

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Way to Kenmare.
ALEXANDER—The Girl of the Golden West.
BROADWAY—The Music Master.
CANTON—The Girl of the Golden West.
CANTON—The Girl of the Golden West.
CANTON—The Girl of the Golden West.

Index to Advertisements.

Table with 4 columns: Page, Col., Page, Col. listing various advertisements and their locations.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1906.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was passed. House: Twenty-six bills were passed, despite the filibustering tactics of the Democratic leader.

FOREIGN.—William H. Stuart, American vice-consul at Batoum, was shot and killed by unknown men near his home. The Russian house accepted the decision of the Emperor in regard to the presentation of its demands.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt appointed Edward S. Fowler appraiser of the Port of New York, to succeed George W. Whitehead, resigned. The United States Supreme Court affirmed the conviction of United States Senator Burton of Kansas, who was found guilty of using his influence with the Postoffice Department in behalf of the Rialto Company, of St. Louis.

CITY.—Stocks were dull, at small price changes. Three men were killed and several others seriously hurt by the caving in of part of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel, in East 34th street.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 65 degrees; lowest, 49.

THE FUTURE OF NIAGARA. Mr. H. W. Buck, an electrical engineer who has been closely associated with the power developments at Niagara Falls, comments in the pages of "The Outlook" on the movement for the preservation of the great American cataract.

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would apparently be the first to suffer. Indeed, it is concerning the fate of the former that the most anxiety is felt in this country.

In forecasting the future two things may be kept in mind. One is that the estimates of the amount of water which normally flows to the eastward of Goat Island vary considerably. Mr. Buck puts it at about one-tenth of the total, while Dr. Clarke, the State Geologist, thinks that it may be as much as one-fifth. For reasons which need not be rehearsed, it may be assumed that the second computation has a better basis than the first.

LEGISLATIVE FREEDOM.

It is a fortunate thing for the country that we have in Washington a statesman of the insight and foresight of the Hon. Samuel W. McCall. Quick to see usurpations of the rights of the people and—more dangerous yet—of the rights of the representatives of the people, he is right to the Massachusetts tradition of James Otis and Samuel Adams. But for his alertness to discover dangerous tendencies and his steadfastness in fighting them Congress might in the near future have had to adjourn its sessions to the penitentiary.

As a result of the cotton statistics leakage, a bill was prepared to punish officials who, being possessed of knowledge tending to affect the market value of commodities, should prematurely publish the information or use it for speculative purposes. The bill was originally drawn with the aid of the Solicitor General, and was subjected to months of refining by the Judiciary Committee and a subcommittee which included Mr. Littlefield, of Maine. It passed the House and Senate. Then, on the strength of a Senate resolution, it was amended in conference, making it apply not only to executive officers, but to members of Congress also. Hence Mr. McCall's tears.

It is an achievement not at all unexpected to those who are wont to take thoughtful rather than prejudiced views of affairs, but one upon which, none the less, Cuban neighbors are entitled to cordial congratulations. Cuba is doing well. That is the indisputable record of the last four years, and there is in an encouraging promise that she will continue to do well.

There is reason to hope that the storm over the czar's refusal to receive the Douma's address at the hands of a deputation will prove to have been a tempest in a teapot. Under the lead of Mr. Mikuloff, Prince Peter Dolgoroukoff and other prudent statesmen, the Constitutional Democrats have curbed the wilder spirits of the Douma, have decided not to regard the Emperor's action as a casus belli, or even as an offence, and have resumed the work of constructive legislation. In that they are wise. Such a course would have been commendable, even had the czar's action been unreasonable and offensive. It is not only commendable, but necessary for the credit of the Douma and the welfare of the nation, seeing that the czar has law, precedent and reason all on his side.

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Domna's representations. There is reason to expect that the czar will adopt such a course, especially since he shows his fairness of spirit by assuming the same attitude toward the Council of the Empire that he assumed toward the Douma. If so, the net result of this little furry over procedure will be a considerable step toward the perfecting of a constitutional system of government.

SENATOR BURTON'S CASE.

