Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—The Way to Kenmare.
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—2—8:15—The Social Whirl.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CONEY ISLAND—Thompson & Dundy's Greater Luna Park—Dreamland—Besteck's.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:20—Peter Pan.
FIELDS THEATRE—8:15—Mr. Hopkinson.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:15—Vaudeville.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Society Circus.
HUDSON—8:15—Man and Superman.
JOE WEBER'S—8:10—The Jays and the Squaw Man's Girl of the Golden West, preceded by Twiddle-Twaddle.
LYCEUM—2:15—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
LYRIC—8:10—Arms and the Man, preceded by How He Lied to Her Husband.
MAJESTIC—2—8:15—Happyland.
MANHATTAN—8:20—Charley's Aunt.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—The Free Lance.
NEW YORK—8:15—The Gingerbread Man.
PRINCESS—2—8:15—Brown of Harvard.
WALLACK'S—8:20—The Embarrassment of Riches.
WEST END—8:15—Eight Bells.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1906.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: The Immigration bill, imposing further restrictions on the entry of defective classes, was passed. House: C. B. Landis, of Indiana, spoke in defence of the Dingley tariff schedules; the Diplomatic and Consular bill was under consideration.

FOREIGN.—The Russian government issued a statement, giving as the reason for the refusal to grant full amnesty the restless state of the country; M. Milukoff issued a warning to the autocrats, predicting a revolution unless the demand for a constitution was granted. The House of Commons adopted a resolution to the effect that further reforms were needed in Macedonia, and Sir Edward Grey announced that the government intended to carry out the policy of Lord Lansdowne. A delegation of Panaman Liberals will sail on Sunday for the United States to lay their grievances against President Amador before President Roosevelt.

DOMESTIC.—High officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Philadelphia told of their holdings of stock in coal companies and defended the practice; the board of directors of the road appointed a committee to make an investigation of the conditions shown by the Interstate Commerce Commission's inquiry. Herbert Parsons, president of the New York Republican County Committee, in an interview at Washington said he believed the reapportionment of this city would help good government. Dr. Brouwer was indicted in Toms River for the murder of his wife last September. It was reported that a French corporation had been formed to take up the Pennsylvania Railroad's $50,000,000 loan. Governor Higgins signed at Albany the Stevens amendment to the banking law permitting savings banks to hold the bonds of cities which have not defaulted in interest payments since 1878. A gang of eleven tramps, after capturing a freight train at Le Sueur, Minn., and running it into St. Paul, fought a pitched battle with a posse, in which three tramps were caught.

CITY.—Stocks were heavy. Judge Wallace, of the United States Circuit Court, in affirming the finding of the United States Circuit Court which awarded Robert H. Westcott $137,823 for a breach of contract, severely censured President Truesdale. An injunction was issued against the Consolidated Gas Company to prevent its cutting off the gas supply at the home of a citizen who intends to test the company's right to collect more than 80 cents a thousand feet for gas. Patrolman Morton, indicted for perjury in connection with the Berthe Claiche case, made three attempts to kill himself. Mayor McClellan vetoed, as impracticable, the bill of the City Club for speedy publication of departmental reports, etc.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 70 degrees; lowest, 52.

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. Subscriptions 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.

POPULARIZING SENATES.

"The upper house" in these days of political impatience comes in everywhere for a share of criticism for not responding with sufficient promptitude to popular demands. In a government of checks and balances the amateur statesman in a hurry regards the upper house as too severe a check. As a deliberative body it is too deliberate. Mr. Keir Hardie, an English labor leader and member of Parliament, demanded to know the other day how long a Liberal government would tolerate the House of Lords, an irresponsible body, which made democracy a sham. The American Senate has been criticised repeatedly as not sufficiently popular. Through the elasticity of American institutions, despite a written Constitution, however, the choice of Senators is being made popular in an increasing number of states by the selection of party candidates for Senator by a general primary. But nowhere is dissatisfaction with the "upper house" more acute than in Canada. There it is felt that the Senate is not a part of the mechanism of a democracy. It is even proposed to do away with the body and trust the government to the Commons alone.

As at present organized the Canadian Senate is essentially aristocratic. Its members are appointed for life by the Governor General. The administration, through the Premier and the privy council, controls their choice. Few die. Vacancies occur seldom. Only a small portion of the Senate has been chosen by any one administration. The great bulk represent the will of preceding administrations and are often of the opposite political complexion to the existing government. Being irresponsive to political and party changes, the Canadian Senate has gradually ceased to exercise many of its constitutional powers. Its functions have become more or less atrophied. The body has felt that it existed more or less upon sufferance. The House of Commons, like the British house of the same name, has become the real source of administrative and legislative power.

