

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—The Phil. ALHAMBRA—8:15—Vaudeville. BELASCO—8:15—The Girl of the Golden West. BROADWAY—8:15—The Vanderbilt Cup. CASINO—8:15—The Social Club. COLUMBIA—8:15—Vaudeville. CRITERION—8:15—The Mountain Climber and the Little Fairy of the Wilderness. DAILY STAR—8:15—Louis Lomon. EDEN THEATRE—The World in Wax. EMPIRE—8:20—Peter Pan. FIELDS THEATRE—8:15—Mr. Hopkinson. HARBIN OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The Masqueraders. HAMBURG'S VICTORIA—8:15—Vaudeville. HENRIETTA—8:15—The Society Circus. HUDSON—8:15—The American Lion. IRVING PLACE—8:20—Dr. Babenauer. JOE WEBBER—8:10—Twiddle, Twiddle and The Squaw Maid, a Girl of the Golden West. KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—Miss Mediate. LARNEY—8:15—The Strength of the Weak. LYCEUM—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse. LYRIC—8:15—Arms and the Man. MAJESTIC—8:15—Zita. MANHATTAN—8:15—Charles's Aunt. MENDELSSOHN HALL—8:15—Concert. NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—The Free Lance. NEW YORK—8:15—The Barking Dog. PRINCESS—8:15—Brown of Harvard. WALLACE—8:15—The Young Man. WEST END—8:15—The Street Singer.

Index to Advertisements.

Table with 4 columns: Page, Column, Page, Column. Lists various advertisements and their locations.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1906.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Troops continue to arrive at Paris, and the city resembles an armed camp. Premier Sarrien in a speech warned the strikers that breaches of the peace would be firmly punished. The Russian Emperor has decided not to open Parliament in person. The "Novoye Vremya" has published a story which tends to confirm the reported murder of Father Gapon by revolutionists; an attempt was made in St. Petersburg to assassinate the commander of the Semenovskiy Regiment. A dispatch from Cairo says that the Turkish Grand Vizier has ordered the restoration of boundary pillars, and has denied that they were removed by Turkish troops. Advice from Rome says that the Dominicans and other religious orders have accepted the Vatican's plan for the division of the \$7,000,000 paid by the United States for the Philippines. Thirty members of the Kossuth party have been returned as members of the Diet out of thirty-five elections held in Hungary. Better conditions prevail in the "frozen" regions of the North Pole, that the damage caused by the avalanches was heavy.

DOMESTIC.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt returned to Washington from their trip down the Potomac on the Sybil. It was said at Albany that the closing days of the Legislature were full of spirit and that there was slight hope of the Recording Mortgage Tax bill being passed. Reports received in Wilkes-Barre indicated that Mitchell would control the election. The opposition can never justify itself to public opinion for refusing, under circumstances, to let a bill come to a vote. Here is a bill which a majority of both houses are believed to favor, which is in line with the suggestion of what such a bill ought to be made by the Governor, and which is demanded by a large number of intelligent taxpayers in every part of the State. What sort of figure will a dozen obstructionists cut if they go before the people explaining that they wrecked the regular session and forced the taxpayers to foot the bill for an extra session in order to prevent the rule of the majority? And that majority, be it remembered, is a majority of the responsible governing party.

Senator Page is not obstructing anybody else, but simply standing on his rights and refusing to get out of the way with his bill at the arbitrary demand of a handful of men. If his stand prevents other legislation, that is their fault, not his. The technicalities of parliamentary law may be at least as legitimately used to promote the wishes of a majority as to block them. The Senators who are so angry are merely getting a taste of their own medicine. They can begin once more to legislate the instant they are ready to do it with a fair recognition of the rights of others.

AN EPOCH IN ENGLISH EDUCATION. The new Education bill, which has been introduced into Parliament by Mr. Birrell and which will presumably be enacted into law, bids fair to mark an epoch in English education. If not, indeed, in the very life of the English nation. With its merits or demerits from either a partisan or a sectarian point of view we have, of course, no concern. It is a Liberal measure, and the Conservatives will oppose it. It is regarded with approval by the Nonconformist churches, and the Established and Roman Catholic churches are denouncing it. But so the Liberals and the Nonconformists denounce the present law when it was proposed. We may properly regard the controversy with indifference, as one to be settled by the English people, whom alone it directly concerns. But it is not improper to speculate, impartially and philosophically, on its possible effect upon the character and genius of the English nation.

