

About People and Social Incidents.

Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, in New York and at the Philadelphia Horse Show, has returned to Washington. Pay Director and Mrs. Charles M. Ray left Washington to-day after a visit of some length with Mrs. Albert Ray, at her home in 13th street. They have gone to the Hotel Chautauque, in the Green Spring Valley, where they will spend the summer.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Ethel Van Rensselaer Waddington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Waddington, of No. 115 East 23d street, to Christopher B. Wyatt, son of Judge William E. Wyatt. Miss Waddington, who is related to Mrs. Waddington, made her debut a few years ago. No date has been set for the marriage. She is going abroad for the summer. Judge Wyatt is to marry Mrs. Robert J. Henderson, of Nyack, N. Y., on Saturday, in Grace Church Chantry.

Among those sailing to-day for Europe will be Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Miss Lucy M. Spelman and Mrs. E. Parmelee Froutice, also Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rosecrance, who will visit Naples, and on their return in the autumn will go to their place at Skaneateles, N. Y.

Newton Rae took a party to the races at Belmont Park yesterday on the coach Ventura. His guests included Mrs. Grenville Kane, Miss Dorothy Kane, Miss Lydia Mason Jones, Miss Elizabeth Cutting, Miss Eleanor Martinson, Miss Sylvia Parsons and Worthington Whitehouse. E. von der Horst Koch drove.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Street have gone to Seabright, N. J., for the season. Their daughter, Miss Rosamond Street, is visiting at Tuxedo.

Miss Mary Brent Stewart will be Miss William C. Claffin's maid of honor and will attend at her wedding to Gustavus T. Kirby on June 2 in the Church of the Ascension. Mr. Kirby's best man will be L. Hollingsworth Wood and the ushers chosen are William E. S. Griswold, Charles Bartlett, Ernest Staussen, Moses Ely, Thomas Kearny and Isaac Wheeler.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin leave to-morrow for Bar Harbor, Me., where they will spend the summer.

The McKinley Memorial Association met at the Manhattan Hotel yesterday and heard reports of the progress of the work of construction on the mausoleum at Canton, Ohio.

Those present included Justice William R. Day, the president of the association; Vice-President Fairbanks, Cornelius N. Bliss, E. W. Bloomfield, ex-Postmaster General Joseph A. Gary, of Baltimore; ex-Controller Charles G. Dawes, W. A. Lynch of Canton, Judge H. H. Lorton, of Nashville, Governor Herrick of Ohio, Governor Murphy of New Jersey and Postmaster General George B. Cortelyou.

Governor Murphy, as chairman of the building committee, reported on the progress of the work since ground was broken in June of last year. The granite walls, it was reported, had advanced one-third of the way from the base to the dome. The work is under contract, to be completed September 1, 1907.

Vice-President Fairbanks reported progress for the endowment committee, of which he is chairman. It is the desire to raise an endowment of \$200,000.

The meeting lasted from 10 a. m. till noon, when the members, accompanied by Secretary, President Hartzell and H. Van Buren McGonigle, the architect, visited the studio of Charles H. Mahoney, the sculptor, in West 26th street, to view the commission statue representing the President. The statue is a four-foot model of the statue of McKinley, which will be placed on the mausoleum. The background of the statue is a chair of state with a globe thrown over it.

The meeting is on a prominent elevation just between the city line and Westview Cemetery, in Canton, Ohio. Over \$100,000 has already been spent for the site and the construction of the entire cost will be between \$300,000 and \$600,000.

MR. SHONTS IN ATLANTA.

Tells Chamber of Commerce Why He Favors Lock Canal.

