1870, is about 400,000,000 gallons. That is 146,000,000,000 gallons a year. The aqueducts are bringing 315,000,000 gallons a day to the city. The storage capacity of Croton Lake and the connected reservoirs is 73,000,000,000 gallons, or half the entire yearly flow of the river. If the aqueducts continue draining the lake at their present rate, therefore, there must be considerably more than two years' accumulation of the surplus in the lakes before a drop runs over the dam, and the date of such flow will be still further postponed by the increasing loss through evaporation as the area of open lake storage is increased.

It is to be borne in mind, also, as we have hitherto pointed out, that the legitimate per capita consumption of water is increasing, and will continue to increase. In 1840 the consumption was only 38 gallons a day. In 1850 it was 77. By 1870 it had risen to 81. In 1880, when there was such a scarcity as to amount almost to a water famine and to call for a public uprising in favor of increased supplies, it was reduced to 76. In 1890 it rose to 95, and at the present time it is considerably more than 100 gallons. This increase means that bathtubs are more numerous than before, that tenement houses are more liberally supplied with taps and basins, that there are more fountains for drinking and for ornament, and that the streets are being sprinkled and washed—in brief, that there has been an advance in health, comfort, cleanliness and beauty. That advance will continue, and the demand for water will increase. We are, therefore, as strongly in favor of checking waste as we were when we began the campaign to that end. But we are as strongly in favor of extending the city's area of supply so as to include Suffolk, Ulster and Dutchess counties—a supply which will certainly be needed in part before many years have passed, but which may, when fully developed, be sufficient for the city's needs for all time to come.

### THE WAR AGAINST SMUT SMOKE.

It is encouraging to learn that concerted official and unofficial action is about to be taken against violators of the anti-smoke law, and especially against some of the chief violators, who need most attention. Violations of law by small concerns are not difficult to stop. A warning is usually sufficient. But there are some big concerns, each of which makes more smoke and cinders than a score of the small ones, which go on defiantly year after year with their conscious, deliberate and insolent breaches of law and decency. Vigorous and effective action against one of them would have a most salutary effect.

We have spoken of the concerted action which is to be taken by the Board of Health and the Anti-Smoke League. It is well to have the two forces co-operate. But the Health Commissioner seems to have expressed himself unfortunately or to have been unfortunately misquoted in some current prints. We find attributed to him the statement that he is and has ever been ready to lend what assistance he could to the Anti-Smoke League or to any organization taking up the battle for the health of the residents of the city. It is surely obvious to Dr. Darlington that he should not wait for citizens' organizations, at private expense, to "take up the battle," but that his own official department should be the leader. It is not for the municipal government to "lend assistance" to private efforts, but rather for it to initiate the efforts and to receive assistance from private citizens and their organizations.

The Health Department certainly has ample power, under existing laws, to abate any and every nuisance that is detrimental to the health of the city, and the municipal government has power to suppress the smoke nuisance on other grounds as well as that of health. It is to be assumed that Dr. Darlington has entered upon the campaign against smut smoke in earnest. He may be assured that if he has he will be supported and commended by the public as strongly as he would be criticised and condemned if he should neglect his manifest duty.

### A TRAGIC SEQUEL.

Most of the mystery surrounding the fate of the amateur aeronaut Nocquet was dispelled within twenty-four hours of his departure from the city on Tuesday evening. When his abandoned balloon was found on one of the sandbars which skirt the south shore of Long Island fears regarding his safety were excited. These were eventually confirmed by the discovery of his lifeless body on a small island situated between Jones Beach and Amityville. Yet in regard to the moral and physical influences which brought about his death there was at first, and perhaps always will be, much diversity of opinion.

One of the conjectures to which the man's unhappy fate has given rise is that it was intentional. In support of that theory it is urged that Nocquet had been despondent over his lack of professional success, and that before embarking on his last voyage he had prepared a will. It is possible, however, that the significance of both of these facts has been exaggerated. To any disappointment which he might have experienced it would not be wise to attach much importance unless he had given very recent evidence of it. As for the will, that merely shows that in two years he had become less sanguine about the safety of ballooning than when he wrote his enthusiastic article about it for "The Cosmopolitan." Besides, if he had really contemplated suicide, why should he have made a persistent effort, in the face of great obstacles, to reach Amityville?