Briefly stated, the new bill contemplates not exactly a change from religious to non-religious instruction—a punning critic has called it neither a religious nor an irreligious but a Birrellian measure—but at least a change from churchmanship to non-churchmanship and non-sectarianism, and a long way toward entire secularization. Indeed, it is regarded by many as a step which is sure to carry the country in the near future to a purely secular system of popular education. Roman Catholics and the Established Church will continue to maintain parochial schools, but these will receive no support from the public funds. In most schools there may still be, on request, religious instruction by the Church, but it must be out of regular school hours, and not be given by the regular teachers.

It must be remembered that this will be the first time in English history that such a thing has been known. Before the Reformation practically all grammar schools were churches of the churches. Those founded in Tudor and Stuart times were on religious foundations. The charity schools of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were founded upon a religious concept of education. The systems of Lancaster and Bell were not always sectarian, but were always religious, and the Royal Lancasterian Society—though Lancaster himself was a Quaker—was purely an adjunct of the Established Church. When Broome hailed the "schoolmaster abroad" he did not divorce the school from the Church. Sixty years ago a beginning was made in non-ecclesiastical education in the vast field of school machinery continued to remain in clerical hands. Mr. Forster's great law in 1870 did much for the board or non-ecclesiastical schools, but it still left the Church schools under

state endowment, and thus they have remained to this day. Now, if we assume, as we must, that the character of common school education has much to do with shaping the national character, it seems reasonable to suppose that the English national character has been more or less affected and moulded by the circumstance that most of the schools have been under ecclesiastical control and most of the instruction given to the people has accordingly been tinged with the established religion. If now the schools and their instruction shall be secularized, or even nonconformist, we may logically expect some corresponding change in the national character. That is to say, the traits which are due to religious instruction will disappear, and others, due to secular instruction, will be developed. Such changes will, of course, be gradual, and it may be generations before their extent is fully indicated. Whether they will, on the whole, be for good or evil is a matter of opinion upon which we are not called to pass judgment. In our own country we still feel some of the inherited influence of the old English Church school system, by this time greatly affected by our own purely secular school system. The significant thing is that in adopting Mr. Birrell's measure England will be taking the radical "new departure" of so transforming her primary school system as to make for the first time in her history secularism rather than ecclesiasticalism dominant in popular education, with all that may involve.

A great deal of unnecessary labor is being expended by some ingenious persons in the discovery of political animosities and the exploitation of political motives supposed to have controlled the arrangement of the rural counties in Senatorial districts for the new apportionment. Because some of the districts happen not to be arranged to suit the convenience of certain Senators it is assumed that they are being "punished" by somebody else. Anybody who takes the trouble to study the constitution, the map and the census tables, however, will at once see not only that changes were necessary, but also that the particular changes make for a more equal representation.

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A Chinese puzzle is easy compared with the task of shuffling the rural counties into nearly equal and contiguous districts. No county may be divided except to make two or more districts within its own boundaries. Certain counties stand alone as districts by themselves. Some two or more counties happen to lie so that they are the only ones which can be put together to make a contiguous district of suitable population. Chautauqua County, for instance, can by no possibility be put with anything but Cattaraugus. With these base marks fixed of necessity, it remains to apportion the other counties. They must be grouped together, and there is generally no choice except which of two shall be put into a particular group, and which shall be put into another. The choice has invariably been made with a view to equalization and compactness. There has been no gerrymander.

There were two centres of difficulty which were responsible for all the changes in the new apportionment. One was the rapid growth of Schenectady. Washington had to be taken from Saratoga and Schenectady, however inconvenient to Senator Brackett, in obedience to the constitution. Otherwise the district would have grown too many people. Washington had to be put with an adjoining county, either Essex or Warren; and equality was promoted by apportioning with Essex and Clinton. In turn, Warren had to be separated from these latter, and that involved putting it with Fulton, Hamilton and Montgomery, and putting Schoharie, formerly with these counties, in association with Herkimer and Otsego. These two counties before made a district far below the normal, and with the addition of Schoharie, make a district of average population. All of these changes were in the nature of equalization and were the only ones feasible.