Atlanta, May 30.—Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the Panama Canal Commission, who was the guest to-day of Atlanta friends, took part in several entertainments and delivered two addresses. The first address was at the dedication of a building at Agnes Scott Institute, a college for women in Decatur, a suburb of Atlanta. The second address was delivered this evening before the Chamber of Commerce, when he spoke on the relations of the South to the Panama Canal. He took strong grounds in advocacy of the lock canal system. Later in the evening Mr. Shonts was entertained at a dinner, which was attended by Governor Terrell and many others of prominence. In his Chamber of Commerce address Mr. Shonts said in part:

The practical question for all sections of the country is, How long shall we wait before we can enter upon the period of development which the opening of the canal will inaugurate? I am not surprised that European countries are indifferent to the early completion of this canal. I am not surprised that they are indifferent as to how much this canal may cost our government. I am not surprised that they can view calmly the definite postponement of the opening of this great waterway. They are neither paying the bills, nor will their commerce and industries suffer by such a delay. They are not suffering from the loss of the benefits of this work at the earliest possible date. When we can get a better canal for less money, and receive the benefits ourselves, why wait? Why make it a heritage to our children, with the possibility of their being deprived of it through the hands of some unscrupulous contractor? I have spoken of a gulf. Now, how wide that gulf shall be depends on the people. Do you want to get the benefit of this canal for yourselves, or do you want to transmit a hope to your children or your children's children?

PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE.

Southampton, May 30.—On board the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, when she sailed to-day for New York, were William L. Buchanan, E. F. Duffell, William Guggenbuhl and Mrs. Guggenbuhl, of New York; William W. McAlpin, Mrs. McAlpin and three daughters, of New York; Thomas Nelson Page and Mrs. Page and Charles H. Baldwin, J. B. Haggin, Cooper Hewitt and Frank Seeley.

The steamer Bluecher, which will sail from Dover to-morrow for New York, will have among its passengers Professor W. G. B. Peck and wife of Yonkers, and Colonel J. W. Dillenback.

ARCHBISHOP OF HALIFAX CHOSEN.

Rome, May 30.—The Congregation of the Propaganda has decided to propose to the Pope the appointment of the Rev. William J. Foley, of Nova Scotia, to be Archbishop of Halifax.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who will sail to-day for Hamburg on the Deutschland are: Mrs. Martina Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Lyman, Mrs. G. E. Bryant, Mrs. Gordon Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bryant, Mrs. Fallowell Davis, Jr., Mrs. Potter Palmer, Joseph Whelan, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. M. O. Terry.

Those who will sail to-day for Naples on the Republic are: Mr. and Mrs. Frederick King, Mrs. Laura L. Paul, Mrs. and Mrs. N. W. Barber, Colonel and Mrs. Joseph W. Nevins, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hart.

The cabin list of La Provence, which sails to-day for Havre, includes: Mrs. John B. Parsons, Mrs. C. F. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Venable, Mr. and Mrs. F. Harlow, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hart, Mrs. William Fox King.

Travellers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the Carmania were: Mr. and Mrs. James Carr, Sir Gilbert King, Edwin Hale Abbott, Lady King, Miss L. G. King, Mrs. E. Mackay, Mrs. C. W. Miller, Edger.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, May 30.—The British Ambassador will go to Lenox on his arrival in this country from England Saturday, and will spend a few days visiting Lady Durand and Miss Durand before coming to Washington. The Minister from the Netherlands and Mme. van Swinderen have gone to the summer home of Mme. van Swinderen's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Glover, some miles outside of Washington, and will remain there during June. On July 4 the minister from the Netherlands will sail for Holland, where they will spend Amsterdam for the summer.

The Minister from Costa Rica will return to Washington from New York to-morrow. He went to New York yesterday to meet Señor Ascension Esquivel, former President of Costa Rica, who arrived in New York on the Venetia, and will sail from that city to-morrow on the Providence, of the French Line, for Havre, on his way to Brazil. The Minister and Mme. Calvo have as yet made no definite plans for the summer.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, May 30.—Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth will leave Washington on Friday morning for New York, preparatory to sailing Saturday on the St. Louis, of the American Line, for England.

Mr. and Mrs. William Phelps Eno will leave Washington on Saturday for their country estate, Dutch Rock, at Saugatuck, Conn. Their steam yacht, the Aquilo, has already been put in commission there.

Judge and Mrs. Thomas H. Anderson and Miss Anderson will go to New York to-morrow, preparatory to sailing Saturday on the Vanderland for Antwerp. They will spend the summer abroad.

The Maharajah and Maharani of Baroda left Washington to-day for Philadelphia, where they will stay for two days. From there they will go to Boston, and then visit the West. Miss Isabel May, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Phelps Eno, will accompany them.