Somewhat more credible is the suggestion that he fell from his balloon. The bruises on his face and the alleged loss of a few buttons from his clothing furnish a basis for that hypothesis. On the other hand, if the footprints on Jones Beach were his, it will be necessary to assume that he neither tumbled out of his car nor jumped at the spot where the body was found. Besides, there was no good reason why he should have jumped. The valve by which his balloon could be deflated has been examined by experts, and they declare that it was in perfect working order. Even if it be true, as has been asserted, that his parachute was defective, he was probably unaware of the fact, for he evidently made no attempt to use it. There is a strong probability that Nocquet had his balloon under control, and deliberately deferred landing until the moment when it became absolutely necessary. He was an enthusiast about moonlight journeys, and everything was conducive to indulgence in his favorite sport on Tuesday evening, for the moon was a little past its first quarter, the sky was exceptionally clear, and, in spite of some extravagant statements to the contrary, there was little wind. What more natural than to prolong the trip until he was close to the ocean!

Whether Nocquet's subsequent procedure was sensible or not is a point on which there is likely to be some disagreement. It is hastily assumed that failure to remain near his balloon until dawn was extremely foolish, if not an absolutely insane performance. From that view we dissent. If Nocquet considered the probable effect of a rising tide, and if he took it for granted—as well he might—that the tides have anything like the range on American shores that they have on the other side of the Atlantic, he might reasonably have concluded that a bold push for the vicinity of Amityville was dictated by common prudence. He would also have been encouraged by a glance at the heavens, for there remained at 10 o'clock at least four hours more of moonlight. There are pathetic indications that he was ignorant of the difficulties ahead of him, and that he underestimated the distance of the lights which gave him an assurance of safety. When darkness and exhaustion overtook him it was too late to retrieve the error. Up to that moment he showed both common sense and commendable pluck.

### THE METHODISTS.

The simultaneous meetings of the three great metropolitan annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church form an incident of considerable local interest, and something more. They will determine the filling of various local pulpits for another year, and the conduct of various local departments of Church work. They will also involve to some extent the interests of more remote places and institutions, for among the members of these conferences are college presidents and other important functionaries whose centres of labor are far outside the geographical limits of the conferences and of this metropolitan district. Above all, however, in general interest, these assemblies will be representative and indicative of the status and the activities of the Methodist Episcopal Church at large, in this country and throughout the world—one of the most noteworthy bodies in all the history of religions.

No Church was ever better named. It is truly and essentially Methodist—that is to say, methodical, orderly, practical, businesslike. These conferences are almost as purely business meetings as are the gatherings of directors of great financial or manufacturing corporations. There are no "heresy trials"; such things have been as scarce as hen's teeth in the history of Methodism. There are no academic wranglings over revision of creeds. No Church has stricter articles of faith and discipline, yet none has less frequently had to call its members to account for laxity in observance of them. The questions before the conferences are chiefly those of practical ways and means for the maintenance and extension of Church work; and that work comprises not only preaching and prayer meetings and Sunday schools, but seminaries and colleges and hospitals and asylums and a vast array of non-ecclesiastical philanthropy.

The status and the progress of this Church should afford a valuable object lesson to those who lament what they call the decline of faith and the failure of the churches. We can perceive no failure of Methodism, and no decline of its faith. Although one of the younger of the great denominations, it has in point of numbers far outstripped all other Protestant churches in this country, save perhaps one, and to-day includes nearly one-third of all the Protestant Church membership of the United States; and it still stands foremost in rate of growth. That is an inspiring record, and we shall not err if we credit it largely to the fact already noted, namely, that, while Methodism involves a spiritual idealism probably not surpassed by any other form of religion, it also joins therewith an intensely methodical and practical form of organization and work, probably not surpassed in efficiency by any secular corporation in the world.

Secretary Root has announced that in his coming trip to South America he will go entirely around that continent. He will be able to report on his return how it will look as an island when certain plans now in execution on the isthmus have been carried out.

When Controller Metz and President McGowan meet there is always a tug of war to see which has the right of way.

A "Kansas City Star" writer has been seeing New York, and almost goes into iambics over its "fresh cleanness." "The streets," according to this Western observer, "seem scrubbed and polished, the buildings holystoned, the people newly risen." This is gratifying to civic pride, but perhaps the writer stopped at Chicago a week or two before coming to New York.

In portraying in his semi-annual message the great prosperity and progress of Mexico, President Diaz might truly add, "quorum magna pars fui—atque sum!"

Ex-President Cleveland, fishing for tarpon in Florida, has found, perhaps, the pleasantest and safest remedy against the "hysteria" which is said to be prevalent in this city. When things begin to "get on the nerves" there is wisdom in following the oldtime advice, "Be quiet and go a-fishing."