Sir Richard Cartwright, the Canadian Minister of Trade and Transportation, made a speech in the Senate the other day regarding Senate reform. He summed up the popular charges against the upper house in describing it as "a costly and unnecessary body which the public could well afford to dispense with altogether." That is the radical view of it. The Canadian Senate, when opposed to the administration, seems to have degenerated into a mere check. Sir Richard, as a Liberal, testified to its "great capacity for mischief" and said that of his party's fifteen years in office ten were passed with a hostile majority in the Senate. To bring the Senate into touch with the people Sir Richard would abolish life tenure and substitute election by provinces for a twelve years' term. "I dislike," he said, "the idea of electing Senators by direct election." Thus two-thirds of the Senate should be chosen. Then the government, to make the Senate a part of the administrative machine, should appoint the other third. He would increase the powers of the Senate and make it an effective legislative body, but he would preserve the overshadowing power of the House, for he would limit the right of the Senate to two successive rejections of a House measure. If the House passed it the third time, it would become a law.

While in this country a common criticism of the Senate is that it responds too slowly to public opinion and has too much power, Canada finds its Senate much more unresponsive and with too little power. The very impotence of the Canadian Senate threatens it with extinction. Thoughtful statesmen there would save it by increasing its authority. Sir Richard's suggested mode of election by provinces is similar to the American plan of election by states. The admixture of a third of the membership appointed by the administration would make the body more workable as an element of party government than is the American upper house. Some check on a popular assembly is conceded to be necessary. To get the right check is the problem of the hour in Canada.

UNTAXED ALCOHOL.

The Senate Committee on Finance has responded to public sentiment by reporting favorably the House bill to drop the internal revenue tax on denatured alcohol used in the arts or in industry. Mr. Aldrich in presenting the report to the Senate announced that the bill would be considered within the next few days, and its passage is now a foregone conclusion. The Tribune has heartily supported the movement to abolish a tax which has handicapped American industry and which was levied to meet conditions which no longer exist. Our high tax on alcohol was justified so long as alcohol was considered a luxury—and a deleterious luxury at that. We imposed a rate of $1 10 a proof gallon on spirits because spirits were the base of intoxicating beverages, and the consumer of intoxicants was expected to pay for his indulgence, just as the consumer of tobacco pays for his. But since alcohol has attained a general use in manufactures and is being introduced and exploited everywhere as a source of heat, light and power, we find that we are putting ourselves at an economic disadvantage in taxing as a luxury what is rapidly becoming an industrial necessity of the first order. Other countries have been quicker in recognizing this fact, and we shall be the last great commercial and manufacturing nation to make ethyl or grain alcohol not used in stimulants tax free.

The chief obstacle to legislation of this sort has been the difficulty, or alleged difficulty, of discriminating, when duties were to be collected or remitted, between the grain alcohol used industrially and that going into liquors and medicinal preparations. The Wilson-Gorman tariff law contained a paragraph remitting the internal revenue tax on alcohol used in the arts. But Secretary Carlisle declared that the Treasury could find no effective means of preventing frauds on the revenue if alcohol held in bond could be withdrawn free on the pretext that it was to be used for one purpose, while a tax of $1 10 a proof gallon was to be paid on it if used for another. The device of denaturing the alcohol and making it undrinkable has now furnished the Treasury with the process it needed, and frauds on the revenue can be easily avoided by requiring the alcohol to be denatured in government warehouses. Secretary Carlisle also feared that the Treasury's income would be materially reduced by abandoning the tax on alcohol if used industrially. This might have been the case ten years ago, but since then wood or methyl alcohol, not subject to tax, has come into use as a manufacturing agent, and practically no grain alcohol is now withdrawn or can be withdrawn, on account of its excessive cost, for manufacturing or for heat, light and power purposes.

It is predicted by the advocates of the free alcohol bill that the denatured grain product can be turned out at a less cost than wood alcohol, and that it will also compete with oil, gas and gasolene as an illuminant and a motive force. In the country especially it is contended that alcohol will supplant other agencies as a fuel for stationary engines and for stoves and lamps. It is obvious that a great expansion in the use of alcohol will make a new market for corn, beets and the other agricultural products from which alcohol may be distilled. The experiment which the pending bill provides is being eagerly awaited all over the country, for the general expectation has been aroused that under it manufacturing will be stimulated and the cost of heat, light and power to hundreds of thousands of consumers will be sensibly lowered.

