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New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1907.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A dispatch from Managua reported a rout of the Honduran army after ten hours of fighting at Maraita; among the prisoners were Señor Barahona, Honduran Minister of War, and General Lee Christmas, an American. ==== Heavy declines in stocks occurred on the London and Berlin exchanges, conditions in the latter city approaching a panic, though there was a slight recovery toward the close. ==== M. Pobiedonostseff, the former Procurator of the Holy Synod, died at St. Petersburg. ==== The disorders in Moldavia continue to spread and the agitation has extended to Bessarabia; Jassy is besieged by peasants, and it is feared that the small garrison there may join the rebels. ==== A dispatch to Berlin told of the kidnapping in Hamburg of the son of George Krieger, of Chicago; he had been with his mother, who took him away from a friend of his father's at Hanover. ==== The killing of a French doctor by natives at Morocco City was reported at Tangier; France has ordered the cruiser Jeanne d'Arc to Tangier. ==== The Vatican received from Monsignor Montagnini a complete list of the documents seized by the French government.

DOMESTIC.—Over a thousand inmates of the National Soldiers' Home, at Leavenworth, Kan., had slight attacks of ptomaine poisoning from eating hash. ==== The assistant cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, of Tionesta, Penn., was arrested for misappropriation of funds, the apparent shortage being $30,000. ==== Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, spoke on "True and False Democracy" in an address before the students of the University of California. ==== Pennsylvania Railroad officials said that robbers caused the wreck of the Chicago Limited at Stewart, Penn., on Friday. ==== It was announced at Albany that Robert M. Scoon, of Geneva, a senior in Hamilton College, had been appointed to receive a Rhodes scholarship at Oxford University. ==== A brother and sister were burned to death in a hut on the mountainside near Cairo, N. Y.; another brother was badly injured. ==== The warm wave reached New England and severe thunderstorms were reported in New Hampshire. ==== Changes among the officers of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Old Colony Railroad companies were announced at Boston.

CITY.—Stocks were weak. ==== Mrs. William Thaw, in an affidavit, swore that there was no hereditary taint of insanity on either side of the family. ==== The police were in a panic over Magistrate Whitman's raid on the 47th street precinct. ==== James Bryce was the guest of honor at the Pilgrim dinner. ==== Mayor McClellan's forces prepared for further attacks on C. F. Murphy. ==== E. H. Harriman was quoted as saying that he would rather go to the penitentiary than to the poorhouse as the result of bad railroad management. ==== Senator Martin Saxe, it was announced, had laid down a new principle in the assessment of franchises of railroad companies. ==== The Mayor and Controller Metz scented politics in Ahearn's scheme to spend $22,500,000 for sewer improvements. ==== Mme. Calvé arrived on her thirteenth trip to America. ==== Dr. Darlington explained further his attitude toward pasteurization of milk.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day, Showers and cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 75 degrees; lowest, 56.

CANADIAN RELATIONS.

The visit of Mr. Bryce to Canada, following closely upon that of Mr. Root, is auspicious of improved relationships between the Dominion and this Republic. It is not, of course, to be intimated that those relations are now in the least unfriendly, or are in danger of becoming so. Negotiations are not to be of a peacemaking character nor to be specially directed against potential breaches of cordiality. Never before, probably, in the history of the two countries have relations between them been more cordial or has the outlook for the future been more free from cause for disquiet. These felicitous circumstances, however, suggest the pre-eminent fitness of the present time for precisely such work as that which Mr. Bryce is understood to be attempting. When nations or individuals are on the best of terms with each other is the most favorable opportunity for adding, if possible, to that superlative, or for effecting those business arrangements which do not involve questions of friendship or peace, but merely those of expediency and convenience.

There are various questions of that kind now pending between America and Canada. Some of them have been pending for a long time, and numerous commissioners and other negotiators have vainly essayed to dispose of them. In some cases the failure has been because of the lack of agreement between Canada and Great Britain, America and Canada agreeing, but Great Britain declining to sanction the arrangement, or, perhaps more frequently, America and Great Britain agreeing, but Canada dissenting. It is obvious that such difficulties are more likely to be to be avoided now, with the British Ambassador to America taking the initiative in negotiations. On some matters Canadian relations with Great Britain must continue to affect radically Canadian relations with America. This is especially true in questions of tariff and reciprocity. It would be too much to expect Canada to abandon her system of preferential rates to Great Britain; and it would also be too much to expect this country to establish free trade with Canada under conditions which might make the Dominion an open gateway for British commerce to evade our tariff. That is not, however, a consideration which should make either party mourn as one without hope, for, in fact, there is, except locally, or among theorists and doctrinaires, little demand for general free trade between the two nations.