With talk of Herrick for up-state leader, Harrison for state chairman and Hearst for Governor, the Democracy is already struggling with its h's. The voters will help it to drop some of them.

Chicago's mood toward municipal ownership of her street railroads seems to be that of the woman who wants to retain the privilege of saying "No" at the last moment.

The State of Maryland has undertaken to build a modern macadamized highway from Baltimore to Washington. Enterprises of that sort in any state are signs of a liberal public spirit and of a farsighted disposition to reap the benefits of an enlightened good roads policy.

The acceptance by Mr. Frederick W. Whitridge of the appointment announced by the President last week assures a suitable manifestation of national good will and sympathetic interest at the wedding of the King of Spain. Technically Mr. Whitridge will go on a special mission of the President, but virtually he will represent the government and people of the United States, and a more fitting selection could not have been made.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Indian education may not have done much in general to lift poor Lo out of his primitive estate and fit him for competition with the whites, but it has brought marked changes in individual cases. An Oklahoma paper remarks in a most matter-of-fact way that Lone Wolf, one of the chiefs of the Kiowas, "is also very religious and is a preacher of considerable reputation. He is a highly educated Indian, and reads his Greek Testament every day."

Domestic Finance.—Mrs. Knicker—Can you get money from your husband?
Mrs. Bocker—No. By the time I've paid the cook for a good dinner before I ask him I'm just even.—Harper's Bazar.

The Burmese woman must make an excellent wife. A Singapore paper says that her highest ambition is to maintain her husband in lordly idleness and to supply him with abundant funds for cook fighting, bullock cart racing and gambling. And many of the Burmese women do big deals in timber, buying up in advance the "paddy" crops of a whole district, and so on, on a scale that requires big financing.

MEMORIES.

I remember, I remember
The gowns I used to wear;
The yellow figured jaconet,
The purple sprigged mohair.
They always were a bit too long,
Or else not long enough;
And often, in the latter case,
Pieced out with different stuff.

I remember, I remember
The roses, red and white,
Upon my bayadere barege.
(It must have been a sight!)
My solferino balzarine—
My lilac satinet—
We gave that to an orphan child.
(The child is living yet!)

I remember, I remember
My magenta wool delaine;
My salmon taglioni, too.
('Twas lined with satin jean.)
My lovely light blue empress cloth,
Picked out with bands of dove,
I wore the night Joe came to call
And told me of his love.

I remember, I remember
Those gowns so quaint and queer;
I wore them with a happy heart
For many a happy year.
I have an ivory satin now,
Embroidered fair with pearl;
But, ah, I'm further off from heaven
Than when I was a girl.
—Carolyn Wells, in Good Housekeeping.

German punishment for leze majesty falls especially heavy upon the soldier. If he says anything that can be twisted slightly in reference to a certain august and imperial personage it goes hard with him. A private was recently drummed out of the army and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for saying to a comrade that the Kaiser might have slowed down the train in which he was travelling in order to see the salute of the soldiers who were lining the route.

"Good morning, Mr. Ryetop," greeted the clerk in the big city hotel. "I hope you enjoyed that old Scotch I left in your room while you were out."
"It was pretty fair," drawled Farmer Ryetop, rubbing his parched lips, "but, be gum! that thar siphon you sent up had the strongest stream of fizz water I ever tackled. Why, I went to make one of these here highballs, an' the blamed thing came near blowin' me through the window."
The clerk looked puzzled.
"Siphon? Why, I didn't send up any siphon."
"Yes, you did. It was red and bound with brass bands."
"Great Scott! Why, that was the automatic fire extinguisher."—Columbus Dispatch.

A woman in a London flathouse was accused of singing hymns to her parrots for the benefit of their souls. This recalls to "The London Chronicle" the most accomplished parrot in history. It belonged to Colonel Dennis O'Kelly, and was famed for its whistling of the 104th Psalm. When the colonel died, in 1787, a large proportion of his obituary notice in "The Gentleman's Magazine" was devoted to this remarkable bird, which got another considerable notice of its own when it died, fifteen years later, in Half Moon street, Piccadilly. This parrot could also whistle "God Save the King" and "The Banks of the Dee," and would go back and correct itself if it got a note wrong. It could even answer questions, and its master was said to have refused 500 guineas a year to show it in public.

HOME, SWEET HOME.
(New York version.)

Through flats and apartments
Though we may roam,
Be they ever so charming,
They're too dear for home.
—Puck.