POSTAL PROGRESS.

The International Postal Congress at Rome is showing itself to be a practical and businesslike body and is giving promise of substantial improvement of the mail service of the world. Especially commendable is its proposal, adopted yesterday, of an increase of the unit of weight of first class matter from half an ounce to an ounce. That is not quite equivalent to a reduction of postal rates, but it will in a large proportion of cases be tantamount to it, and it will obviate one common and annoying fault of the foreign mail service. At present the rate is five cents a half ounce, with double charges at the other end for unpaid postage. The result is that if the sender puts only a five-cent stamp on a letter, thinking it weighs less than half an ounce, and it is found at the other end to exceed that weight by so much as the fraction of a grain, the receiver must pay ten cents before he can get it. Such occurrences are frequent, being due sometimes to carelessness, sometimes to slight imperfections in scales and sometimes, it may be, to the absorption of moisture by the letter. They are the more likely to happen, also, because, unless the very thinnest and lightest paper is used, it is difficult to keep a letter from coming dangerously close to the limit of half an ounce.

With the limit for a single rate increased to an ounce the danger of exceeding it in ordinary correspondence will be greatly reduced, and penalty postage will seldom have to be paid by the receivers of letters. Moreover, in this country the unit of weight will again be made the same in both foreign and domestic mails, a circumstance which will doubtless lessen the cases of understamping through inadvertence. At present, we have no doubt, many persons, having in mind that the domestic rate is two cents an ounce, carelessly think of the foreign rate as five cents an ounce. It is troublesome enough to have two different units of value, without also two different units of weight. The net result of the new system, apart from its economy and convenience to patrons of the mails, will, of course, be that the government will have to carry heavier mails for the same money that it now gets for lighter ones, and it will have to carry a part of them for less than it now gets—that is to say, letters which under the old rates would weigh less than half an ounce each and would be carried for five cents will often weigh twice as much and yet still be carried for five cents; while those which weigh between half an ounce and an ounce, and under the old rule pay ten cents for carriage, will have to be carried for five cents.

It may confidently be expected, however, that the same experience will be had in this case that has marked other increases of weight or reductions of price. The added facility of correspondence will increase the popular patronage of the mails, and thus, because of the greater volume, the business will soon become as profitable to the government as before—or no more costly. And, after all, the proper aim of the service is not to make as large profits as possible, but to serve the public convenience as efficiently and as cheaply as possible. There is scarcely a more important department of public service, domestic or foreign, than that of the mails, involving, as it does, so large a share of business, social and intellectual intercourse, and every step toward making it more extended, more efficient and more economical is welcome.

NO "GERMAN PERIL."

The current utterance of the German Ambassador concerning the alleged "German peril" in South America is welcome as an additional and, it is to be hoped, convincing and final refutation of one of the most inexplicable and groundless inventions that have ever been made for the incitement of suspicion and animosity in international affairs. Again and again in recent years it has been gravely stated that, under the surreptitious and sinister machinations of the German government, parts of South America, notably some of the southern states of Brazil, were being numerously and densely colonized with Germans, most of whom were German soldiers in disguise; that already such colonists outnumbered all other inhabitants; that, of course, they all remained loyal German subjects, and that one of these days, probably very soon, there would be a revolt, these German settlers would claim the protection of the Fatherland, the imperial government would intervene with navy and army, and in a twinkling the best part of the South American continent would become a German colony, while the poor old Monroe Doctrine might "go hang." Also it might and should have been appropriately added, when the skies fall we shall catch larks.

Baron Speck von Sternburg points out that in the twenty-four years 1871-'94 the total German migration into the South American continent was only 86,533, or an average of 3,605 a year, and of these 54,719, or 2,279 a year, settled in Brazil. The figures for the three years 1895-'97 are not given, but in none of the seven years 1898-1904 did more than 821 Germans enter Brazil—in the last named year the number being only 355. At the present time the total number of German-born people in Brazil is, according to German authorities, only about 20,000, and of these only 8,000 have remained German subjects. These figures, from German sources, accord closely with official Brazilian statistics, and are to be accepted as substantially correct. We need do no more than to add the reminder that the civilized population of Brazil is about 15,000,000 in order to expose the absurdity of the notion that that republic or any of its states is in danger of being Germanized. The idea of 8,000 Germans overwhelming a republic of 15,000,000 and sweeping it willy-nilly into the arms of the empire is simply grotesque. And if there is no such danger in Brazil, there is certainly none in any other part of the South American continent.