Other matters should prove more easy of adjustment, especially when they involve no particular principle but merely details of administration. The last real dispute over boundaries was settled years ago, on the Alaskan frontier, and all that now remain involve merely the marking of lines upon which there is entire agreement. The question of transportation of merchandise in bond across alien territory is one of business expediency and nothing more. As for the building and maintenance of a few more small naval vessels on the Great Lakes, there certainly seems to be need of it, for police purposes, and not at all with any thought of possible hostilities between the two nations. Seeing that American commerce on the lakes is greater than all the ocean borne shipping of any nation in the world excepting two or three, it is not unreasonable to ask for a few more naval vessels there—such as this country would doubtless maintain if the lakes lay entirely within its boundaries. Of course the fact that Canada, by her superior enterprise in canal building, has now opened the lakes to a large part of the British navy from the high seas, while on our side the lakes remain barred against such access, might well incline the Dominion to take a liberal view of the matter. That Mr. Bryce will succeed in effecting a complete adjustment of these and all other questions pending between the two countries is perhaps too much to hope. That he will effect some substantial progress in that direction is to be gratefully anticipated.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE POLICE.

In giving a practical demonstration of the quality of our police administration Magistrate Whitman advanced another powerful argument for the passage of the Bingham Police bill. It will be no surprise to anybody familiar with life in New York that a magistrate or a private citizen can obtain evidence any night of violations of the laws to which the police are cheerfully and chronically blind. They are blind because they choose to be blind, and the habit of blindness prevails because the force has come to be a law unto itself, and the men responsible for them advisable and convenient. The Hon "Pat" McCarren put the case with his characteristic acumen when he said at the police sergeants' annual dinner not long ago: "No man can "govern the police force of this great city with "a club. I believe that as the police force of "this city is now constituted they cannot be "driven and forced to do their duty."

Our police autocrats, as Mr. McCarren frankly admits, will do their duty only when they see it and as they see it. They are responsible to themselves alone for the manner in which they execute the vital public function of suppressing crime and preserving order. General Bingham confesses his powerlessness under present conditions to control the men who serve under him. He has suggested a plan by which he can recover the authority taken from the Commissioner and distributed among the inspectors. He is anxious to break down the system of police autocracy and self-sufficiency and to pave the way for a return to the normal order under which the police can be "driven and forced to do their duty" by pressure from officials who represent the public and have been intrusted by the public with the responsibilities and duties of government. Is the police force to continue to execute the laws in its own right and according to its own arbitrary standards of convenience, or is it to be reduced to its proper place as a legitimate agency of order accountable to the people and operated primarily in the public interest? That is the question which the Legislature has now to answer.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE DOUMA.

Young men are at the fore in Russia, if we are to regard the Douma as representative of the active elements of the nation. In the former Douma last year there were comparatively few young men and many old ones, there being twice as many over fifty years of age as there were under thirty. Now the proportion is almost exactly reversed. About one-fifth of the members are under thirty, while only one-tenth are over fifty. Between those ages the majority are nearer the younger than the older figure, 40 per cent being between thirty and forty, while only 30 per cent are between forty and fifty. Analyzed by classes or parties, it is observed that the moujik or peasant members are the youngest of all and the reactionaries are the oldest, as was to be expected.

From an educational point of view there has been little change from the first Douma to the second. As before, only about one-half of 1 per cent of the members are illiterate—a much more favorable showing than many hostile critics of Russia would have predicted. Of course, the proportion of illiterates among the people is enormously greater than that, but at least the illiterates are intelligent enough to elect educated men as their representatives. In the first Douma no fewer than 42 per cent were university bred. That proportion is now reduced to 39, but it still compares favorably, all conditions and circumstances considered, with the showing of most other countries. The number of those who have not studied in universities but have been graduated from high schools has, on the other hand, increased from 14 per cent in the former to 21 per cent in the present Douma. There are, then, 40 per cent with less than a high school education.