The United States Supreme Court by a divided vote affirms the conviction of Senator Burton, of Kansas, who was sentenced to fine and imprisonment for accepting a fee from a St. Louis company to prevent the Postoffice Department from prohibiting its use of the mails. As the court has given Senator Burton thirty days to petition for a rehearing the case is not finally closed, though, notwithstanding the dissent of three justices, rehearings are so seldom granted that it is not likely one will be allowed now, and the permission to apply for it is probably more of a courtesy to the dissenting justices than anything else.

There seems to be no good reason for the longer toleration of Senator Burton by his colleagues. There never has been much doubt about the moral character of his acts. When his proceedings as a practitioner before the department were first revealed ample cause existed for expulsion if the facts as stated were to be relied upon. But even when these facts were established in a trial court and Senator Burton had been convicted, while his case was on appeal it could be fairly contended that an expulsion might tend to prejudice his case, particularly if he had to go back for a new trial. Now, however, six justices of the Supreme Court join in upholding the trial in every particular. There can be no reason for awaiting the final entry of the court orders in the criminal proceeding before action in the Senate on a state of facts now established beyond a doubt.

The law provides as a part of the penalty for Senator Burton's offence inability to hold office under the government. Expulsion from the Senate, however, is not a part of that penalty. The Senate is the exclusive judge of the qualifications of its own members. A sentence would not in itself forfeit a seat, and, on the other hand, the exclusion from a seat for proper cause in the opinion of the Senate is not part of a criminal punishment. The Senate is under no obligation to wait for the courts, but is free to act independently now that it can entertain no doubt about the facts and the substantial justice of its course.

CUBA'S SECOND ADMINISTRATION.

Prophets of evil must be woefully disappointed in Cuba. They were once sure that an independent Cuba was impossible, and that about seventeen different sorts of anarchy would prevail as soon as the United States withdrew from the island, making intervention, reconquest and annexation indispensable. But it was not so. On the contrary, Cuba entered upon her self-governing career as smoothly as the United States itself did, and has now maintained the even tenor of her way for four full years. Then a few months ago evil vaticinations were renewed. There was certain to be a fierce contest over the Presidential election, and any such thing as the peaceful beginning of a second administration was utterly out of the question. But there was no trouble. The election went off with no more disturbance than attends one in the United States, and on Sunday last Tomas Estrada Palma was formally, peacefully, legitimately and auspiciously installed for his second term as President of the Cuban Republic.

It is an achievement not at all unexpected to those who are wont to take thoughtful rather than prejudiced views of affairs, but one upon which, none the less, Cuban neighbors are entitled to cordial congratulations. Cuba is doing well. That is the indisputable record of the last four years, and there is in an encouraging promise that she will continue to do well.

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berg the proportion was still smaller. But in Saxony the use of dog meat was largest, no fewer than 1,494 such animals being killed for food. In Prussia the number reported was 526, in Bavaria 181, in Anhalt 159, and in Baden 3. In all Germany 2,405 dogs were killed for food in the last three months of last year, unduly official inspection. How many more were privately or surreptitiously butchered it would be impossible to say and it might be unpleasant to estimate. The journal quoted sums the matter up with the remark that the German nation's food "depends more and more on the dog."

In the case of the horse the principal revision is felt against the slaughter of the animal for food. Against the meat itself, not even the most squeamishly fastidious palate has cause to rebel, the horse certainly being as cleanly and edible a creature as the ox or sheep. But sentiment and gustation alike revolt against the use of the dog for food, save, we believe, among the Chinese and the Pute Indians. It may be that dog meat is savory. So, too, may be that of cats, of rats and mice and of various other animals not comprised in the ordinary civilized bill of fare. We have heard of people in New Jersey eating muskrats, and some at least no doubt eat skunk meat—both those animals being no doubt as cleanly in food habits and their flesh quite sweet if care be taken to remove the scent glands without spilling their contents. In the Pennsylvania mountains, too, there are men who profess to enjoy a meal of black-snake—as Brazilian natives do of anaconda. But we cannot expect, and certainly should not wish, to see such creatures added to our regular dietary.