TO CLASSIFY HOSPITALS.

Report of Committee on Needs and Finances Made Public.

The final report of the committee on hospital needs and hospital finances, just issued, recommends "a system of uniform accounting which shall take into consideration differences of conditions affecting different hospitals."

The first step toward this uniform accounting, the report says, should be "an intelligent classification of the various hospitals of the city, so that the comparison to be made between the different institutions that are fairly comparable shall be classed together."

The report says that the Roosevelt, Presbyterian, New York and St. Luke's hospitals have already perfected a system of uniform accounting for themselves. "It is the judgment of this committee," the report says, "that the hospitals themselves have it in their power, by moving along this line, to tap sources of popular support that will be adequate to any need."

The report is signed by John E. Parsons, chairman; Dr. John Winters Brannan, Dr. J. H. Callender, Frederick C. Lox, Hoffman Miller, John M. Mulry, Leonard E. Opdycke, Frederick Sturges, Frank Tucker, Dr. John Wyeth, William H. Allen, secretary.

FRENCH PRELATES MEET AT PARIS.

Rumor That Vote Will Show Acceptance of the Separation Law.

Paris, May 30.—The cardinals, archbishops and bishops of France are in session at the Palace of the Archbishopric of Paris discussing the future organization of the Church in France. Secrecy is observed, but it is asserted on good authority that the tendency is in favor of the acceptance of the law providing for the separation of Church and State. The result is not expected to be definitely known until the authorities at Rome scrutinize the votes.

MR. WINTER GOES WEST.

William Winter, of The Tribune, has started for Southern California, where he will remain till September. His personal affairs will continue to be the readers of the paper, and on his return he will resume his customary duties.

BERNHARDT PLAYS CAMILLE IN PARK.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Lexington, Ky., May 30.—Because the Lexington theatre is controlled by the theatrical syndicate Mrs. Sarah Bernhardt and her company played "Camille" in the Woodland Park Auditorium to-night.

HER DILEMMA.

From The Troy (Kan.) Chief. An English Countess, a woman who was ill and found herself in a trying position explained her woe to a friend. "You see my daughter Harriet married one of those humbug doctors and my daughter is an invalid. I call the humbug my ally and son-in-law and his wife will get mad, and if I go ahead and get well without either of 'em, they'll be mad, so I don't see but I've got to die outright."

KING AND CLIPPINGS.

From The Bystander. When his majesty Peter I of Serbia was called to the throne he was anxious to know the world's opinion about his dress cuttings, whereupon the Argus opened its one hundred eyes, and in a few weeks gathered together a collection which, as regards quantity, would make a prima donna jealous. By his majesty's command the collection was bound, and the manager of the Argus himself took fifteen volumes to Belgrade to present them to his royal client. There a terrible disappointment awaited him, and he returned to his office with a face which bore the marks of indignation at the collection, where the English, French, German and Swiss caricaturists had displayed their wit at his expense. While the Argus clamored for its money the King was roaring threats inside his palace, declaring that he would have the Argus's head on a spike if these volumes, when the agency threatened to exhibit these morose bound books the King shouted: "I do not care a jot as long as they are not exhibited before me!" And now these thirty thousand cuttings will be sold by auction in Paris, and the sale will no doubt attract many amateurs.

WHY HE WAS IN A HURRY.

From The London Tribune. A certain Irishman was a painter. Usually, being paid by the hour, he worked rather slowly, but a friend one day found him putting away like a steam engine. The friend passed, and investigated so strange a matter. "What's gone over you, Pat?" he said. "It ain't like ye to work that fast!" "What?" said Pat. "Shtand out of the way an' let me get on! I'm in a hurry to get through before the paint gives out!"

NO ANSWER HANDY.