# About People and Social Incidents.

### AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 5.—President Roosevelt received a call this afternoon from Shaku So Yen, a Buddhist priest travelling in this country. Mr. Hioki, first secretary of the Japanese Legation, introduced the visitor and his travelling companions, Kentok Hori and Saisety Teitaro Suzuki. Shaku So Yen is a guest at the Japanese Legation and will remain in Washington about a week.

The President will make his Memorial Day address this year at the Sailors' Cemetery at the Norfolk Navy Yard. He will in all probability repeat the speech he made a few weeks ago at the dinner given by Speaker Cannon to the Gridiron Club. He has received many requests to repeat the sentiments in public. The text taken by the President for the Cannon dinner speech was "The Man with the Muck Rake"—that character in "Pilgrim's Progress" who is so busy digging with the dirt that he is unable to see the good in the world about him.

A large delegation from the League of American Municipalities, headed by Mayor Dunne of Chicago, called at the White House to-day to invite the President to attend the tenth annual convention of the organization, which will be held at Chicago on September 26, 27 and 28. President Roosevelt said he would like to attend on account of the great importance of the work the league is doing, but could give no definite answer at this time.

Among the callers at the White House were Senators Daniel, Overman, Long and Dillingham, Representatives Sperry and Calder, and large parties of school teachers from New England, Pennsylvania and Indiana.

### THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 5.—The Governor General of Canada and Countess Grey were again the objects of constant entertainment to-day. They went to Mount Vernon at 9 o'clock this morning, accompanied by the British Ambassador and several others from the embassy, the Dolphin, formerly the President's yacht, being used for the trip. Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh entertained them at luncheon, inviting also the British Ambassador and Lady Durand, the Misses Durand and a large party. They met at dinner at the British Embassy to-night the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Metcalf, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Oliver, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Senator and Mrs. Dryden, Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Senator and Mrs. Foraker, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Pinchot, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Colonel Hanbury Williams, Lady Sybil Grey, Miss Josephine Durand, Miss Durand, the ambassador's niece; Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Rennie and Mr. Seeds, of the British Embassy staff, and Mr. and Mrs. Low.

The Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Nabuco entertained at dinner to-night the Chilian Minister and Señora Walker-Martinez, who are to leave Washington the last of this month. Invited to dine with them were Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, the financial agent of the Russian Embassy and Mme. Wilenkin, the counsellor of the French Embassy and Mme. des Portes de la Fosse, the military and naval attaché of the Brazilian Embassy and Mme. de Pederneiras, Mrs. MacCartney, Viscount d'Alte, the Minister from Portugal, Prince Koudacheff, of the Russian Embassy; Mr. Velloso, of the Brazilian Embassy; Miss Walker-Martinez, Mr. and Mrs. Hannis Taylor and Mr. Calderon, of the Peruvian Legation.

### NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 5.—Miss Justine de Peyster, of New York, who is visiting General and Mrs. Kearny, was the guest of honor at a large dinner given by them to-night.

Society generally visited the "Gentlewomen's Sale" now in progress in 17th street. Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. Brice, Mrs. Gordon-Cumming, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Sanger, Mrs. Bates and other women in society, as well as from the diplomatic corps, gave their presence and money freely. The sale continues all week.

Lieutenant Commander Gibbons, naval attaché of the American Embassy in London, and Miss Maud Ely, daughter of Mrs. Richard Ely, of this city, who are now on their way from Europe, will be married at St. John's Church on April 18. The lieutenant commander is coming home on three weeks' leave, and will return to Europe with his bride immediately after their marriage.

### NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Vaudeville and Indian temple dances by Miss St. Denis figured on the programme of the entertainment given last night by Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee for the Thursday Evening Club at her house in Madison avenue. The club will meet at the house of Mrs. Cadwalader Jones on April 26 for the annual election of officers.

Mrs. John Hone has issued invitations for a small dance on April 26.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly and Miss Ruth Twombly, who are now in Florence, are due in Paris on Easter.

At the Berkeley Lyceum a dramatic performance will be given this afternoon by a number of debutantes of next winter for the benefit of St. Mary's Summer Home for Crippled Children. The programme consists of two farces by John Kendrick Bangs entitled "A Proposal Under Difficulties" and "Who Will Win Him?"

The Misses Preston, daughters of the late Stephen Preston, for many years Haytian Minister and dean of the diplomatic corps at Washington, gave their annual "matinée artistique" yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf.