We may justly regard the Douma, then, as representing the better elements of the Russian nation. It averages in intelligence considerably higher than the nation itself. Its youthfulness, too, is to be commended rather than regretted, since the standard of information and fruitful observation is higher among the young than the old. The President of the Douma himself, Mr. Golovin, is not yet forty years old, though even thus he is a little older than the Emperor. The common rule, that people mature much later in northern than in southern climes, does not hold good in Russia, where the large tincture of Asiatic blood and temperament induces maturity at an early age. In the two respects which we have considered, therefore, the Douma's composition and character may be regarded with much confidence as auspicious of both energy and discretion.

THE NEW ARISTOCRACY.

In his address delivered before the University of California yesterday President Butler of Columbia University raised the modern issue of aristocracy so unequivocally that some persons may be frightened at his words. To the American the very word "aristocracy" is a call to battle. The aristocrat is universally identified with the cane sucking snob, the cad with inherited distinctions, the caste bound monopolizer of earth's good things. History justifies the imputation, too, with disheartening frequency. Here and there a just king, a kindly prince and an aristocratic lover of the people shine forth in a long night darkened by the ceaseless misdeeds of tyrants and thieves. To hear an American university president advocating anything so describable, even poetically, as an aristocracy is, in the opinion of many, to hear the death knell of democracy ringing.

What a bitter piece of humor, then, is the revelation that all this hubbub against an aristocracy is due to slovenly ideas and misuse of words! For what have men been doing ever since the days of Greek democracies if not confusing "government by the best" with government by men claiming to be the best? The sad disrepute into which aristocracy has fallen is due almost wholly to the stupid credulity of simple people who have accepted at face value the boasting claims of ambitious men. This almost childish weakness has led to the notion that the "best" men are a very bad lot. And thus, not only in politics, but everywhere else, an eminently powerful or successful man falls under vague suspicion simply because he has more than average ability.

A true aristocracy is, as President Butler suggests, one of intellect and of service, but, before this, it is an aristocracy which wins its name not by the pretensions of its members, but wholly through their achievements. The word "aristocrat," as it should be used in the United States, is not a title, but a personal description and an epitome of deeds. It does not tell the clique to which a man belongs, but shows the stuff he is made of. In this proper sense of the word, one must admit that America sorely needs an aristocracy. But in order to get it the popular attitude toward officeholders must change profoundly. Men must learn to regard governors and judges as even better representatives of the people than legislatures and common councils are. Chosen as our legislative bodies are, they are only too often representative in the melancholy sense in which a composite photograph "represents" a group of individuals. Furthermore, the fiction must perish that mere suffrage rights qualify a man for office. And more faith, President Butler believes, must be placed in officeholders, particularly in the executive branch of government, and they must be allowed more freedom to act unhampered and according to their own best judgment.

To those who fancy President Butler's aristocracy a menace to democracy we would say that the mighty tendency conspicuous everywhere to-day to elect men on the strength of demonstrated ability rather than on confession of political faith can end only in just such an aristocracy of merit. We hear the cry to-day that the government must be run on sound business principles. And yet how few men realize that this means the creation of an aristocracy of merit! Competition, the basis of all industry, is becoming also the basis of political progress. The candidate who can make the best offer of service and live up to his promise is the logical winner; he must "deliver the goods," and these must be equal to specifications. In order to do this, he must use business methods, authority and freedom of initiative. In short, he must be an aristocrat in the same sense that a business man is.

We wish public speakers and writers would follow President Butler's example in using that dread word "aristocracy" fearlessly. Too long it has been an engine of evil driven by demagogues, a word with which to conjure the demons of discontent and riot. Quibblers have so perverted it that honest men are afraid to use it save in deprecations. And yet every decent citizen, whether he knows it or not, is an aristocrat and a believer in aristocracy. If he denies it, it is because tricksters have hidden the real meaning of aristocracy from him. Until he sees clearly, however, true democracy will be far away.

LIFE'S COMPROMISES.

How the area of low pressure in the consciences of many men will grow as the news of Professor Fisher's discovery spreads! How many housewives will falter at the threshold of the butcher shop as they hear the newsies crying that the Yale investigator has proved vegetarians to be superior to carnivorous men in endurance and strength! There will also be mourning in the shacks of Packingtown at the prospective decay of the meat business. But the saddest feature of all is the needlessness of so much worry.