From The London Chronicle. This is only worth the telling, writes a correspondent, because it contains a retort which, though it does not seem to be a retort, is quite unanswerable. I happened to be reading some obvious newspaper proofs in a train when the conductor together with a collector, as regards attention no doubt of making himself agreeable, asked: "Ah, are you connected with the press?" I intimated that I was not, and he asked me to remark that it was quite a nice inquiry, which I met with the remark that he was not a collector, but a clerk or a shop assistant. As he was obviously nettled, I said to him: "I know, he said, 'what newspaper you belong to?' I investigate so is asain."

feated in legislative bodies are not to be tolerated in courts of justice. Nor should there be any fear that prompt procedure would result in the conviction and punishment of innocent persons. On the contrary, there is ground for belief that such miscarriages of justice are less frequent where prompt procedure prevails than where the law's delays are protracted to such an extent. It is not to further opportunities for delay that revision of the code should be addressed, but rather to the making of procedure, and, concurrently, less sensational, less subject to bias, to error and to trickery, and more worthy of the most serious and august function which organized society has to perform.

A policeman was rebuked by a judge the other day for describing a thing as "ridiculous" when he really meant "disturbing." He was not the only offender of the kind. People have been known to speak of a pudding as "perfectly grand" and to apostrophize Niagara Falls as "just too cute for anything." The ability to make a nice derangement of epithets did not perish with Mrs. Malaprop.

Senator Morgan was the foremost advocate of Nicaragua rather than Panama as the route for the canal. Mr. Cromwell was one of the most active and efficient agents in securing the adoption of Panama rather than Nicaragua. It may be that these two excerpts from the history of our own times are not altogether unrelated to the persistent and drastic inquest into Mr. Cromwell's doings which Senator Morgan has been conducting at Washington. As a study in cause and effect, and likewise in characteristic human nature, the episode is not devoid of philosophic interest, but its favorable effect upon the work of canal construction may be open to question.

It is not the "big stick" but a big club that is now being held out over the Chicago packers, and there is a power of public sentiment back of it to give "steam" to the blow if the packers by their opposition to meat inspection make it necessary to strike.

It is a happy suggestion which a committee of the Chemists' Club in New York has made for the recognition of Dr. Perkin's service to civilization. His discovery of aniline colors half a century ago led to the establishment of a variety of important industries. These have proved doubly useful. They have supplied new and valuable products and they have given remunerative employment to a great many thousand people. To found a library here costing \$50,000 and devoted to chemistry alone is a particularly suitable mode of perpetuating the Englishman's memory.

A man in Italy has invented a machine for "printing" railroad tickets as they are needed. According to current reports, a still greater boon in Italy would be something which would produce railroad accommodations as they are needed.

For ways that are dark and footpaths that are peculiar Paris will hold the palm when she completes her subways for pedestrians.

A mass meeting is to be held to consider what should be done to maintain our streets in a clean condition. There are just two things to be done. The first is to keep all unnecessary dirt out of the streets, and the second is promptly and thoroughly to remove all dirt that unavoidably gets into the streets. Upon these two principles hang all the law and the prophets of cleanliness and health.

THE TALK OF THE DAY. The correspondent of a London paper relates the discomfiture of a lady straphanger on the underground. It was in a crowded smoker. A gentleman arose and gave the woman his seat. She dropped into it with a frown and without a word of thanks. He began whatever you don't. He took off my coat and weskut and harked at each wheezing lung. He fed me a small glass penstank with figures upon the side. And this was his final verdict when all of my indignation had cooled.

"Do you eat fried eggs? Then quit it. You don't? Then eat eggs and eat 'em. Along with some hay that was cut in May. There are no other foods to beat 'em. For exercise will not do. For people who don't it doesn't agree. And this is the rule for you: Just quit whatever you do do. For what you don't do may agree with you. As whatever you do do don't."

Yes, this saith the modern doctor. Tradition be damned! The old-fashioned doctor, Tradition be damned! The old-fashioned doctor knew nothing compared to the things we've learned. There's nothing in a thing or that thing that's certain in every case. It's all in the diagnosis that tells us the patient's fix.

The modern who knows his business is up to a host of tricks. Do you eat roast pork? Then stop it. Do you eat? Then get after it quickly. For your long eared ass gives the laugh to grass and delimits the weed hat's prickly. Do you sleep with the windows open? And swallow them good and tight. Through all of the snooze some night. Just quit whatever you do do. And do whatever you don't. For what you don't do may agree with you. As whatever you do do don't."