The fact is, there has been entirely too much talk all over the world about "perils"—German perils, American perils, Yellow perils, and what not. There is no German peril in South America, excepting the danger that through superior energy, adaptiveness and business shrewdness Germany will still further distance us in the markets of those countries. There is no American peril in Europe, excepting the danger that the superior resources of this country will give us an insuperable advantage over some of those countries in certain departments of industry and commerce. There is no Yellow peril for Europe or America, save such as may be created by one or both of those continents through unjust treatment of China. For all these perils, imaginary, potential or actual, the remedy is to be found in working justly and judiciously all day, rather than in lying awake all night worrying and seeing things in the dark. There is no sense in howling and lamenting because we sell Brazil less than one-tenth of her imports and are far outstripped by Germany. The sensible plan is to run more American ships to Brazilian ports, to cater to Brazilian tastes and needs and to push our trade as intelligently and as energetically as Germany is pushing hers. That is the way to deal with the "German peril."

MIKKLESEN'S QUEST.

The exploring expedition which has just sailed from Vancouver for the North is a peculiarly international affair. Its leader, Einar Mikklesen, is a Dane, and the money necessary for it was contributed by English and American geographical societies. In the main the undertaking has been carefully planned, the allowance of time for the execution of the programme adopted being notably liberal. Such deliberation is the more remarkable because the object in view is much less ambitious than Peary's and Wellman's. Captain Mikklesen intends to hunt for land or indications of land at a comparatively short distance from the northwestern part of the American Continent.

It will probably be impracticable to get through Bering Strait before August, but a start is made now in order that ample opportunity may be afforded for procuring dogs and ponies at points along the Alaskan coast. About three months hence Captain Mikklesen's tiny schooner, the Duchess of Bedford, is expected to reach the mouth of the Mackenzie, where it will be joined by two or three members of his party who are going overland to the place of rendezvous. All that it is proposed to attempt thereafter this year is to make a deposit of stores on Banks Land, one of the larger islands of the Parry Archipelago. Convenient winter quarters will then be sought—in the neighborhood of an Esquimau settlement, if possible—on Prince Albert Land. The spring and summer of 1907 will also be devoted to purely preparatory work, unless there should be a departure from present plans. Short sledge trips will be made in various directions. Much the most important of these will, if successful, take Captain Mikklesen to Prince Patrick Island, which lies to the northward of Banks Land, and which is crossed by the 77th parallel of north latitude. From that point it is proposed to advance almost directly toward the pole for a distance not exceeding a degree. Frequent soundings are to be made through the pack ice for the purpose of discovering the dip or complete disappearance of the continental shelf. The information thus obtained will probably have an independent value, but it should also assist in shaping the plans for the following year, for geographers think that there is little chance of finding land at a considerable distance from the submerged edge of the continent.

In the spring of 1908 the leader of the party, with only two companions and food enough to last 108 days, means to travel in sledges almost due westward from Prince Patrick Island. His destination is north latitude 76:30 and west longitude 150. That point lies between 420 and 450 nautical miles from the archipelago and fully 350 miles from Alaska. On the way soundings will be conducted in the same painstaking fashion as in 1907. If no land is encountered in the mean time, and if other circumstances favor the venture, an attempt may be made to reach Wrangel Land, an island off Siberia, lying to the northwestward of Bering Strait. To do so would involve an addition of nearly 600 miles to the journey, and those who are familiar with the difficulties of sledging with the Arctic ice pack for a highway must doubt the feasibility of performing the feat. A short cut to the Alaskan coast will be dictated by ordinary prudence, therefore, and it may become imperatively necessary even before the 150th meridian is reached. There will be the greater occasion for caution at the climax of the undertaking, for the reason that no definite arrangements have been made for Captain Mikklesen's own return to civilization. His little vessel and seven of his men will be sent southward late in the summer of 1907. The head of the expedition hopes to get back on one of the many whalers which haunt the Arctic Ocean every season.

