Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—The Pit.
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—The Social Whirl.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:15—The Mountain Climber and the Little Father of the Wilderness.
DALY'S—8:30—Cousin Louisa.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:20—Peter Pan.
FIELDS THEATRE—8:15—Mr. Hopkinson.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The Masqueraders.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Society Circus.
HUDSON—8:15—The American Lord.
IRVING PLACE—8:20—Nina.
JOE WEBER'S—8:10—Twiddle-Twaddle and The Squaw Man's Girl of the Golden West.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—Mlle. Modiste.
LIBERTY—8:15—The Strength of the Weak.
LYCEUM—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
LYRIC—8:15—Arms and the Man.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Advertising Show.
MAJESTIC—8:15—Zira.
MANHATTAN—8:30—Charley's Aunt.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—11 a. m. until 12 p. m.—Benefit in aid of San Francisco sufferers.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—The Free Lance.
NEW YORK—8:15—The Rollicking Girl.
PRINCESS—8:15—Brown of Harvard.
WALLACK'S—8:15—The District Leader.
WEST END—8:15—The Street Singer.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	8	5-6	Hotels and Restaurants	10	6
Bankers & Brokers	12	1	Instruction	12	5
Board and Rooms	9	4	Long Island Real Estate for Sale	11	5-6
Carpet Cleaning	9	4	Lost	9	5
Citations	12	6	Marriages & Deaths	7	5-6
City Hotels	13	6	Notice of Summons	13	6
City Property for Sale	11	5	Ocean Steamers	14	6-8
Country Property for Sale	11	6	Purchase & Exchange	9	4
Country Property for Sale or to Let	11	6	Proposals	8	6
Desks and Office Furniture	9	4	Public Notices	8	6
Domestic Situations Wanted	14	4-7	Railroads	14	7-8
Dry goods	9	6-7	Restaurants	9	4
Drygoods	14	1-2	Special Notices	7	6
Employment Agencies	9	4	Spring Resorts	13	5
Excursions	13	5	Steamboats	14	6
Financial Meetings	13	4	Storage	9	4-5
Furnished Rooms to Let	9	4	Surrogate's Notices	13	6
Furnished Houses to Let, Country	11	6	The Turf	8	6
Help Wanted	9	5	Typewriting	9	5
			Tribune Subscription Rates	7	6
			Trust Companies	13	5-6
			Work Wanted	9	5
			Work Wanted	14	1-3

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1906.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: General debate on the Railroad Rate bill closed, Mr. Tillman making an attack on federal judges and becoming involved in a sharp controversy with Mr. Spooner. ═══ House: Consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill began.

FOREIGN.—Two Russian students in Paris were carrying bombs in the Forest of Vincennes when one exploded and the man carrying it was instantly killed and his companion dangerously hurt. ═══ The Paris strikers are not thought to present any further menace to the peace of the city, but the guards will be maintained until after the election on Sunday. ═══ All the Russian Cabinet Ministers tendered their resignations, and the names of their probable successors are made public; some doubt is expressed as to the status of Count Witte, as the Emperor has not formally accepted his resignation. ═══ The St. Petersburg attorney for Father Gapon published a statement that he possesses proof that Gapon was not murdered by revolutionists. ═══ The wedding of Waldorf Astor, eldest son of William Waldorf Astor, and Mrs. Nannie Langhorne Shaw took place in All Souls' Church, London. ═══ King Edward dined with President Fallières in Paris, and mutual expressions of good will were interchanged

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt in a special message to Congress, explained the refusal of the government to accept foreign contributions for the San Francisco sufferers. ═══ An agreement was reached by the President and Republican leaders in the Senate on a court review amendment to the Railroad Rate bill, drafted by Senator Allison. ═══ The state Legislature at Albany adjourned without day with the usual felicitations, after a bitter debate in the Assembly had kept that house in session three hours beyond the time set; the bill to save Hook Mountain was passed, and the Local Option bill did not get to a vote in the Senate. ═══ The tri-district miners' convention met at Scranton and the sentiment was found to be practically unanimous in favor of a strike. ═══ Banks in San Francisco resumed business and the City Engineer submitted a comprehensive plan for the rebuilding of the city. ═══ The Conference for Education continued its work at Lexington, Ky.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular, closing weak. ═══ Fear of denunciatory action by President Roosevelt against the Standard Oil Company was one of the causes of another sharp break in the stock market. ═══ A movement developed in fire insurance circles here for more rigid contracts, avoiding liability for losses by fire due to earthquakes. ═══ A. C. Fields, formerly head of the Mutual Lifes supply department, will probably go before the grand jury next week, it was announced here. ═══ Mayor Fagan of Jersey City put forward Corporation Counsel George L. Record, of Jersey City, as a successor to United States Senator John F. Dryden in a speech in Jersey City. ═══ A detailed statement of the cost of the Interborough Subway was submitted to the Rapid Transit Commission. ═══ The accusers failing to appear, the board of review found E. E. Smathers not guilty of being implicated in the alleged drugging of the mare Lou Dillon in her defeat by the horse Major Delmar at Memphis in October, 1904. The investigation will be continued at Lexington, however. ═══ Four vessels of the North Atlantic fleet, under Admiral Evans, arrived from Guantanamo. ═══ Vice Chancellor Pitney, in the Chancery Court, Newark, advised that a decree of divorce be granted James B. Duke in his suit against his wife, Lillian N. Duke. ═══ Count de la Vaulx, the balloonist, sailed for France.