At the Church of the New Jerusalem the marriage of Miss Ruth Sears Bacon, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Gorham Bacon, to Austin Cheney took place yesterday afternoon. The bride, who was given away by her father, was dressed in white satin, chiffon and lace. Mrs. R. M. H. Harper, her sister, who was married in January last and who now makes her home in Colorado, was her matron of honor, and her other bridal attendants were Miss Grace Fargo, Miss Ruth Cheney, Miss Marian Smyth, Miss Kate de Forest Prentice, Miss Elizabeth G. Bacon and Miss Faith Simpkins, all of them in white frocks of lace and muslin and white lace hats. Hamilton Fish Benjamin, Robert F. Dyer, Philip and Clifford Cheney, Worcester Putnam and Reune Martin were the ushers, and Frank Dexter Cheney was his brother's best man. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, was followed by a reception given by the parents of the bride at their house in West 54th street.

Miss Ethel Thompson, daughter of Mrs. Richard J. Thompson, of No. 47 East 67th street, and Miss Amy L. Duncan, of No. 9 East 64th street, have issued invitations for a series of old fashioned revival services followed by tea at the St. Regis Hotel. The first of these services took place yesterday afternoon.

Cornelius N. Bliss, jr., whose marriage to Miss Zaidee Cobb will take place at Washington on April 26, will give his farewell bachelor dinner this evening at Delmonico's, where Arthur Corliss, who is to marry Miss Maud Robinson on April 18, will likewise entertain his best man and ushers at dinner to-night.

## ROBS NEW YORK WOMAN.

### Mrs. Charles R. Clark Loses Jewels in Southern Hotel.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Augusta, Ga., April 5.—Mrs. Charles R. Clark, of New York, who has been a guest at the Hampton Terrace Tourist Hotel, with her daughter, for several weeks, was robbed last night by a professional crook of jewelry valued at about $4,000.

When the women retired the jewels were placed, as usual, in a case on the dressing table, and this morning they were gone. The articles lost were two diamond set watches, a cluster brooch of diamonds, four diamond rings, one diamond and ruby ring and a stickpin. Mrs. Clark has offered a reward of $500, and will ask no questions if the jewels are returned.

Local detectives believe the robbery was perpetrated by a man who had gained entrance to the house as a guest and who left for Aiken today before the robbery was discovered. The man is believed to have come here from the Florida resorts.

Three weeks ago Andrew Carnegie's niece, who was a guest at the same hotel, was robbed of a valuable diamond ring.

## PLANS FOR E. C. SWIFT'S FUNERAL.

### Wealthy Packer Began Work as a Chore Boy in Stockyards.

Boston, April 5.—The body of Edwin C. Swift, who died here early to-day, will be removed to Mr. Swift's home at Pride's Crossing, Beverly. The funeral has been arranged for Sunday. Services will be held at the Episcopal Church, at Manchester-by-the-Sea, at 11 a. m. The body will be placed in a receiving vault until the return of Mrs. Swift from Europe.

Chicago, April 5.—E. C. Swift, who was a member of the packing house of Swift & Co., began work as a chore boy in the stockyards, and at the time of his death was president and secretary of the Swift Transportation Company, one of the constituent companies of the Swift corporation.

While at the height of his success as a packer E. C. Swift never forgot his own humble origin nor his Cape Cod home, and prided himself on never having refused employment to a native of Cape Cod. A boy from Sagamore, the village of his birth, always received the preference, but the offer to place any young man or young woman, for that matter, from the Cape who should apply to him held good and caused at one time a vast and hungry emigration from that region.

Mr. Swift had been in Chicago rarely of late years, having established his home at Beverly, Mass. He was an admirer of fine horses, and while his new home was being completed at Beverly the family lived in the stables, which adjoin it and which are remarkably complete. So spacious and so fully equipped are these stables that they not only made a comfortable temporary home, but proved suitable for summer entertaining on a large scale.

### FUNERAL OF GENERAL BLANCO.

Madrid, April 5.—The funeral of General Blanco, the ex-Captain General of Cuba, was held to-day with the highest military honors. The royal family and the diplomatic corps were represented. The body, wrapped in the mantle of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre, was taken to Barcelona to be buried in the Pantheon.

### COLUMBIA COMMENCEMENT PLANS.

The programme for commencement week at Columbia University was announced yesterday, and is as follows:

Sunday, June 10—Baccalaureate sermon.
Monday, June 11—Inspection of buildings and grounds; class day exercises; class day dance.
Tuesday, June 12—Faculty baseball game; university and dormitory teas; Glee Club concert and dance.
Wednesday, June 13—Commencement alumni luncheon; games of classes, 1896 to 1906, inclusive; class reunions.