In spite of this one defect in the plan, the expedition promises to yield useful results. There is a fair prospect that the leader will come home in safety and will add perceptibly to the world's store of geographical knowledge. To outline a portion of the continental shelf which has never before been found would alone be a great achievement, whether land were discovered or not.

The recent rise in value of silver has had the effect of upsetting the ratio fixed in the new Philippine coinage system. Pesos are worth more now as bullion than as money, and Congress is making ready to clip them a trifle in weight. This is a contingency little dreamed of three years ago, when Mexico was preparing to discard the silver standard and bullion values were expected to sink lower and lower. Perhaps silver has passed the worst stage in the downhill road it has been travelling for the last twenty years.

As had long been expected, instalments of extra track on the Third avenue elevated road, which were laid ostensibly for storage and switching, are now being used for express trains. The transformation has occurred only between 59th and 42d streets, but the Interborough company is credited with the intention of continuing it as far as 9th street. Well, this at least is certain: It cannot well repeat the performance in the Bowery. The system of support for the existing tracks there makes a middle track impossible.

Nobody needs to doubt any longer that New York is literary, in view of the fact that an author's unfinished manuscripts have been appropriated in his absence and without his consent or knowledge. Should our burglars take to the pen by the aid of the dark lantern, something thrilling might be expected in the way of realistic fiction.

It is a pleasant circumstance and a gratifying example of the triumph of amenity over antagonism that the dean of the diplomatic corps in Cuba is the representative of Spain.

Russia is to have parliamentary government, but the Czar draws the line at hobnobbing with the representatives of the people.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The inhabitants of San Francisco have a taste for excitement. A correspondent writing from there relates this incident in point: "I happened upon one of the victims of the fire sitting near the site of his old home, his hat pulled over his eyes, loafing and looking down over the miles of ghastly ruin where in spots the fires still smouldered. The horror was hardly more than a week old; yet presently this man fetched a deep yawn, stretching his arms abroad. 'Gee whiz!' he complained. 'I wish something would happen. This is getting tedious.'"

Couldn't Stand It.—"Beg pardon, sir," said the butler, "but I'm going to leave next week."
"Don't I pay you enough?" queried Mr. Neurich.
"Oh, yes, sir," answered the butler, "I have nothing to complain of on that score, and you are all right yourself, but I can't get along with your wife."
"How's that?" asked Neurich.
"Why, you see, sir," explained the other, "she doesn't seem to realize that I can pack my grip and get out at any time, so she just bosses me around as if I was you, sir."—Chicago News.

A meek man at Atchison was asked how he and his wife happened to meet. "We did not meet," he answered; "she overtook me."

What He Meant.—"Don't forget to visit the mystery show while you are in Europe."
"Let's see, that's in one of the German cities, isn't it?"
"No, it's in Berne, Switzerland. I refer to the international sausage exhibition."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A London scientist says life in a big city makes young children quick, but not intelligent. Indeed, he thinks it often destroys their chances of being clever, for it hastens the development of the brain unnaturally. It makes them superficial, alert, but not observant; excitable, but without one spark of enthusiasm. They are apt to grow blasé, fickle, discontented; they see more things than the country bred child, but not such interesting things; they do not properly see anything, for they have neither the time nor the capacity to get at the root of all the bewildering objects that crowd themselves into their little lives.

Mr. Upmore crept out of bed, groped his way to the telephone and called up the central office.
"Hello!" he said, in a low voice. "Please send word to the nearest police station that there is a burglar in my house. If they will make a quick run they can catch him. My house is 243"——
There was a pause of half a minute, and then a gruff voice finished the message in this wise:
"Hello, central! Youse needn't call up de cops. De burglar has got de guy wot owns dis shebang covered wit' a gun an' he'll be out o' here wit' de swag in about 'leven seconds. By, by, sis."—Chicago Tribune.

"My sympathies," says a writer in "The Transcript," "were always with an old lady who lived way down in the Maine woods. One day a sportsman came to the door of her little cabin to ask for a glass of milk. As he drank the refreshing beverage they exchanged confidences. When in response to her inquiry he told her that he came from New York City, she commiserated with him, saying, 'Laws, sir, it must be hard for you livin' so far off!'"

WHY IS A MOTOR CAR CALLED "SHE"?

[A lady reader offers a solution to the oft-asked question: Why is a motor car called "she"?]

Why is a woman or a car
Like conscience when you err?
Because, however hard you try,
You cannot "silencer."

Why is a motor feminine?
(The subject dare I touch?)
Because sometimes if she's upset
She has a strong, fierce "clutch."