Among other "quaint customs" that will be observed at the wedding of the King of Spain to the Princess Ena, it is said by "The Dundee Advertiser" that immediately after the marriage ceremony is completed he will present three pieces of gold to his wife. A somewhat similar ceremony is gone through in the marriage service used by the Roman Catholic Church in Scotland. On the priest pronouncing the couple husband and wife the bridegroom places on a plate, or on the service table, three gold coins, together with the ring. These the priest blesses and then, handing the husband, who, giving his wife the gold and silver, says: "With this ring I thee wed, this gold and silver I thee give." Then he puts the ring on the thumb of his wife's left hand, saying, "In the name of the father"; on her forefinger, saying, "In the name of the Son"; on her middle finger, saying, "In the name of the Holy Ghost"; and on her fourth finger, where he leaves it, saying, "Amen." The ceremony of giving gold and silver is not used either in Canada or the United States.

All About a Coat.—"Maria, I told you six weeks ago to give the old coat a large auto, when I don't you do it? I'm tired of seeing it tramp." "John, I've offered that coat to every tramp that has been here, and not one of them would touch it." "Well, can't you use it for rags?" "John Henry, do you think I'll accept a gift that a tramp would even look at? I'm going back home to m-mamma!"—Chicago Tribune.

In the Sinal peninsula trial by ordeal is still practiced. Lord Cromer in his recent report on Egypt gives an account of the system. In all criminal cases where no witnesses are forthcoming, the Egyptian, "El Babashah," tests the suspected person by fire, by water or by dream. In the first the judge places an iron pan in the fire until it is red hot, and gives it to the accused to touch. Three times with his tongue. He is marked by burning, or, if he pronounces the accused is pronounced guilty. The theory, apparently, is that if he is not guilty the moisture on the tongue prevents it from being burned; if guilty, his tongue would dry up from fear of being discovered.

Spells.—Brigs—I was crossing the Jersey meadows this evening in a large auto, when it was started by a band of moths, which were Griggs—Thursday morning, wasn't it? "Why, how do you do?" "I was crossing the Jersey meadows this evening in a large auto, when it was started by a band of moths, which were Griggs—Thursday morning, wasn't it?" "Why, how do you do?" "I was crossing the Jersey meadows this evening in a large auto, when it was started by a band of moths, which were Griggs—Thursday morning, wasn't it?"

spacious of a new era for an ancient and illustrious realm. So it must seem to the imaginative and optimistic Spanish mind, and so it may reasonably seem to the most practical observer. The Spain of Philip was narrow, reactionary and cruel. The Spain of Isabella was indolent and profligate. If now, as then, the country reflects the characteristics of its sovereigns, prosperity and happiness will attend the Spain of Alfonso and Ena.

WHAT IS VENTILATION? At its last meeting the Rapid Transit Commission discussed, but did not finally settle, the question of financial responsibility for such improvements in the subway as would make travel in it reasonably comfortable in warm weather. It was represented that the Interborough company had indicated its willingness to pay for what might be considered necessary ventilation, but objected to providing for "heat disposal" also, as if these were essentially different things. Such an assumption might not seem to be justifiable, for the reason that no definition of ventilation which does not include all of its legitimate aims is acceptable to common sense. If it be the duty of the city to prevent an accumulation of unwholesome gases in the subway, it might be argued that it should get rid of the heat, too. If, on the other hand, the responsibility for the one set of evils rests on the lessee, it might be thought that the lessee ought also to provide against the other.

More than one way can be found for keeping the subway cool. Ample openings in the roof and plenty of rotary fans might prove sufficient. There has been talk, however, of refrigerating these expedients by mechanical refrigeration. This would not, in the strict sense of the term, be ventilation. It might fairly be considered a substitute for ventilation. If, however, the Interborough company were under a legal obligation to promote health and comfort by renewing the air (without chilling it), the city would, perhaps, have a right to insist that the provision for atmospheric movement should be extensive enough to secure the desired end. Were such a demand to provoke a protest, a compromise might be suggested that would call for less ventilation but a limited amount of refrigeration in addition, the cost of both expedients, however, being met by the Interborough company.