THE WEATHER.—Indication for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 66 degrees; lowest, 55.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE *will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscription may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at* THE TRIBUNE *Office.*

See opposite page for subscription rates.

THE TREASURY'S RECOVERY.

The Treasury's statement for April greatly strengthens the probability that the fiscal year will end with a comfortable surplus. With only two months remaining the government has a net balance to its credit of $3,959,671. May and June usually bring a surplus of from $8,000,000 to $12,000,000; so that, in spite of the emergency demands which have arisen since the San Francisco calamity, the Treasury can count on closing the year without trenching on its available cash reserve—an achievement it failed to accomplish either in 1903-'04 or 1904-'05. April this year brought a deficit of $2,003,132—the first monthly deficit since October. But the improvement in Treasury conditions so noticeable this year has continued unchecked. In April, 1905, a deficit of $9,236,818 was reported. The month just ended shows a gain, therefore, of $7,233,686, which is about twice the average monthly gain for the ten month period. On April 30, 1905, the Treasury faced a deficit of $33,714,956. On April 30 this year there was a surplus of $3,959,671—a change for the better of $37,674,627.

This very satisfactory recovery has been due to increased receipts both from customs and from internal revenue. The country has prospered and trade and consumption have expanded. Customs receipts for the ten months ended April 30 are greater by $31,364,000 than they were for the same period in 1904-'05. Internal revenue receipts have increased $13,432,000. On the other hand, miscellaneous receipts have fallen off $4,961,789—this decline being more apparent than real, however, because of the repayment to the Treasury last year of $4,500,000 previously loaned to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Receipts, on the whole, have been nearly $40,000,000 greater this year than they were last year. But expenditures have been kept almost down to the 1904-'05 level. The increase so far has been only $2,200,000—an excellent record in view of the fact that the ordinary expenditures of 1904-'05 ran $35,000,000 ahead of the ordinary expenditures of 1903-'04.

The economy exhibited by Congress in the preparation of the general appropriation bills would be made more apparent were it not for the drain on the Treasury's cash of isthmian canal construction. Military expenditures have been reduced by $10,000,000—$5,000,000 being saved on the army's account and $5,000,000 on the navy's. The maintenance of the civil establishment has cost $3,352,000 less, and $2,500,000 has been paid out for pensions and in Indian expenditures. But the outgo for public works has been increased by more than $17,000,000, the larger part of which should have been charged to a special canal fund raised by bond sales. There is no good reason for saddling the expenses of the canal enterprise on a generation which will not profit by its operation, or for treating expenditure for this monumental work as a current Treasury obligation to be met out of current receipts. With this anomaly in bookkeeping corrected and with a strict adherence to the policy of caution and economy in Congress, the Treasury can soon regain the ground lost since 1903 and easily satisfy all legitimate natural demands in the near future.

PAY CALIFORNIA'S JUST CLAIMS.

The government of the United States, for reasons arising chiefly from inertia rather than from a desire to avoid meeting its legal responsibilities, is proverbially a slow debtor. It practically adopts the easy creed of "letting the other fellow walk the floor." For instance, only the other day Mr. Wachter introduced in the House of Representatives a bill to repay $72,000 advanced by the State of Maryland to the United States through George Washington for the purpose of constructing public buildings at Washington for the use of the federal government. Many states have claims, if not as old as that of Maryland, at least hoary with age. If the states were exigent in their demands and pressed for payment they could probably collect with reasonable promptness, but as they in turn are slow payers they let matters drift along until the government gets good and ready.