Why is a woman like a car?
(Think a moment on it)
Because a woman and a car
Both must have a "bonnet."

Why is a motor feminine?
(You really ought to know)
Because till she's inclined to move
You cannot make her go.

Or should the answer be, Because
A woman and a car
Of pleasure, comfort, worry, too,
A funny "mixture" are?

—Autocar.

LIQUID CORN.

From The Atlanta Georgian.

An Easterner was prospecting in the north Georgia mountains, when he came on a native apparently clinging to the side of a steep hill tilling corn.

The prospector stopped for a chat, and the mountaineer, nothing loath for a rest in the shade from his fatiguing toil, was agreeable.

"Say, friend, how in the world do you get the corn down off that hillside after it is ready for harvest?" asked the stranger.

"In jugs," was the laconic and probably truthful reply.

A HARD SHAKE.

From The Kansas City Journal.

"Speakin' of earthquakes," said Truthful James, "I was in one once down in Central America. It's an awful sensation, but the feller who was travellin' with me had a blamed sight worse time than I did. He had been tolerably unfortunate and was considerably patched up. To begin at the top, he was baldheaded and wore a wig. Then he had lost an eye and had a glass one in its place. He also had a full set of false teeth, upper and lower, and at some time in his life his nose had been cut off and an artificial nose put on. Then he got mixed up with a railroad wreck and a couple of cyclones, durin' the course of which he had lost an arm and both legs and was wearin' three artificial limbs. I knew that the feller had suffered some misfortunes, but I had no idea that he was such a work of art as he was till after we got in that earthquake. There came an awful shock, and when I sort of gathered myself up and commenced to look after my companion I saw something, but it was a minute or two before I could make out what it was. I swan! That feller had been just shook to pieces. The earthquake had shook off his wig, shook out his glass eye and all of his false teeth; likewise his celluloid arm and both of his cork legs and his false nose. Never saw such a complete wreck of a man in my life."

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 23.—President Roosevelt this afternoon received the Gaekwar of Baroda, who was accompanied by his brother, Sam Patrao Calkwad, and was introduced by Counsellor Townley, chargé of the British Embassy. The reception took place in the Blue Parlor, but was strictly informal. Major Charles McCawley, one of the President's military aids, assisted at the ceremony, and after the interchange of pleasantries the President and the Maharajah chatted for five minutes. Before the Maharajah left the White House the President invited him to take luncheon with him on Saturday and he accepted. In addition to the Gaekwar the luncheon guests will include the Maharajah's brother, Secretaries Taft and Root and Mr. Townley.

The President will give a dinner to-morrow evening to Baron Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador.

Senator Aldrich was an early caller at the White House to-day, his first visit since the rate discussion began in the Senate. He said after the conference that he believed Congress would adjourn by June 10 or 15.

Among the callers at the White House were Senators Crane, Elkins and Dolliver, Representatives Mann, Cocks, Hepburn, Slemp, Wachter and Blackburn, and Robert J. Wynne, consul general at London.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt are entertaining as guests Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Richardson and Miss Harriet S. Swan, who arrived to-day.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 23.—Señor Don Luis Felipe Carbo, Minister from Ecuador, accompanied by his son, Señor Don Luis Alberto Carbo, arrived here last night. Señor Carbo, who was Minister from Ecuador from 1896 to 1902, will present his credentials to the President within a few days. His son, who is a graduate of Columbia University, will serve as secretary of the legation.

The United States Minister to Turkey, John G. A. Leishman, who is in Washington urging that the American Legation at Constantinople be raised to the rank of embassy, that he may come into direct contact with the Sultan, is the guest of Senator and Mrs. Knox. He will sail for Europe on June 2.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 23.—Mrs. Fairbanks, wife of the Vice-President, received informally this afternoon a number of women in official life. Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks were the guests at dinner to-night of Representative and Mrs. Hoar.

A number of people occupied tables at dinner at the Chevy Chase Club to-night, among the number being Colonel and Mrs. Bromwell. "Dutch" treat dinner parties are now in vogue there, a number of the younger set uniting and forming merry dinner parties without hosts and without guests, as they put it.