The point to be determined, however, is not the true scope of ventilation. The real issue is whether the proposed improvements, technically considered, are "equipment" or "additional construction." By the terms of its original contract with the city, the Interborough company must furnish the former, but the city must provide the latter. It so happens that some of the means suggested for rendering the air of the subway endurable may properly be classified as equipment, and some as new construction. In view of that fact, counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission have advised a division of the expense. The plan appears to be an equitable one, and it is gratifying to learn that, after a little hesitation, the Interborough company has accepted it.

RIGHTS OF THE EMPLOYER. The labor unionists who assert the right to refuse to work beside non-unionists will hardly be pleased with the decision handed down the other day by the Court of Appeals declaring invalid the law which forbids an employer to make membership in a union a bar to employment. Their logic, however, ought to convince them that the Court of Appeals gives the employer no more than they demand for themselves.

Nobody questions their right to refuse to work with an independent laborer, much as the wisdom of such a refusal may be questioned. Many persons believe that employers strike a blow at sound principles of American liberty when they enter into agreements for a closed shop. It is, moreover, generally agreed that the government as an employer must make no such agreement, but must maintain an open door to all citizens regardless of their relationship to private organizations, social, economic, political or religious. The right of the private employer to refuse to employ non-union men, however, is beyond question, as is his right to refuse to employ negroes, or Italians, or spiritualists or red haired men. Conversely, his right to refuse to employ a union man must be conceded.

This is so fundamental that the decision of the Court of Appeals awakens no surprise. The Appellate Division in this department took the same view, and the present decision is an affirmation of its action. The surprising thing is that the Legislature should ever have passed such an act. We suppose it was a case of "giving a sop" to labor. Anybody who thought about it must have seen that it was unconstitutional, but lawmakers did not like to stand up for their convictions and perhaps be denounced by labor union resolutions. It was so much easier to let the bill go through. Such bills, however, do harm. They tend to weaken the popular sense of fundamental rights and encourage demands for improper legislation, and decisions by the courts invalidating them do not cure the evil.

AGAINST COURT FILLIBUSTERING. There are few, we imagine, excepting those personally interested in certain specific cases, who will not cordially approve the Governor's action and utterance in vetoing a couple of bills amending the code of procedure in criminal trials. Apart from the fact—an open secret—that they were intended for application to the individual case of a man now under conviction of murder, and were, therefore, special legislation, the Governor objects to the bills because their effect would be to increase still further and indefinitely those "law's delays" which have long been a damage and a discredit to our administration of justice and which, in the very case to which these bills were intended to apply, have already been, as the Governor with much moderation of language declares, "little less than scandalous." To demand that nearly six years after the commission of a murder the man convicted of the crime shall be provided with additional opportunities for delay is to make a sport of justice.

The true demand, which has been gathering strength in recent years, is for expedition rather than for delay. There is scarcely one good purpose that would not be served by making the processes of law and the final execution of sentence far more rapid and prompt than they now are. The danger of error and miscarriage of justice would not be increased, but rather, on the whole, diminished. The moral effect of the judgment would be vastly enhanced. Respect for the law would be magnified. Nor is it an inconceivable item that the cost to the State—that is, to the people—would be much lessened.

There should, beyond doubt, be ample time for thorough inquest, and the accused or convicted person should have full opportunity to avert injustice. But there is a point at which such time and opportunity must be deemed to have been given to sufficient measure. The delay will not think so. No matter how much delay is granted to him, he will make more. No matter how many appeals are granted, he will make another, and another. But, after all, legal procedure is not designed solely for the comfort of the convict, but for the administration of justice as the judge and jury see it, and it is not for the convict to say to what extent it shall be prolonged.

Fillibustering against the making of laws is generally regarded with disapproval. Fillibustering against their enforcement is much worse. The dilatory tactics by which proposed laws are "lunged" or talked to death or otherwise de-

ing ends meet. If the \$25,400,000 estimated for the next fiscal year is taken in cash from the Treasury, there will be little chance of escaping a deficit in 1906-'07.