California, it appears, is one of these creditors of the national government, having claims against it amounting to $1,000,000 on account of public lands, another claim of $4,000,000 growing out of the War of the Rebellion, and also Indian War claims of $660,000, making an aggregate of $5,660,000. These are claims the justice of which, Governor Pardee says, "has never been seriously questioned," and he intimates that, owing to the recent wiping out of San Francisco property representing one-fifth of the assessed valuation of the entire state, a prompt settlement would be greatly appreciated.

Of course, it is only under stress of actual need that California's Governor feels compelled to remind a government whose generosity has just been so munificently shown that it has an opportunity to do a timely act of justice. California, it is to be hoped, will never again stand so much in need of all its legitimate resources as it does to-day, and this reminder of the government's obligations ought at least to have the effect of quickening the slow processes of the Court of Claims and lead to an untying or severing of the knots in the case.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Even the most captious critics of the Republican state administration are forced to confess that the Legislature which adjourned yesterday did an extraordinary amount of valuable work. No legislature ever yet adjourned without leaving unpassed bills proposed to accomplish some good purpose which were urged by large numbers of high-minded persons. Some such bills are impractical. Some are too radical to make their way instantly with large bodies of men, however honest. Some of them meet prejudice or arouse special interests which are able, though supported only by a minority, to block them. Some are simply lost in the scramble to get through more important measures. Nobody but a visionary will judge any legislative body by the standard of ideal reforms unavailingly suggested to it. Legislation is a practical business, to be accomplished by the meeting in compromise of many minds with many conflicting interests, prepossessions and principles—some able, some stupid, many honest and a few corrupt. The congresses under the inspiring trials of the Revolution were just as halting, just as disappointing to eager friends of progress, as most modern legislatures.

When we look at the record of the session just concluded in this state and judge it sanely in the light of history it will be found, we think, worthy of an honorable place among legislatures which have done good service for the people. Indeed, we do not recall a legislature for many years which has actually done so much that deserves praise and so little that deserves blame, and which by its discussions or votes in a single house so advanced toward future accomplishment reforms which it was not yet prepared to adopt. The Assembly in particular was hospitable to progressive ideas. There some young, able and honest men have not only been doing good work for the present, but growing in strength and leadership for the future. The administration as a whole has shown a spirit of devotion and highmindedness, and in the face of all obstacles has secured a measure of success for good legislation which offers the people brilliant prospects of further advance in good government if the present predominant influence shall be continued in power.

First on the list of the Legislature's achievements must be placed the seven insurance bills. Thanks to Governor Higgins, these went through in substantially the form recommended by the Armstrong committee. Then comes the recording tax on mortgages, which was triumphantly carried in spite of the attempt of a small minority in the Senate to block its passage. Some critics of the session seem inclined to reproach the Senate for the actions of the obstructing minority on several bills, not seeming to realize that not they, but the majority which overcame them, are the Senate, and that it is entitled to corresponding credit. New York City has secured 80-cent gas. Provision has been made for its additional water supply. A law has been passed to cure the evil of the "fake" hotels. The removal of the railroad tracks from the surface of Eleventh avenue has been decreed. The bill to save Hook Mountain went through at the last minute. Senator Elsberg this year finally consented to modify his rapid transit bill so that progressive men who were not prepared to see the city forced to municipal operation could support it, and with its many excellent features it passed. The Legislature has taken steps to relieve the law's delays in this city and in Westchester by providing for the election of more judges. It has also, in addition to the Anti-Lobbying bill resulting from the insurance investigation, passed a corrupt practice bill. The efficacy of this measure has, we think, been impaired by the exceptions made with respect to accountings, but it is a step in the right direction, will do much good and unquestionably leaves the workers for honest elections in a good position to secure strengthening amendments.

All plans for a new ballot law came to naught. No doubt the ballot should be simplified and the method of counting made more certain, but the reluctance of lawmakers of both parties to make the voters learn how to vote in a new way on the eve of an important state election was certainly natural and perhaps wise. The change could better be made in an "off year." An omission less defensible was the failure to repeal the savings bank tax. The Governor in repeated messages urged this redemption of the party pledge. The Legislature offers little ground for criticism on account of positive wrongdoing. No conspicuously bad bill has found its way to the statute book. The session has been remarkably free from the usual crop of corporation "grab" bills. Railroad power and gas company lobbies have been chiefly conspicuous by their absence, or their impotence when they did appear. The forest reserve amendment to the constitution is thought to open the door to power abuses, and certainly it should be closely scrutinized before it is allowed to pass a second legislature. But no doubt the present provision, which has served a good purpose for eleven years, is too drastic to be the permanent rule. It forbids even scientific protection of the forest. It is not altogether harmful to have the subject brought to attention by a concrete measure which may itself be unwise.