The chief of staff and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell were the guests of honor at a dinner given at the Connecticut to-night by Mrs. Williams. Others of the party were Mr. and Mrs. Chermont, of the Brazilian Embassy; Admiral O'Neil, Colonel Biddle and Mr. and Mrs. Oxnard.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Miss Sara Frances Jenner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Jenner, was married yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington avenue and 35th street, to Dr. Ejnar Hansen, of West 46th street. The bride was dressed in white chiffon, trimmed with Irish point lace, and wore a tulle veil fastened with orange blossoms. Her bouquet consisted of lilies-of-the-valley. Mrs. Faneuil D. S. Bethune was her sister's matron of honor, and another sister, Miss Anna J. Jenner, was her maid of honor. The other attendants consisted of Miss Edith Van Rensselaer McIlvaine, Miss Emilia de Apezteguia, Mrs. John Izard Middleton and Mrs. Howard K. Barton, all dressed alike in princess gowns of blue chiffon, with hats of white Neapolitan straw, trimmed with blue tulle and white lilacs. Dr. Hansen's best man was Dr. Hugh Brent, and the ushers included Sterling T. Foote, A. Clinton Wilmerding and Faneuil D. S. Bethune. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Howard Key Barton, of Cohasset, Mass., there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents, No. 125 East 60th street. The newly married couple sail to-day for Denmark, where they will visit Dr. Hansen's parents. Among those invited to the wedding were Mrs. W. Lemman Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson, Miss Grace Ruggles, Justice and Mrs. Francis M. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Wetmore and Mr. and Mrs. Melbert B. Cary.

Dr. Frederick T. Van Beuren, jr., who is to marry Miss Jessica Mohlman on Saturday afternoon at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at the University Club. His guests included Dr. H. B. Wilcox, Dr. T. A. McGraw, jr., Dr. William F. Darrach, Dr. James L. Russell, H. E. Butler, A. D. Bayliss, Michael A. Van Beuren, T. E. Ides, A. T. Goodwin, A. D. Baldwin, G. A. Mohlman, A. L. Mohlman and Thomas M. Debevoise.

Luis J. Francke took several of his friends to Ardsley yesterday on the road coach Pioneer. His guests included Rene La Montagne, W. F. Whitehouse, jr., Albert Francke, Leonard Jacob, jr., Dr. D. L. Haight, Philip Thompson and W. A. Hazard. W. Goadby Loew drove.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who have The Towers, the Amzi Barber place at Ardsley, for the coaching season, intend leaving there and going to Newport about June 10.

E. Crosby Kindleberger, who will marry on June 2 Miss Elizabeth R. McIlvaine, of Philadelphia, at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, in that city, will give his bachelor dinner on May 29 at the University Club. His guests will include his best man, Philip G. Birckhead, and Dr. James Birckhead, Gordon M. Buck, Carlton Pearson, John Cadwalader, jr., of Philadelphia; Dr. George M. Coates, of Philadelphia, and J. Gilbert McIlvaine, of Philadelphia, cousin of the bride, who will act as ushers. The other guests will be Francis W. Belknap, Arthur F. Cosby, Charles L. Poor and Edwin P. Shattuck.

MAY COMBINE AID WORK.

Artists' Societies Discussing Plans for New Home.

Keen interest was excited in art circles yesterday by the story published exclusively in The Tribune that $10,000 had been given by a wealthy New Yorker toward a fund of $250,000, which members of the National Sculpture Society are trying to raise to erect and endow a home for destitute sculptors, painters and architects, and that upon raising $50,000, as was confidently expected in the near future, building operations would be begun on a Staten Island site.

A new feature of this movement developed yesterday is an attempt to unite the effort of the sculptors to raise $250,000 for an artists' home, with the movement begun by the Artists' Aid Society and the Artists' Fund Society to raise $50,000 to place superannuated artists in homes already established.

An authoritative statement regarding the movement was given out yesterday by Charles A. Rich, the architect, of No. 320 Fifth avenue, who is the chairman of the committee on plan and scope, appointed by the Fine Arts Federation. He said:

There has been some disagreement among the artists of the Fine Arts' Federation as to the best methods to reach the end aimed at, as there is already an artist fund association for this purpose. Owing to the many questions which arise relative to proper management, and especially the financial end of such a problem, some of the artists have felt that the present method of helping the artist in need was a good and sufficient method of meeting the situation.

It is the improvidence of the artist that in many instances has left him destitute. Is it wise to give him a home of luxury, or shall he simply be helped? Is it wise to go into an elaborate plan of a building?