It is time, therefore, to shift the burden of canal construction from the shoulders of the taxpayers of to-day to the shoulders of the taxpayers of another generation. In three years over \$75,000,000 has been paid outright to get the canal project started, and that is a large enough donation from the present to the future. The government is already authorized to float a loan of \$130,000,000, and if the interest on that loan and of subsequent loans is met, the Treasury will have discharged to the full its immediate obligations with respect to an enterprise which we are undertaking for the benefit of posterity. With our limited revenues it is neither just nor prudent to treat the investment we are making in Panama as a continuing cash expenditure.

THE PACKERS AND THE CONSTITUTION.

The scruples of the beef packers about the constitutionality of the pending measure for the federal inspection of their operations come a little late. For the sake of the argument only let us concede that there is a fair chance for endless debate and a divided court on the question. The exact point beyond which in no generation federal power cannot go without invading the preserves of the states is always a matter of nice calculation. It has varied a good deal with the need of the hour. The Constitution, which in Jefferson's time seemed hardly to authorize the building of a lighthouse or breakwater for the protection of commerce, is now by everybody admitted to warrant not unredeemed exercises of federal authority. It will not take much such education as that which converted Speaker Cannon to the support of drastic measures against his own Illinois friends to convince everybody, from the Supreme Court down, that the distribution of beef products for general consumption is a federal concern such as the Constitution meant to bring within the jurisdiction of the United States government, the intention, however—inasmuch as the stockyards did not exist in 1787—being expressed in general terms, the full significance of which time and circumstances have developed. The Constitution grows, and we can trust its interpreters to see that its growth is so directed as to guard the people against evils from which only the federal power can protect them. So the packers need not worry about the Constitution.

In fact, the less they worry about it the better for themselves. If federal inspectors have no right to enter the packing houses to insure healthful meats for interstate commerce, they probably have a little right to be there to certify to the soundness of meats for export. Ought not the tender consciences of the packers in that case to be offended by government patronage of the foreign trade? Germany and France and England may not take the meat without government inspection, but the Constitution is more than meat. The advertisement that meats are packed subject to federal inspection undoubtedly helps the sale of goods here at home, but if inspection is unconstitutional the packers are too good patriots to want it continued. Their scruples are a little late, as we say, seeing that they have enjoyed the countenance of the Department of Agriculture all these years; but it is easy to make amendments now.

As for the government, if it is seriously contended that the present scheme of inspection, merely as a safeguard against fraud or disease, is unconstitutional, it has another string to its bow. It can make use of the taxing power. It can tax out of existence every slaughterhouse which does not carry on business according to its regulations, just as it taxed out of existence every bank of issue not organized under federal law. It can tax and by taxation regulate meat packing, as it regulates distilling, brewing, tobacco manufacture and the production of oleomargarine. That may be a drastic remedy, but it can be resorted to if the packers do not like the methods of regulation proposed. The Constitution is fully adequate to the correction of abuses in their business, and, if they make any doubt about it, the consumers can easily see that there is less business than now for the Constitution to strain itself over.

ALFONSO AND ENA. "All mankind," said much misquoted Emerson, "love a lover." On that ground alone, there never other, the wide and sympathetic interest in the courtship and marriage of the King of Spain might be fully explained. For there is no question that he is truly a lover, in all the fine significance of that word when applied to a manly and ardent youth of twenty years. In age, rank, temperament and tastes the royal pair seem ideally suited to one another, so that not even the most cynical observer is inclined to look for reasons of policy or dictates of statecraft in the match.

The historical point of view, particularly, is worthy of attention. "Spanish marriages" have more than once had unenviable notoriety, and have been productive of woe and wars, to persons and to nations. Nobody would ever have thought of adapting or applying to Spain the famous epigram on the marriages of the House of Austria: "Bella gerant alii; tu, felix Austria, nubis!" Yet, in reversal of proverbial analogies, here is a Spanish marriage as pure as any of its predecessors were corrupt, as affectionate as they were sordid, as auspicious as they were ominous. Again, a marriage between the royal houses of Spain and England seems, on its face, historically incongruous, with dark and forbidding recollections of Tudor and Stuart times. Yet here is one, effected with the cordial approval and high hopes of both nations.