The census also revealed the fact that the present 39th District, consisting of Cayuga and Seneca, was far below the ratio. With the addition of Yates, the only county which could be added without making still greater inequality elsewhere, it is still the smallest district in the State. Yates being taken from Steuben, it was necessary to add something in compensation. The choice was between Livingston and Allegany. Perhaps Senator Stevens would have preferred to lose Livingston, and that combination would indeed have made the two districts a little more nearly equal in population. But it would have resulted in two long, narrow districts. One would have been a shoestring running almost from Lake Ontario to the Pennsylvania line. The other would have been formed of two counties which have only a few miles of common boundary, without the necessity which forced Washington into association with Essex because it touched no other county with which it could go to form a district of suitable size. In place of Allegany, the Wyoming-Livingston district received Genesee, taken without compensation from the Niagara-Orleans district, which was far too large and is still left as large as Senator Stevens' district would have been if unchanged and larger than it is under the new apportionment. Some other combination of counties might perhaps have been arranged which would have made representation, on the whole, as nearly equal, but it is difficult to see how ingenuity would have devised a plan to make it more so.

The Lincoln Farm Park. Americans, without regard to party or section, were glad to learn about a year ago that the old Lincoln homestead, near Hodgenville, Ky., had passed into hands which would care for it as a national memorial. At that time the purchaser, Mr. Robert Collier, of this city, seemed to be under the impression that the house now on the farm was the original log cabin of the Lincoln family, an error which The Tribune helped to correct. It is now known that the Lincoln cabin, after a varied history as a kind of travelling exhibit, is in storage in this city, whence it will soon be taken to Louisville for the coming "home week" there, after which it will be sent to the Lincoln farm and re-erected as nearly as possible on its original site.

The farm, it is also gratifying to know, is to remain permanently in the ownership and care of the Lincoln Farm Association, of which any American may become a member on payment of a subscription of from 25 cents to \$25, according to means and inclination. The association has already found that the interest in its work is so general that it will have no difficulty in securing all the money needed to reclaim the farm, put it as nearly as possible in the condition it was in when the Lincoln family lived on it and keep it forever as a memorial park, national in its appeal and unifying in its influence. Kentucky, one of the border States, was peculiarly well fitted by the rugged character of its pioneer citizens, as well as by its geographical situation, to give to the nation the unique and commanding figure of Lincoln, and it is a distinct gain to the forces that guard and inspire American life that the Lincoln farm is hereafter to be maintained as a national possession. Although it will be practically a national park, it will probably have, through its board of trustees, more careful attention than it would secure were it immediately under national guardianship. Messrs. Robert Collier and Clarence H. Mackay, the chief officials of the Lincoln Farm Association, visited the farm last week in company with Mr. Guy Lowell, the Boston landscape artist, and the plans they have made for its restoration and preservation will probably be laid before the association on their return to New York this week. It is proposed to complete the work in time for a formal opening

of the park to the public on the occasion of the Lincoln centenary, three years hence.

Liquidation continued in the stock market until the average prices of the sixty most important railway securities had fallen about \$10 a share below the high record established in January, and the general level of the market was lower than at any time since last summer. In so far as this decline in prices represented the sale of stocks carried with borrowed money, fundamental conditions were improved, but loans did not decrease, according to the bank statement. It is also obvious that the position was strengthened by whatever proportion of the decline was caused by the development of a heavy short account. On the other hand, there has undoubtedly been some selling of securities by insurance companies and private individuals who need the money on account of losses at San Francisco. These complicated conditions, in conjunction with pressure in the money market, make it unusually difficult to determine the point at which recovery would seem warranted. Another event, more local in its application, was the reduced dividend announced for Consolidated Gas, although this change was not unexpected. The European situation was greatly improved by the successful placing of the Russian loan, and the difference in parity of money makes it natural that foreign lenders should find this natural attractive. It must not be forgotten, however, that these loans will mature.

Money market conditions have become somewhat confusing owing to numerous conflicting influences, all of considerable importance. Estimates vary widely as to the exact amount of money that has gone to San Francisco, but it is obviously very large, and the movement is by no means over. Transfers through the Sub-Treasury are the only operations daily announced, but there has been a heavy outgo by mail and express, while amounts privately telegraphed must ultimately be withdrawn from local banks, which will also be called upon for the large sum sent from Chicago because of the time saved. Incidentally, smaller amounts have been withdrawn by the South and West for use in starting the crops, and in the aggregate the cash drain has been very heavy. While the large receipts of gold from Europe might appear to strengthen the position of the banks, as a matter of fact this specie went into the Treasury, which had previously discounted its arrival by increasing deposits with the banks. The only incident of the last week tending to strengthen the local financial situation was the heavy liquidation in securities, and even this was of less significance than usual, because it did not imply the customary contraction of loans.