Some of the older members of the Fine Arts Federation shrink from the experiment and feel that the present method is best. If we can find enough wealthy patrons to erect such a home as is purposed, it will be a beautiful scheme, and it is the hope of the committee to work out some practical plan to propose to the Fine Arts Federation this summer so that such an end may be attained.

We kould like to unite with the two societies already in the field—the Artists' Aid Society and the Artists' Fund Society—and do not wish to be considered as intruders upon their work. Actors and ministers have homes of their own, and why should not artists?

Mr. Rich's statement expressing a wish for union with the two art benevolent societies was read to J. C. Nicoll, a member of the Council of the National Academy of Design and secretary for seventeen years of the Artists' Aid Society. Mr. Nicoll said:

I agree with everything Mr. Rich says. At present, however, the sculptors are doing nothing for the relief of poor artists. When they get this beautiful home in a poetical and glorious landscape, with flowers and statues and studios, we will throw up our job of relieving destitute artists. But we realize that artists need attention now, and we are going to raise all the money we can for that purpose.

PRESIDENT TO SPEAK AT OYSTER BAY.

Oyster Bay, Long Island, May 23.—President Roosevelt has accepted the invitation of the clergymen and business men of this place to speak at a celebration in the new Opera House on Independence Day.

SILAS M'BEE AT THE QUIRINAL.

Rome, May 23.—King Victor Emmanuel to-day received in private audience Silas McBee, Editor of "The Churchman," of New York, with whom his majesty conversed on the relations between Church and State in Italy.

PRINCE VON BUELOW LEAVES BERLIN.

Berlin, May 23.—Chancellor von Bülow to-day started for the Island of Norderney, where he will remain for three months.

OLD COLONIAL HOME BURNS.

Roslyn, Long Island, May 23.—The old Colonial home recently bought by A. G. Abbett was burned to the ground this morning. The furniture was moved in only yesterday, and Mr. Abbett was to have taken possession on Monday. The house adjoined the property of Clarence H. Mackay.

FUNERAL OF THOMAS MURPHY.

One of the largest funerals ever held in the 20th Assembly District took place yesterday morning at the services for Thomas Murphy, late leader of the district and deputy clerk of the city of New York, who died last Sunday.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who will sail to-day for Hamburg on the new Hamburg-American Liner Kaiserin Auguste Victoria are:

Mr. and Mrs. Egerton M. Bliss.
Mrs. T. W. M. Cardeza.
Mrs. Otis K. Dimock.
J. L. Elliot.
Ogden Mills.
Mrs. J. K. Maune.
Marquise des Monliers.
Miss Olga Nethersole.
Mr. and Mrs. William De Nyse Nichols Perine.
Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander.
George P. Slade.
Marshall F. Scott.
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Warburg.
Mr. and Mrs. James S. Watson.

Those who will sail to-day for Bremen on the Prinzess Alice are:

Royal Cortissoz.
Dr. and Mrs. Morris Jastrow, jr.
Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Morton Maule.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. W. Meyer.
Mr. and Mrs. August Schiff.
Mr. and Mrs. George E. Taylor.

La Savoie will sail for Havre to-day with the following passengers:

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bacon.
Youkheer van der Hoeven.
Mr. and Mrs. Philippe Mathieu.
Ramon Mayargo Rivas.
Mme. Emma Eames Story.
Mr. and Mrs. Irving Squire.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE TREASURER ON TAINTED MONEY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your editorial of the 20th inst., "Against Tainted Money," you quote me erroneously, as follows:

There are many who do not agree with him (the Treasurer) in thinking it too drastic to order that all bills returned to the Treasury for redemption shall be destroyed and replaced with new ones. Such a system might cause the destruction of many bills scarcely soiled; but, on the other hand, a less stringent measure might keep in circulation many which were physically vile.

The facts of the case are that in my report to the Secretary of the Treasury I made objection to the destruction of all bills that might come in for redemption, in the following words:

This is too radical. Discretionary authority should be given to the Treasurer of the United States in deciding what are clean and perfect notes. Frequently we have had notes, almost entirely new from the press, come here for redemption, on account of the carelessness of the sorters at the Sub-Treasuries or remitting banks. I have seen at one time coming into the National Bank Redemption Agency at least $15,000 in new packages, from which the notes had probably never been taken, and lawful money demanded in exchange.

You will therefore see that we are entirely in accord as to the discretion to be left to the Redemption Agency as to the condition of the note, permitting its reissue or its destruction. There is a large public interest already excited in favor of the enactment of a law that