On striking a balance of the session's work the majority of both houses will be seen to have done good service, and with the aid of the Governor at critical moments to have greatly advanced the cause of good government.

LETTING THE MAJORITY RULE.

The prompt passage through the Assembly of the bill repealing the Mortgage Tax law was a performance creditable to the wisdom and character of the leaders of that body. The measure came from the Senate at an hour when it was absolutely in the power of the Committee on Rules. The Speaker, Mr. Moreland and Mr. Hooker were conscientiously opposed to it. They had voted against the first bill, which the Governor vetoed. They had only to refuse to report it to prevent the passage of the new bill, which they opposed. The time was so short that even a little dilatory manœuvring might have answered the purpose. Instead of adopting such tactics, the Speaker called an immediate meeting of the committee, reported the bill out and gave its supporters the chance to vote and pass it.

That, we think, was good politics. The attempt of the minority in the Senate to block the bill was not so creditable as to tempt Assemblymen to follow the example, even though they could accomplish the purpose more regularly and decently. It may be said, therefore, that the Rules Committee did only its duty with discretion, and is not entitled to a medal for heroism on that account. Nevertheless, we have only to look back to former legislatures to realize that neither discretion nor duty would have led a Rules Committee brought up in the old tradition to save a bill once in its power which the Speaker and his associates did not like. Smothering the majority was a regular feature of old-time management. The incident, therefore, is significant of a better spirit and a truer view of the function of a legislative body and the duty of its officers.

KEEP UP THE FIGHT FOR PURE AIR!

Some gratifying results have been attained in the last few weeks in the suppression of smut-smoke nuisances, and the air of this city is perceptibly cleaner than it was. These achievements are to be valued partly for their own sake and partly for their promise of further good work, if only the authorities and the public have sufficient "staying powers." It would be lamentable, however, if they were to cause anybody to think the whole victory had been won and therefore to relax efforts.

The fight should be kept up, popularly and officially, all along the line, just as vigorously as ever. Complete victory is in sight, but any slackening of effort now, or any diversion of effort in other directions, would be disastrous. Next week, we believe, some especially important trials of offenders will come up in court. They should be inexorably pressed, not merely for the sake of punishing the culprits in hand, but for the still more important sake of deterring others from like offences. If a few of the big concerns which have been so defiantly breaking the law are brought sharply to book, there will be a general mending of manners.

The charter of the city and the sanitary code give the officials of the Health Department ample power to suppress smoke nuisances and to protect the purity of the air. That power is now being exercised in a commendable way by the inspectors and other appropriate officers. All that is needed is that it shall continue thus to be exercised by those same officers, without any change in spirit or in method. It is a good fight. It is producing good results. Keep it up!

AMERICAN VICTORY AT ATHENS.

The net result of this year's Olympian games—though perhaps they should be called Athenian, rather than Olympian, or at least an Athenian revival of the Olympian games—is a great American victory, won by a margin so broad as to leave no possible doubt of the actual superiority of American contestants. It will be observed that the Americans participated in only a little more than one-half of the contests. Yet of the total number of points in all the contests they won nearly twice as many as their nearest rivals. They won 74, while the British, who came second, secured only 39, and the Greeks and Swedes, who were next in order, got only 28 each. A more sweeping victory than that could not reasonably be desired.

If there be any cause for regret in the matter, it is that the Americans did not compete in all, or more nearly all, of the contests, so as to win in a greater variety of tests of athletic prowess. Their points were chiefly won in walking, running and leaping—exercises calling for agility and speed rather than great strength or long endurance. In fact, it might almost be thought they were lacking in endurance. They won walking and running races up to a distance of 1,500 metres, but in the longer races, such as the Marathon road race of twenty-six miles, the five-mile race, the 3,000-metre walk and the 80-kilometre bicycling race, they did not get even a second place. One of them made a fine showing in the Marathon race at first, but his endurance failed him at the end. The chief display of strength was made in winning the shot throwing contest. It would have been a little more satisfactory had our men won some of the long distance races, to show their "staying powers," and more contests in which great strength was required.

Upon such features of the case, however, it would be ungracious to dwell at length. Our men won far more victories than any others, and they won them in a clean, sportsmanlike manner. They won, therefore, much more than points; they won credit for American sportsmanship abroad and a clear title to the admiring regard of their countrymen.

"AS BIG AS THE BIGGEST."