Business conditions of the country as a whole have not changed, except that there is a little more evidence of conservatism in the starting of new undertakings. This is not based upon any lack of confidence in the future, but is due to the combination of high prices for materials and the difficulty of securing funds at attractive terms. A large percentage of building and industrial operations is always done with borrowed money, and in so far as the present stringency tends to curtail speculative undertakings the nation will benefit, for it is undoubtedly a fact that this sort of thing was being overdone, particularly as to real estate. As settled spring weather depletes stocks of seasonal merchandise on the shelves of retail stores there appears the usual supplementary wholesale and jobbing demand, and the actual volume of legitimate business is of most gratifying proportions, as shown by comparisons of bank exchanges, in which the element of speculation has been eliminated as far as possible. Despite unparalleled immigration, dispatches from nearly all sections of the country refer to the inadequate supply of labor, and it is gratifying to note that May Day in this country does not threaten any widespread struggle between capital and labor. Uneasiness regarding the probable attitude of the long account in the cotton market about the acceptance of May notices started considerably, and prices declined moderately, especially for that option. Reports from the South indicating small stocks of old cotton on the plantations tended to steady the spot market, which had the further support of activity in Liverpool and a repetition of recent favorable comparisons with last year's figures as to port receipts and exports. Although Mr. Ellison increased his statement of European spinners' 1,153,000 a year previous, his estimate of weekly consumption was also advanced to 173,000 a year. Preliminary reports from plantations indicate a general disposition to buy farm supplies, including implements and fertilizers, more freely than last year, and the acreage is being increased, although not so much as desired, owing to the difficulty experienced in securing labor. Wheat quotations make a much closer comparison with last year's figures than they have done at any recent date, partly owing to the slight advance this year, but more to the decline in 1905. Mills and factories will be called upon for a certain amount of increased production to replace stocks destroyed by fire on the Pacific Coast, and, as most plants were already provided with business for some time to come, there is that much certainty of further activity. Business in the primary markets for cotton goods was somewhat retarded by the disposition of buyers to wait for the Clafin sale, which opens on May 1, after which there is prospect of large business. Suspense is almost over regarding the season's business in woollens, clothes having begun to operate in a manner that indicates satisfactory trips by their salesmen, and reports from Eastern wool markets attribute quiet business to small offerings rather than to any hope of more attractive terms. Forwardings of footwear for the year thus far still surpass all previous records, and New England shops have orders that will keep machinery occupied well into the autumn. Slightly lower prices for some grades of pig iron do not mean that this industry has met with reverses, the steel mills being far behind with deliveries, and this year's results are assured by orders already overfowing into 1907.

The homeless San Franciscans camping in Golden Gate Park do not talk of the earthquake, but of "the fire," and their courage and determination are aptly illustrated by the choice of words with which they refer to the disaster that left the Queen City of the Pacific a mass of ruins.

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And now detectives say that an usher in Dr. Torrey's Philadelphia meetings took \$5 a day from the contribution baskets. It is rather an expensive undertaking to convert Philadelphia, but Dr. Torrey is not yet discouraged.

Some Washington correspondents, notably "The Springfield Republican's" observer of national affairs, are inclined to criticize the style of Senator La Follette as an orator. In the Wisconsin Senator's case, however, it is what he has to say on a topic of national interest which is important, and the country will give him an impartial hearing.

"The St. Louis Globe-Democrat" and "The Chicago Tribune" both express the opinion that the President makes a mistake in declining to receive foreign contributions for San Francisco. "The Globe-Democrat" says his attitude is "magnificent, but it is not fair to the suffering hundreds of thousands in San Francisco." This we believe to be putting a wrong construction upon the case. American aid will be sufficient to the vast demands made upon it by San Francisco and other Coast cities and towns, and the only ground upon which foreign aid can be

accepted is not that of need, but of international comity and benevolence.

The German geographer who thinks a period of seismic unrest has begun, and predicts a "relay earthquake," is entitled to his opinion, but it is probable he knows no more about it than the rest of us, and that is about nothing.

PERSONAL.

The "howdy" number of John Temple Graves' new paper, "The Atlantic Georgian," introduces to the public the editor who will make "The Georgian." Each paragraph describing his attainments. Briefest of all is the characterization of the Editor, "John Temple Graves. Enough said." Apparently Mr. Graves thinks he has won fame sufficient by his campaign for Senator while Editor of "The Atlanta News" when he investigated the count of the vote said to him substantially the same thing, "Enough said."

When Commander Richmond Pearson Hobson's admiring constituents congratulated him on his success at the primaries they bore three translations. One reading "Richmond Pearson Hobson, Congressman," and the other two with the same name and the offices left blank. It was a way of intimating that fate, in the opinion of his admirers, has the Senatorship and Presidency in store for the former naval officer. As a hero Commander Hobson seems to have got his second wind.