We have mentioned this increase of eating of horses and dogs as following immediately upon the adoption of higher tariff rates upon imported meats and food animals. We cannot say positively that the case is one of cause and effect, though it certainly seems so much like it that in the absence of evidence to the contrary we may be justified in assuming that it is. In that case we shall not be surprised to hear of its being taken up as an active issue in German politics. Of course, the amount of horse meat, and especially of dog meat, consumed in that country is very small, and there is no reason to apprehend that it will ever become great. Yet if even a minute fraction of the people are driven, even for a time, to an abhorrent diet by the operations of a prohibitive tariff on imported meats, the spellbinders of the opposition must be less alert than their American counterparts if they do not speedily find in the circumstance an effective political issue. To charge the government with driving the people to eat dog meat would surely arouse strong feeling, and if the people were called upon to choose between eating American beef and pork on the one hand and German dog meat on the other, their decision would not be a matter of much doubt.

The straw hat crop may now be considered reasonably safe from injury by frost.

A Kokomo, Ind., man has been arrested and sent to jail for ploughing up the village cemetery and using a tombstone as a harrow weight. This recalls one of the earliest puns recorded in literature, that of Cicero, in regard to a similar case, about cultivating the memory of one's father.

Yesterday's news proves once more that Sunday is a busy day for the automobiles—and for those who happen to get in their way. Senators Morgan and Pettus, of Alabama, were gallant Confederate generals who know what it is to fight in a lost cause. All the same they must feel rather out of it, when they can strike hands only with a lone Republican.

Mr. H. G. Wells was greatly impressed by New York's imposing "sky line," and says its atmosphere is "purer than that of any large city in the world." Mr. Wells stayed only seven weeks in the United States, which, perhaps, accounts for the fact that he observed only the atmosphere and "sky line" of New York and that Chicago, of London. Next time Mr. Wells comes to visit us it is to be hoped he will descend from the "sky line" and atmosphere and tell us what he thinks of the cities themselves.

The reduction plant at Barren Island has itself been reduced, furnishing another illustration of reductio ad absurdum.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Some investigator of curious subjects has discovered that the inventor of travelling incognito was Peter the Great, of Russia. The next after the famous Russian sovereign to adopt the practice was Joseph II, of Austria, who in 1777 made a little stay in Paris under the title of Count von Falkenstein. During the revolutionary period Louis XVIII. assumed his temporarily useless royal dignity under the private name of Comte de Martine. The ex-Empress Eugénie in her splendor frequently took little trips as the Comtesse de Pierrafleur. King Leopold does so still as Comte de Ravenstein.

An Inducement—"Gracious!" exclaimed Mrs. Housekeeper, "twenty-five cents a box for those Irish stews! Why, they're such a miserable little 'but look at the size of 'em, dox, lady' replied the hawk. 'You don't get enough 'em to do you no harm.'"—Philadelphia Press.

A physician who makes a specialty of modern nerves says that an hour of silence should be vigorously imposed on each patient daily. In serious cases it may even be desirable to enforce silence for two hours each day. It may be the large part of this doctor's patients with "nerves" are women.

"I didn't dream that De Boos would promise to take that awfully fat Jimmy Heatherwood to his next ascension. I suppose it's a compliment to his size."—"No, De Boos prefers to carry shifting ballast and plenty of it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A beard ten feet long, which once graced the features of a freak, now deceased, is in England, probably for exhibition purposes. It has been insured at Lloyd's for \$50 at 1 per cent premium.

"Of course, I don't want to criticize, but I don't think it's altogether right for David to say 'all men are liars.'"—"Well, at any rate, it was safer than to pick out one man and say it to him."—Philadelphia Ledger.

There was a touch of humor in the bloodless duel between M. Millevoye, the French editor, and Comte de Noailles. After the shots were fired the editor hustled away, perhaps to get a special edition. The Comte de Noailles, however, stood across the field with an ugly looking knife in his hand, uglier looking than the pistol, and hacked away at a wooden fence at the end of the ground. "I have it," he shouted, after a minute, the "being M. Millevoye's bullet, which the count put in his pocket. He has evidence that something was said in his direction. Of course, it is bad form to hit."

IN A NAME.

[French briar now comes from Scotland exclusively.—Daily Paper.] "Things are seldom what they seem," is a phrase you may remember. French briar comes from Scotland (Thrum); Other things are quite as queer.

German pancakes hall from Spain, Irish stews from Palestine, "Long the Nile, for miles on mile, Grows the sacred Norway pine."

All Turkish fleas are really French. And Swiss cheese isn't Swiss at all. The French breed the fleas, and the Swiss eat them. And Russian caviar is Bengali.