The opposition with which the Naval Appropriation bill is threatened this year seems to be directed mainly to the provision for a battleship that shall equal the Dreadnought in displacement and gun power. For that hostility it is impossible to discover any sufficient excuse. England is not the only nation which has determined to have such vessels. Japan has just acquired two battleships, ordered early in 1904 and built in British yards, which displace a little more than 16,000 tons. The Kashima and the Katori are larger (by at least 1,000 tons) than the Mikasa. Yet their owner is not satisfied with them. She is credited with having determined to build at least two 18,000-ton battleships, and Admiral Dewey had some reason a few weeks ago to think that she meditated something even larger. Russia, France and Germany are also practically committed to the same policy. Not one nation alone, then, but five nations have become convinced that war vessels of the Dreadnought type are essential. If the United States fails to imitate them, it will be unfortunately behind the times.

Those who sneer at the idea of having ships "as big as the biggest" ignore one of the fundamental principles of successful fighting—keeping the closest watch upon the foe. A military commander who, when hostilities were actually pending, neglected to learn all he could about the numbers and movements of the force which he was likely to engage and to govern himself accordingly would deserve the strongest condemnation. So, too, with those in responsible positions who fail to make in time of peace those preparations for war which, in the nature of things, cannot be hastily completed. The fullest possible information should be secured in regard to changes made by foreign countries in arms, uniforms, hospital practice and the like, and the facts should be obtained promptly. The merits of all innovations made elsewhere should be carefully considered, and if critical study shows that any of them would give to a possible adversary a distinct advantage, steps should be taken to remove the inequality. Security demands an equipment which will enable this country to match that which may be used by its foes, whether this equipment be the best infantry rifle that can be found, or warships which can safely confront the most powerful that are likely to be arrayed against it. Any other course invites disaster.

After all, the programme of the House Naval Committee, so far as it relates to battleships, is exceptionally modest. It calls for only one vessel of that description. The building of a single battleship every year, as the President pointed out in his last annual message, would merely maintain the efficiency of the navy, for some of the older battleships are growing so unserviceable that they must soon be discarded. It would not pay to repair them. To propose only to replace ships which are about to become useless with better ones, instead of asking for a positive enlargement of the navy, shows restraint, not profligacy, on the part of the administration and Chairman Foss's committee.

"Violence has no place among us, and will not be tolerated," says Governor Pennypacker. That is a principle back of which stands not only the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, but the sentiment and purpose of the American people.

Faith in human perfectibility is almost shaken by the spectacle of an ingrained, all wool anti-paternalist like the Hon. John Wesley Gaines championing the cause of free government distribution of prize packages of garden seed. Jefferson must grieve in his Monticello tomb at such a lapse from strict-construction virtue. Or must we be driven to believe that the Hon. John Wesley considers that the federal government has no more right to withhold a seed supply from the honest agriculturist than it has to cut off his inalienable title to air and sunshine?

The Mayor knows an intelligent man when he sees one. When Mr. Coler declared that Brooklyn was more intelligent than any other borough Mr. McClellan said: "How can I deny "that when I see you standing before me as its "elected representative?"

China has agreed to pay the expenses of the British Tibetan expedition. It sometimes costs to save the Oriental face, but the Orientals seem to think it is worth while.

Mr. Grout thinks that if the City Club would mind the club's business and leave the city to mind the city's business the city would be better off. Perhaps if the club would mind the club's business and leave Mr. Grout to mind the city's business Mr. Grout would be better off.

The explanation is proffered, of the tragic troubles in the coal region, that "the state constabulary irritated the foreigners." But really we cannot be expected in this country to modify our administration of law to please the susceptibilities of aliens. It is for the foreigners who come hither to adapt themselves to our system. If they do that they will not be "irritated" by it.

Bostonians evidently do not think Maxim Gorky would harmonize well with Symphony Hall.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Kansas is boasting. It has 55 out of 105 counties without a pauper. Twenty-five counties have no almshouses and thirty-seven have not a single criminal case on the docket. But not many people live in Kansas, after all.

CUPID'S PRIMER.

Arrows are this Archer's claim;
Bows and Belles are Both his game.
Cupid, Clever little Cuss,
Does Delight to bother us;
Every tricky Enterprise
Finds a Favor in his eyes,
Give him one Glad smile or Glance
He is Happy, Here's His chance!
Imp and Impudent, the boy,
Jupiter's own child of Joy;
Kisses are his Kind, be sure;
Love his Life is and his Lure;
Matches he can Make or Mar;
No and yes his Neighbors are;
Old or young, his One brief call
Pleases People, Pranks and all.
Queer the Questions that he brings;
Rhymes and Roses, Ribbons, Rings.—
Such are the Seductive Sweets
To make Trouble when he Treats.
Useless 'tis to be Unkind:
Venus, his mamma, will find
Ways for him to Win or Woo
Xerxes and Xantippe, too.
Youth, immortal since of Yore,
Zealous Zany—nothing more.