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A. F. Crider, of the United States Geological Survey, has been appointed State Geologist of Mississippi and professor of geology in the university of the same state. The line of work first undertaken by the state survey is a bearing on the geology of the cement resources, the clays and the lignites.

Mrs. Craigie will deliver an address on May 4 in London in connection with the Shakespeare commemoration of the London Shakespeare Society.

The new president of the French Société des Gens de Lettres, Victor Marguerite, the youngest of the talented sons of General Marguerite. The literary partnership of the brothers, Paul and Victor, is as much a Parisian topic of conversation as was the alliance of Edmond and Jules de Goncourt.

Toletsky is reported to be in excellent health. He reads less than formerly, and his reading consists of English and American books on labor questions, working class houses and municipal government. He no longer rides on horseback every day, and now depends on walking for his exercise.

Dr. James W. C. Ely, dean of the medical profession in Providence, R. I., will shortly complete sixty years in the service of medicine. His fellow practitioners will give him dinner to commemorate that occasion.

The four sons of Charles Darwin, author of the "Origin of Species," are scientists. Sir George is the Plumian professor of astronomy at Cambridge; Horace Darwin is a geologist and has been in his work; Francis Darwin is a botanist, and Major Leonard Darwin is a geographer.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The London Gentleman" discusses cigarette smoking by women. Are they always charming when they smoke? No, always, they are not. "The writer adds, 'There are some women to whom a cigarette adds a certain attractive pliancy of aspect; but assuredly they are not the pink-and-white, blue-eyed, and generally gentle English women. Rather is it the lady with the ebullient eyes and black as death with whose appearance a cigarette harmonizes. From this it may be deduced that the average English woman should not smoke if she really wishes to look her best.'"

SHOULD WOMEN SMOKE? Some faddists in the press first raised the question, when anxious of a grievance to be rid of—Hinting disease or death or indigestion. Probable, if they did.

"Indignant Dame" replied a morning later. "Give me the real world as well as the ideal. Describing him a low prevaricator." Or words to that effect.

"The fat was in the fire. A smart 'young mother' gave the man a real good scolding as well. 'Damsel' found it soothing, while another simply abhorred the smell.

"Father of One" (outside the infant's hearing) "Cried that no girl of his 'such things' should do; 'Father of Nine' retorted from interfering. 'Thinking it wiser to."

"A Splinter" said the weed was all she trusted "To take from single cursiveness the sting; A lady, who inspired herself with the thought, Loathed the unseemly thing.

An "Indian Colonel" found the practice "right." And asked, if women thought the "Smokers" too, Where in his criminal territory might he be? The scheming sex eschew?

"Enthusiastic" called it bliss-bestowing. Which "Youthful Cynic" stigmatized as rot; And "Twenty Girls" differed from interfering. Whether to whiff or not.

Such are the strange, reciprocal scorings, Quoted in the real world as well as the ideal. That filled the papers during several mornings. Taking the place of news.

Whether the thing is really wrong or right, Or if it is not, and the world is the while. Either it is entrancingly delightful Or else supremely vile. —Punch.

A New England newspaper of 1777 announced that "a considerable town in this province has been so awakened by the awful providence in the earthquake, that the women have generally laid aside their hoop petticoats."

You can't do much for a man who is easy to do. Oversee the man, always look before you step. One doesn't have to look for trouble in order to find it.

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PERSONAL.

The "howdy" number of John Temple Graves' new paper, "The Atlantic Georgian," introduces to the public the editor who will make "The Georgian." Each paragraph describing his attainments. Briefest of all is the characterization of the Editor, "John Temple Graves. Enough said." Apparently Mr. Graves thinks he has won fame sufficient by his campaign for Senator while Editor of "The Atlanta News" when he investigated the count of the vote said to him substantially the same thing, "Enough said."

When Commander Richmond Pearson Hobson's admiring constituents congratulated him on his success at the primaries they bore three translations. One reading "Richmond Pearson Hobson, Congressman," and the other two with the same name and the offices left blank. It was a way of intimating that fate, in the opinion of his admirers, has the Senatorship and Presidency in store for the former naval officer. As a hero Commander Hobson seems to have got his second wind.

Professor Charles Sprague Sargent, author of "The Trees of North America," has just returned from South America, where he has spent the winter studying trees.