To Americans, moreover, there is presented this phase of peculiar interest, that the special envoy from this country has been received by the King with unaffected cordiality, and will have an honorable place in the ceremonials and pageantries of the day, and we may be sure that the message of felicitation conveyed by him from President Roosevelt to the King is as highly prized as any such greeting that has reached Madrid. In that circumstance we may perceive a renewed assurance of the restoration of sincere friendship, on both sides, between the United States and that nation with which we were last and so lately at war. It was in Alfonso's reign that the war was waged, as it is in his reign that the return of peace is now so felicitously signified. Also, a man who was among the foremost in waging that war on the American side is now the President who expresses this nation's good wishes to the King of Spain. Finally, there are many indications that the American and the Spanish peoples are in full accord with their respective chiefs of state in the expression and reception of the amiable sentiments of the day.

It seems, indeed, the fortune of Alfonso to make or to experience exceptions to many rules. His was the unusual lot to be born not merely a prince or a king's heir apparent but himself an actual king. In his boyhood his kingdom suffered great losses in war, but was in fact enriched by them. To a degree beyond the measure of most royal youths, he has won the affectionate regard of those with whom he has come in contact, at home and abroad. Reversing the Castilian tradition which once made a Spanish king—as the Chinese say of their Emperor—"as lonely as a god," he has enjoyed the fellowship of his kind and all the good things of life with the wholehearted zest of an unfettered boy. Reversing the too frequent examples of his ancestors, he makes to-day a happy marriage. Reversing historic animosities, he unites the Spanish and English dynasties with the tenderest and strongest of personal bonds.

These circumstances, we may hope, are au-

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2-7:45—Romeo and Juliet. LARSEN—2-7:45—The Girl of the Golden West. BELASCO—2-7:45—The Girl of the Golden West. BROADWAY—2-7:45—The Vanderbilt Cup. CASINO—2-7:45—The Social World. EDEN ISLAND—Thompson & Duntz's Greater Luna. HAMBURG—2-7:45—The Girl of the Golden West. CONYER MUSIC—The World in Wax. EMPIRE—2-7:45—Peter Pan. HAMBURG—2-7:45—The Girl of the Golden West. HIPPODROME—2-7:45—A Society Circus. JOYCE—2-7:45—The Girl of the Golden West. WEST END—2-7:45—The Girl of the Golden West.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1906.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The anger of the members of the lower house of the Russian parliament against the government is increasing owing to further repressive measures adopted by the government. Bombs were thrown at Governor General Alkhanoff and his escort, at Borkum, in the Transcaucasus; the general was seriously injured; Cossacks fired, killing and wounding many persons. The marriage contract between King Alfonso and Princess Ena was signed at Madrid; the city is brilliant. Further repressive measures adopted by the government from London led to the discovery of a plot to kill the Spanish ruler and overthrow the monarchy. The Cuban Senate passed the Anglo-American trade pact, and before the President's Foreign Relations. The British first class battleship Montagu ran on a reef near Lundy Island, and it is feared, will be a total loss. A deficit of about fifty-two million dollars in the French budget is causing trouble to the Cabinet, and there are reports that a loan will be raised. The French ship Liemore on the Chilean coast.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt delivered addresses under the auspices of the Army and Navy Union at Portsmouth, N. H., and before the President's Buffalo reviewed the parade. The conference on the Railroad Rate bill in Washington disposed of practically all their routine work and prepared to take up the points in dispute. President Roosevelt reviewed the parade of men against the proposed meat inspection law continued to be received in Washington; there was a growing demand for publication of the report of the Federal Board of Investigation. The twelfth annual Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration opened at Lake Mohonk, N. Y. Among those who spoke were Republican Senator John W. Foster, formerly Secretary of State; Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood and Charles M. Pepper. A third of the people of Pendleton, Ore., were driven temporarily homeless by the delay of the animal. Reuben J. Taylor, superintendent of the Continental Fire Insurance Company, was killed when his automobile backed over a 30-foot embankment in his residence, near 282d street. Two persons