The Wiener Schnitzel comes from Greece, French-fried potatoes from Peru, The Spanish omelette first appeared Upon the plains of Timbuctoo.

One might enlarge ad libitum think a list of "things as they seem." There's really nothing in a name. And every year a little less.—Puck

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, May 21.—President Roosevelt (to-day) promised a delegation from Indiana, that he would visit Terre Haute in the summer of 1907, and would follow by a reception at the bride's home, No. 12 Madison Square North.

Senator Carter, of Montana, who called to talk with the President about a state affair, said that an agreement had been reached to dispose of the Barnes case before June 1. B. F. Barnes, assistant secretary to the President, was nominated for the Washington Postmastership some time ago, but in deference to Senator Tillman the question of confirmation was held up until after the passage of the rate bill.

Among the callers at the White House were Vice-President Fairbank, Senators Hopkins, Warner and Fulton, and Representatives Aiken and Kincaid.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, May 21.—The Russian Ambassador and Baroness Rosen were hosts at a dinner at the embassy to-night, given in honor of the new Japanese Ambassador and Viscountess Aoki. The viscountess is slightly ill and could not attend the dinner, but the new Ambassador met the Netherlands Minister and Mme. Van Swinderen, the counselor of the Japanese Embassy and Mme. Miyazaki, Senior Pastor, chargé d'affaires of Spain; Baroness Elizabeth Rosen, Baron Schlippenbach, Consul General from Russia to Chicago, Prince Koudachoff, of the embassy staff, and Count and Countess Seckendorff.

Señor Casaus and Mrs. Casaus left the Mexican Embassy this afternoon for New York, and will sail on Thursday for Europe. It is their intention to spend the summer abroad, and to place several of their children in school.

The naval attaché of the German Embassy and Mrs. Hobbins are preparing to sail for Europe to spend the summer. Baroness von dem Busche Haddenhausen, who was stricken with typhoid fever some weeks ago and recently suffered a tedious relapse, is again recovering, and will be able to sail for Europe soon. The counselor was ready to give up his duties at the German Embassy and sail for Europe when the baroness became ill.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, May 21.—Mrs. and Miss Forsaker left Washington to-day for Philadelphia and New York, to remain until the last of the week.

Miss Zaidis, German, has sailed for Europe, and will spend the greater part of the summer abroad, and Mrs. Thomas Gaff will close their Washington house June 1 and will go to their summer home, the Ship, at Osterville, Mass., where they will spend the season.

Mrs. John Davis has taken possession of her attractive new house in 18th street, and will remain in Washington until the middle of June, when she will go to Bar Harbor.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Among those sailing to-day for Europe are Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Aminck, Mrs. Focnall Keene, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rathbone Bacon, Mrs. Albert G. Gallatin and the Misses Gallatin and Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, who have recently sold their house in West 36th street, and who intend to remain abroad until October.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson have taken a house for the summer on Orange Mountain, adjoining the country place of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson.

Monday, June 11, has been chosen for the wedding of Miss Cynthia Roche, daughter of Mrs. Burko Roche, to Arthur Scott Burden, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden. Miss Roche's

Howard Russell Butler, president of the American Fine Arts Society for seventeen years, gave out a statement last evening regarding Andrew Carnegie's conditional promise of \$1,000,000 toward the erection and endowment of a united fine arts building to house the dozen societies composing the Fine Arts Federation. He said:

I do not believe the cause of American art in this country has a better friend than Andrew Carnegie. He always has been true to his promise, and has now taken place, as far back as 1885. He has not only favored the enlargement of the Carnegie Art Building in New York, but has also purchased the present site at 10th street and Amsterdam street, which is so nearly ideal in respect to size, shape and frontage on Central Park, and the trend is so sure to be upward, that I believe we have never had a better site for a fine arts building than New York. The Carnegie Art Building is a fine building, and it is hard to see how it can be improved. There is no city in which it is more difficult to secure a site for a fine arts building than New York. The Carnegie Art Building is a fine building, and it is hard to see how it can be improved. There is no city in which it is more difficult to secure a site for a fine arts building than New York.

One million dollars ought to build the United Fine Arts Building, and the interest on \$1,000,000 ought to be sufficient to maintain it in such manner as to enable it to operate with sufficient freedom to the public. Any deficiency of endowment must be made up by gate receipts and rentals charged to the organizations which take away from the usefulness of the building.