—Life.

An Irishman was describing his efforts at golf. "The first time I missed the ball," he said; "and the second time I hit it in the same place. 'Tis a poor game."

An Irishman once met an Englishman who had an artificial leg. Being of a sympathetic nature, Pat inquired the cause of the loss of the limb, whereupon the Englishman said: "A short time ago I discovered that there was some Irish blood in my body and that it had settled in this leg, so I had it cut off." "'Tis a pity it didn't settle in your head," came the quick retort.—Troy Times.

A juryman went to sleep the other day during the closing speech of one of the counsel in the case in an English court. The judge had him awakened and sternly rebuked him. "My lord," said the juror, "I was under the impression that I was sworn to give a verdict according to the evidence, not according to the speeches."

"Excuse me," said the old lady with eyeglasses in the art gallery, "but haven't you got any more figures in marble?" "These are all, madame," replied the polite attendant. "Is there any particular one you are looking for?" "Yes, I wanted to see the statue of limitations my husband was telling about."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

A witness in a small lawsuit in Cincinnati was an Irishman, according to "Harper's Weekly." There was put to him, before being sworn, the usual interrogatory, "Do you know the nature of an oath?" A broad grin spread over the face of the Irishman as he replied: "Indade, your honor, I may say that it is second nature with me."

For the Sake of Space.—"Yes," said the man with the visionary eyes, "I have devised a plan for irrigating the Sahara Desert. If my suggestions are followed, within ten years you will see that barren waste thickly populated."

"And then," asked the man with the uncertain hair, "what will become of the Bedouins of the desert? Will they be crowded out?"

"Not at all. We will make folding Bedouins of them."

Realizing that the man with the visionary eyes is an inhabitant of a modern, neat, six-room flat, the man with the uncertain hair concluded that it was time for him to move along.—Judge.

Kalgoorlie, West Australia, is one of the newest and the best gold fields in the world. The following advertisement was prominently displayed in a recent issue of "The Kalgoorlie Miner": "Watch the progress of the British elections. Balfour, the coercionist, is defeated. Should his mate, Chamberlain, be also defeated, all comers can indulge in a little 'light refreshment' free of charge for a period of six hours, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., at Paddy Whalen's Shamrock Hotel."

Talking.—Wife—You were talking in your sleep again last night, dear. Why do you persist in doing it?

Husband—Good Lord, Maria, a man ought to be allowed to talk sometimes, oughtn't he?—The Bohemian.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 3.—President Roosevelt this afternoon formally received Viscount Aoki, the newly appointed Ambassador from Japan. Secretary Root introduced the new member of the diplomatic corps after Colonel Bromwell, the President's military aid, had brought Viscount Aoki from the Japanese Embassy to the White House in the President's carriage.

Senator Allee and Representative Burton, of Delaware, called at the White House this morning to introduce several members of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Delaware who are anxious to have the President attend the annual meeting of the organization at Wilmington. In spite of the fact that Senator Allee promised to show the President "a harmonious Republican organization in Delaware" the President said that he would be unable to make the trip.

Senator Crane, of Massachusetts, who talked with the President to-day about rate legislation, expressed the belief that the outlook for a compromise on the Hepburn bill was bright. Other callers at the White House included Senators Flint, Carter and Hopkins, Secretary Taft and Representatives Bartholdt, French, Lamb, Sulloway and Hamilton.

One of the horses attached to the carriage in which Mrs. Roosevelt was riding yesterday slipped and fell in the street, damaging the shaft. The animal immediately regained its feet, however, and no harm befell Mrs. Roosevelt.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 3.—Unless some unforeseen circumstance prevents it, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand will leave Washington to-morrow afternoon for New York and will sail Saturday for Liverpool. The Ambassador will be accompanied by his niece, Miss Durand, who has spent the winter here. He bade Secretary Root farewell to-day.

The Belgian Minister and Baroness Moncheur have leased for the summer the home of Ambassador and Mrs. Meyer at Hamilton, near Magnolia, Mass., and will take possession early in June.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 3.—The Colonial Dames gave a reception this evening.