A. F. Crider, of the United States Geological Survey, has been appointed State Geologist of Mississippi and professor of geology in the university of the same state. The line of work first undertaken by the state survey is a bearing on the geology of the cement resources, the clays and the lignites.

Mrs. Craigie will deliver an address on May 4 in London in connection with the Shakespeare commemoration of the London Shakespeare Society.

The new president of the French Société des Gens de Lettres, Victor Marguerite, the youngest of the talented sons of General Marguerite. The literary partnership of the brothers, Paul and Victor, is as much a Parisian topic of conversation as was the alliance of Edmond and Jules de Goncourt.

Toletsky is reported to be in excellent health. He reads less than formerly, and his reading consists of English and American books on labor questions, working class houses and municipal government. He no longer rides on horseback every day, and now depends on walking for his exercise.

Dr. James W. C. Ely, dean of the medical profession in Providence, R. I., will shortly complete sixty years in the service of medicine. His fellow practitioners will give him dinner to commemorate that occasion.

The four sons of Charles Darwin, author of the "Origin of Species," are scientists. Sir George is the Plumian professor of astronomy at Cambridge; Horace Darwin is a geologist and has been in his work; Francis Darwin is a botanist, and Major Leonard Darwin is a geographer.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The London Gentleman" discusses cigarette smoking by women. Are they always charming when they smoke? No, always, they are not. "The writer adds, 'There are some women to whom a cigarette adds a certain attractive pliancy of aspect; but assuredly they are not the pink-and-white, blue-eyed, and generally gentle English women. Rather is it the lady with the ebullient eyes and black as death with whose appearance a cigarette harmonizes. From this it may be deduced that the average English woman should not smoke if she really wishes to look her best.'"

SHOULD WOMEN SMOKE? Some faddists in the press first raised the question, when anxious of a grievance to be rid of—Hinting disease or death or indigestion. Probable, if they did.

"Indignant Dame" replied a morning later. "Give me the real world as well as the ideal. Describing him a low prevaricator." Or words to that effect.

"The fat was in the fire. A smart 'young mother' gave the man a real good scolding as well. 'Damsel' found it soothing, while another simply abhorred the smell.

"Father of One" (outside the infant's hearing) "Cried that no girl of his 'such things' should do; 'Father of Nine' retorted from interfering. 'Thinking it wiser to."

"A Splinter" said the weed was all she trusted "To take from single cursiveness the sting; A lady, who inspired herself with the thought, Loathed the unseemly thing.

An "Indian Colonel" found the practice "right." And asked, if women thought the "Smokers" too, Where in his criminal territory might he be? The scheming sex eschew?

"Enthusiastic" called it bliss-bestowing. Which "Youthful Cynic" stigmatized as rot; And "Twenty Girls" differed from interfering. Whether to whiff or not.

Such are the strange, reciprocal scorings, Quoted in the real world as well as the ideal. That filled the papers during several mornings. Taking the place of news.

Whether the thing is really wrong or right, Or if it is not, and the world is the while. Either it is entrancingly delightful Or else supremely vile. —Punch.

A New England newspaper of 1777 announced that "a considerable town in this province has been so awakened by the awful providence in the earthquake, that the women have generally laid aside their hoop petticoats."

You can't do much for a man who is easy to do. Oversee the man, always look before you step. One doesn't have to look for trouble in order to find it.

HIGH ENGLISH RATES.

How Municipal Ownership Works in the Black Country.

Wolverhampton, April 18. The capital of the Black Country pays one of the highest rates in the kingdom. This may or may not be a sign of progressive government, but the local officials are sensitive about it and peculiar conditions which were unavoidable. Wolverhampton has experimented largely with new municipal policies. Of the net debt with £1,566,972, as much as £667,425 represents what are known as reproductive undertakings. Yet when the rate a year ago was £14. 1d. the profits from municipal ownership available for the reduction were only equivalent to 2 3/4d. These were drawn from a single source—a superior system of markets. This was a meagre return for so large an investment of capital in public services of various kinds. The corporation does not own the gas supply nor the tramways; but in other respects it is in line with the most progressive municipalities in England and Scotland. It operates the electric tramways; it conducts a public library, art museum and art school; it controls markets and baths, and it has introduced scientific methods of treating sewage and destroying refuse. With all this energy there ought to be substantial relief for ratepayers from the management of municipal services. The local authorities admit this and expect to save a penny this year by a contribution to the rates from the electricity service. They might do more if they were less scrupulous in charging the reserve for deterioration of tramway plant as a working expense. They have succeeded in reducing the local rate this year to 9