### NEW YORKERS WED IN FLORENCE.

Florence, Italy, April 5.—Dr. G. M. Tuttle and Mrs. Kirkbridge, both of New York, were married here to-day.

Dr. Tuttle, who lives at No. 38 West 52d street, is a professor in Columbia University. He is a member of the University Club and the Yale Club, the Century Association and the New York Academy of Medicine.

## FIRE NEAR THEATRES.

### Crowds Going to Playhouses See Blaze in Broadway.

A fire started in the basement of the four story brick building at No. 1259 Broadway, in the heart of the Tenderloin, about the time it is customary for the curtain to go up on the evening performance at the theatres last night, and caused no end of excitement. The damage was something like $500, but the Great White Way was thronged with sightseers, who find find spectacular fires scarce in that district.

The Rotograph Company, a concern that sells theatre tickets, postal cards, etc., occupies part of the store at No. 1259 Broadway. The rear of the store is occupied by a branch of the Western Union Telegraph Company, where many operators and messengers have headquarters.

The fire had its origin in the basement, where it is supposed a furnace caused the woodwork to take fire. The insulation on hundreds of wires started to burn, and the smoke drove the operators from their tickers and the dozens of boys from the place. Upstairs over the telegraph office is the Bijou manicure parlors. With the first appearance of smoke the eight manicure girls fled to the street in the light rain, and stood across the street watching the firemen work. Miss Elizabeth Moreland, of No. 138 14th street, Brooklyn, the cashier of the Rotograph concern, stayed in the room long enough to gather together the money of which she had charge, and then she joined the crowd outside. The firemen, after half an hour's work, extinguished the flames.

## TO REMOVE HOLY TRINITY SPIRE.

### Experts Find No Permanent Repairs Can Be Made—Tower To Be Built.

The spire of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, which for years has been a landmark, is to be taken down.

The original plan of the church included a tower, which was taken down and the present spire put in its place. The stone facing for some time has been crumbling, and experts who examined the structure reported that no permanent repairs could be made. The vestry considered the matter, and it was decided to remove the spire and build a tower, similar to the original plan of the church.

## APPROVE HUDSON BRIDGE PLANS.

### Board of Estimate to Appropriate Two Millions for Memorial.

The committee appointed by the Mayor to consider the plans of the Bridge Department for a Hudson memorial bridge or viaduct has agreed to report the matter favorably, and to-morrow the Board of Estimate will appropriate $2,000,000 corporate stock for its construction. The committee consists of Presidents Ahearn and Haffen and Controller Metz. Commissioner Stevenson of the Department of Bridges told the committee that if the money is authorized at once the bridge can be completed in time for opening on the 300th anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River, in 1909.

### UNPARLIAMENTARY.

From The London Chronicle.

"Parliamentary language" is a rather mysterious thing, and therefore new members will welcome a little volume on "The A. B. C. of Parliamentary Procedure," which W. Marshall Freeman and J. Carson Abbott have compiled. It contains a list of expressions that have been ruled out by successive Speakers. It seems very difficult to tell a man across the floor of the House that he is a liar. "Liar" has been ruled out. So has "damned liar"; though in a court of law it has been held that to call a man a "liar" is an insult, while to call him a "damned liar" is—as Lamb said of Coleridge's preaching—only your fun.

"Deliberate untruth" has been tried, and it caught the Speaker's "No." Even "opposed to fact" has failed to pass. You may not say "You are inventing that." Nor may you say that a Member "ought to learn to keep his word." A Member has tried "subterfuge" without success. "Untruth," "falsehood," "tommyrot" have all been put upon the blacklist—as also the "language of the pothouse." After all, Members must fall back upon the "terminological inexactitude." For there must be found a Parliamentary way of saying "that's a lie!"

### MAY BE REWARDED HEREAFTER.

From The Meade (Mo.) Globe.

A child is born in the neighborhood; the attending physician gets $10. The editor gives the loud-lunged youngster and the happy parents a send-off and gets $0. When it is christened the minister gets $10 and the editor gets $00. It grows up and marries. The editor publishes another long-winded flowery article, and tells a dozen lies about the "beautiful and accomplished bride"; the minister gets $10 and a piece of cake and the editor gets $000. In the course of time it dies. The doctor gets from $25 to $100, the undertaker gets from $50 to $100; the editor publishes a notice of the death and an obituary two columns long, lodge and society resolutions, a lot of poetry and a free card of thanks, and gets $0000. No wonder so many editors get rich.