See many public spirited New Yorkers contribute to this project. It is hardly fair that Mr. Carnegie should be relied on to carry out a project which is of the deepest interest to all art patrons of New York City, and which is the municipality itself. There never was a time when the Carnegie Art Building was so nearly ideal in respect to size, shape and frontage on Central Park, and the trend is so sure to be upward, that I believe we have never had a better site for a fine arts building than New York.

Francis C. Jones, a member of the Council of the National Academy of Design and of the ways and means committee appointed to raise at least \$3,000,000 for the enterprise, said:

The artists are delighted to have Mr. Carnegie come forward in aid of a united fine arts building. There are now too many small exhibitions in New York for people to go to. We need one fine arts building, like London, Paris and Berlin. The artists are now united in trying to carry the scheme to success. Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$1,000,000 has given a powerful impetus to the project, and is the greatest thing that has happened so far to insure its ultimate success.

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About People and Social Incidents.

bridesmaids will be Miss North and Miss Theresa Iselin, Miss Sadie Jones, Miss Mollie Moran, Miss Evelyn Parsons and Miss Natica Rivers. The ceremony will take place in Grace Church, and will be followed by a reception at the bride's home, No. 12 Madison Square North.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, with Mrs. E. Parmelee Prentice and Mrs. M. S. Spelman, are booked to sail for Europe on the Deutschland on Thursday week.

Governor and Mrs. Beckman Winthrop, who have been staying with Mrs. John D. Wood, have sailed for Porto Rico.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb are entertaining a house party at their country place, at Shabtown, Vt.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Havemeyer have rented the Fish place at Mount Kisco for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt are booked to sail for Europe on May 31, and on their return in the fall will go to their place at Skaneateles.

Mrs. Ogden Mills has rented Mrs. Adair's house, No. 39 Curzon street, London, for the season, and will take possession thereof this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller are at their place on the Hudson, where they will remain until they go to Newport in August. Their daughter, Miss Miller, will have a sort of preliminary debut at Newport in August, preparatory to her formal presentation to society next winter.

Mrs. John Sloane and her son, John Sloane, Jr., have returned to town from Hot Springs, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Macley Bull and Miss Dorothy Bull are staying with Mrs. Frederick A. Potts.

NOTES FROM TUXEDO PARK.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Tuxedo Park, N. Y., May 21.—Many of those who came out for Sunday remained over until to-day. Sunday was a busy day among the cottages and at the clubhouse, and many large luncheons were given, followed by dinners in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and the Misses Alexander came yesterday to the clubhouse on a special train from town and entertained a large number at luncheon to meet the Gaskwar of Baroda. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander will open their Tuxedo villa early next week.

Among others who gave luncheons at the club were T. E. Tallor, who entertained a party of ten; Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, a Mrs. Pauline French, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Borland and W. E. Peck.

There were also several largely attended luncheons, followed by dinners at the cottages. Colonel and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson arrived in the Wolfe cottage, on Turtle Mountain, to-day, for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman are in their villa in Tuxedo Road. Mr. and Mrs. Willard S. Brown passed Sunday at the clubhouse. Other late arrivals include G. H. Redmond, F. J. Deiter, E. N. Tallor, Henry S. Hooker, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Croker, Captain J. J. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wayland and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Peck.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Lenox, Mass., May 21.—United States Senator John Kearney of New Jersey, will spend the summer at the Smith cottage in this town, which has been leased by his mother, Mrs. Lucy Kenn, of Elizabeth, N. J.

Senator W. Murray Crane, who is in Dalton, will spend the summer months between his home there and his country villa in Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. Thacher M. Adams, of New York, are at the Frellinghuyzen cottage for the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Parsons, of New York, opened Biantyre, their country seat, to-day.

Hamilton Fish Benjamin, of New York, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Pollock at Holmesdale. Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, of New York, arrived to-night.

STOLE BRONZE TABLETS.

Four bronze tablets that had been placed on the bridge which crosses the New York Central tracks at 153d street disappeared May 12. Peter Sarma, seventeen years old, of No. 153 Courtlandt avenue, The Bronx, was arrested. The police say that he confessed to his work, and named four other boys as his companions in crime. Sar