Mrs. Arthur Lee is entertaining Miss Mary Custis Lee, daughter of General Robert E. Lee. She gave a luncheon in her honor to-day, inviting to meet her Mrs. Dulaney Hunter, Mrs. Harlow, Mrs. McCallum, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Hemphill, Mrs. Henry St. George Tucker, Mrs. Morehead, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Buckley, Mrs. Coxe, Mrs. Frances Block, Mrs. Leigh Robinson, Mrs. Runman, Mrs. Cabell, and Mrs. John Grant, of Georgia.

Mrs. Churchill Candee will go to Virginia Saturday for a visit of several days.

Captain and Mrs. Charles B. Wheeler entertained at dinner to-night, Admiral and Mrs. Mason, General Crozier, Mrs. Lincoln and Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Gracie, of New York, being of the party.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Padelford have returned to Washington from Florida, where they spent the winter, and are at their I street house.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

W. Goadby Loew drove the Pioneer yesterday on its daily trip from the Holland House to Ardsley. It had been chartered for the day by Mr. and Mrs. William Laimbeer, whose guests included Mrs. Glen Collins, Miss Madeleine Knowlton, Henry F. Eldridge and Mrs. Bloodgood.

All Saints' Church was the scene yesterday of the wedding of Miss Lilian Morrison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David M. Morrison, to William J. Tingue, jr. It was a quiet affair, owing to the recent death of Mrs. Morrison's brother, Henry R. Putnam. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Slicer, and the bride, who was given away by her father, was dressed in white satin and point lace, wore a tulle veil and carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley. The bridesmaids, Miss Kate de Forest Prentice, Miss Susan Merrill, Miss Marjorie Putnam, Miss Mildred Harbeck, Miss Katherine Fisher and Miss Janet Abbott, wore frocks of white mulle and white hats trimmed with lilacs and pink roses. They carried baskets filled with the same flowers, in lieu of bouquets. Miss Natalie Morrison, the maid of honor, wore a frock of pink radium silk, with a pink straw hat trimmed with pink feathers. She carried a basket of pink roses. Howard Tingue was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Putnam M. Morrison, Frank Outerbridge, Howard Cram, Sherman Hoyt, C. D. Mallory, Edward T. Gross and W. E. Powers.

Among those who will sail for Europe to-day are Mr. and Mrs. E. Ritzema de Grove, who will spend the summer abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustave E. Kissel are booked to sail to-morrow for a short stay in Europe.

David S. Egleston will sail on Wednesday. Mrs. Egleston will remain here at her house in East 38th street until she goes to her country place for the summer.

Among those sailing yesterday for Europe on the French liner Provence, which carried a full complement of first cabin passengers, were Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Chapin and Miss Grace Chapin, Mrs. Forbes Morgan, the Countess Jacques d'Aramon, the Baroness de Neufville and Count Lionel de Montesquiou.

Mr. and Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis have left Washington for their place at Leesburg, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. August Vatable and August A. Vatable are booked to sail on the St. Louis to-morrow, and will go direct to Paris, whence they will make an extended automobile tour on the Continent.

The Vicomte de Faramond, naval attaché of the French Embassy at Washington, is in town for a few days, staying at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian A. Ripley will spend the summer at Bernardsville, N. J., where they have taken the Joline villa.

Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart, with her daughter, Miss Anita Stewart, have moved to the Lenox, at Madison avenue and 63d street, since the departure for Europe of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Chapin, with whom they had been staying since their arrival from Sioux Falls.

All the plans that have been made for the wedding of Philip Livermore and Miss Fannie Iselin will be modified by the sudden death of the bridegroom's brother, John R. Livermore, which places many people in mourning. John Livermore was a son of the Baroness Raymond de Sellière by her first husband, and married Miss Josephine W. Brooks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks.

General and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson and Miss Marguerite Pierson will leave town on Thursday, to spend the summer at Tuxedo.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse have left town for a cruise southward along the coast on board the steam yacht Utowana as the guests of Allison V. Armour.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven will leave town on May 20 for their place at Lenox, where they will spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Falconer are at Atlantic City for the rest of the month.

Sir Mortimer Durand, who was to have sailed last Saturday for England, will start to-morrow. Neither Lady Durand nor Miss Josephine Durand will accompany him, but both will go to Lenox on Monday for the summer. The Ambassador will rejoin them there on his return from England early next month.

The Marquise de Merinville, who was Miss Gwendolyn Caldwell, has left town for Newport, where she is staying at the Muenchinger cottage.

WALDORF ASTOR WEDDED

Mrs. Nannie Langhorne Shaw Becomes His Bride in London.

London, May 3.—Mrs. Nannie Langhorne Shaw, of Virginia, and Waldorf Astor, eldest son of William Waldorf Astor, were quietly married at All Souls' Church, Langham Place, London, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon by the Rev. Francis Scott Webster, M. A., the vicar.

Neither William Waldorf Astor nor Mr. Langhorne, the father of the bride, was able to be present, both being too ill to attend the ceremony.

Only immediate relatives and intimate friends of the couple knew of the arrangements, so the guests were few. They included Ambassador and Mrs. Reid, the staff of the American Embassy, Mrs. Reginald Brooks, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson and Mrs. T. Moncure Perkins, sisters of the bride, and the Duchess of Roxburghe. Charles Dana Gibson led the bride to the altar, and the bridegroom was attended by his brother, John Jacob Astor. After the ceremony, which was the simple one of the Church of England, Mr. and Mrs. Waldorf Astor drove to the office of William Waldorf Astor, on the Victoria Embankment, where Mr. Astor is lying ill, to receive his congratulations. Later a reception was held at the house of Captain Drummond, in Eaton Place. Mr. and Mrs. Waldorf Astor will spend the honeymoon at Ford Manor, Surrey, lent to them by Mr. and Mrs. Spender Clay. Later on they will go to the Continent.

The newly married couple received many handsome presents, including the beautiful Clivedon estate, which Mr. Astor presented to his son, with all its contents, as a wedding gift. Mr. Astor also gave the bride a tiara in which is set the famous Sancy diamond, weighing 55½ carats and valued at $75,000. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a necklace formed by three rows of superb pearls.

The wedding originally was arranged for late in May, but as neither the father of the bride nor William Waldorf Astor was likely to be able to go about for some weeks, both suffering from severe attacks of gout, they urged the young couple to fix an earlier date, and to-day finally was selected.

Only a few days ago the London papers formally announced that the wedding would occur on May 19, and other dates also had been chosen and then suddenly abandoned. The object of to-day's quiet wedding was to prevent its possible interruption by certain of the clergymen of London, who objected to the marriage of divorced persons in church, whether they are the aggrieved parties or otherwise. One of these clergymen had threatened to interrupt the Astor-Shaw ceremony with an objection.

MR. BONAPARTE MUCH BETTER.

Baltimore, May 3.—Secretary Bonaparte is to-night reported by his attending physician, Dr Thomas R. Brown, as decidedly better. Should there be no check to his progress toward recovery it is expected that he will be able to leave the house for a drive by the end of the week.

A LITTLE HEAVEN BELOW.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The late Edward Lear, the artist, and inventor of the "nonsense book," ever whose grave at St. Remo Mr. Eden Phillpotts has been dropping "the tribute of a smile, but not a tear," had one experience which was worthy of a place in his or anybody's sketchbook, serious or otherwise. It was at some place in the south where he was wintering, at a time of considerable local excitement.

He went out after breakfast, and did not return to his hotel till near dinner time. In the interim, the waiter explained, a revolution had taken place. "Never mind," said Lear; "give me the key of my room." "What key?" the waiter cried. "What room? There are no more keys, and no more rooms. There is nothing now but love and liberty!"

CARAVANNING.

From The Field.

Very many more persons would go a-caravanning did chance that they knew how they might buy or rent a caravan, and how comfortably they could enjoy all the best pleasures of the open air life, with a minimum of the discomfort that comes borne on the wings of an easterly gale, or that accompanies a falling barometer. One may rent a house or a houseboat, charter a yacht, hire a motor car, or even borrow a tent, without any difficulty, but it is no easy matter to find "a caravan to let."

NOT THEIR FAULT.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

The late General Schofield was once describing in Washington a certain retreat of cavalry. "I call it a retreat," he said, "but I should really call it a rout." He smiled. "In this retreat," he went on, "the commanding general, as his charger tore like the wind along, turned to an aid who galloped beside him and said, 'Who are our rear guard?'

"The aid, without ceasing for an instant to belabor his panting steed, replied, 'Those who have the worst horses, sir.'"

ARTISTS AID ARTISTS.

Fine Arts Federation Asks a Contribution of $2 from All Members.

The Fine Arts Federation purposes to aid the destitute artists of San Francisco, and has asked for a contribution of $2 from each member of the dozen constituent societies of the organization. As there are some three thousand members in the federation, $4,000 or $5,000 will probably be raised. Many members belong to several societies.

Regarding this action of the federation, J. C. Nicoll, a member of the council of the National Academy of Design, who is a frequent visitor to San Francisco, said last evening:

It was thought that the artists in San Francisco have a hard row to hoe, and that