We hope that the investigator has manipulated his statistics and his "patients" properly; has definitely settled the vexed question of vegetarian nutrition. And yet, even though we accept his results, sirloins will be none the safer from our ravages. For the figures seem to show that the bad effects of meat eating do not counterbalance the pleasant sensations yielded by the country sausage and Maryland chicken. It was distinctly unfair for the experimenter to omit from his records a tabulated statement of the amount of geniality generated by succulent slices of the beasts of the field. Without such a statement the unstatistical reader might be deceived into thinking that all flesh is a delusion—if not in the Christian Science sense, at least as an article of diet. To forestall such error, just a word or two.

The immigrants who came over on the Mayflower—unhappily, long before Ellis Island was opened—spent most of their time while not shooting Indians in decrying all pleasures. The fun market has never wholly recovered from the depression it suffered as a result of their onslaught. Men are still trying to acquire everything save enjoyment. College students sweat away four wearying years in their endeavors to increase their calf measurement half an inch. Young ladies keep themselves in a chronic frenzy through desire to breathe deeply or weigh more. Old and young passionately struggle to reduce themselves to a diet of filtered air. And business men waste away in the race after an eight figure bank account. Through it all everybody overlooks the loss of immediate satisfaction.

But what is the use of being able to hold a dumbbell at arm's length three minutes longer than somebody else if the price of this triumph is a good deal of harmless satisfaction? Even suppose that he who is mighty with the dumbbell will outlive the flesh eater by five years, what comfort can the extra lease on life be if the poor creature must deny himself the heavensent boon of ham and eggs? Of course, if the vegetarian can get as much fun out of peanut butter and scrambled oats as his carnivorous brother does out of his fleshpots, all well and good; let him tarry at his manger. But mirthlessness is usually written upon his countenance—and from this we take warning.

The time is ripe for men to regard the warm afterglow of the settling steak as an asset. Endurance and strength are also assets, but only two among many. The happiest man is he who can invest all of his habits, be they meat eating or statistic making, so that they may be entered on the credit side of the page. Of course, we don't believe that meat is indispensable to happiness. It is often wise to abstain from it simply to keep one's free will in running order. And, of course, for some people it may be a poison rank and foul. But the muscularity of vegetarians proves nothing against the allurements of the butcher.

THE FRANCHISE TAXES.

The report of the state tax commissioners showing that there are $18,900,000 unpaid franchise taxes due in the cities of the state, most of which is due here in New York, leads to the conclusion that a change in the law respecting their collection is desirable. The commission's recommendation that the corporations be made to pay the taxes before taking them to the courts for review would, if enacted into law, prevent the accumulation of such vast claims for back taxes. At present a suit for review stays the collection of the taxes and the cases repose indefinitely in the hands of referees. Now, of course, the city is not being robbed because the public service corporations owe it $18,000,000 or more in franchise taxes. The companies have to pay interest on the indebtedness, and ultimately the courts will reach decisions and the taxes will have to be paid if they are justly due, but it would be better business if the city's annual income were promptly available and the city did not have to borrow money while the question of the amount of the taxes was being slowly settled in court.

Moreover, the decision of the United States Supreme Court sustaining the constitutionality of the franchise tax alters the status of future claims. So long as the constitutionality of the tax was questioned, and consequently the whole amount of the tax was in dispute, there may have been some justice in staying its payment. But with that question settled the contention of the corporations against future franchise taxes can only be that they are based on excessive assessments, and, therefore, only a fraction of the amount of the tax can be in dispute. This being so, it is no longer fair that the whole sum should be tied up by legal action.

A great fault of the existing system is that it invites litigation. As a suit delays payment, it is an effective means of enforcing a compromise on the part of the city. Prompt payment before suit would offer no opportunity for a compromise, and so would discourage unnecessary litigation. The chief defect of the franchise tax heretofore has been the difficulty of collecting it. The proposed law would remedy that.

English criminal justice can run a creditable race with the New Jersey article.

Yesterday afternoon at a Broadway crossing visible from the windows of the City Hall a decrepit, bruised old horse struggled over fifteen minutes to drag a lightly loaded wagon out of a hole in the pavement. Traffic was choked somewhat all this time. Men and boys gaped and grinned; but everybody accepted the hole as a part of the divine order of things. Even the policeman stationed at the crossing looked at the horse as if the poor beast were deliberately picking flaws in the sacrosanct domain of the Street Department.

There is a vast difference between ordinary prohibition and the kind demanded by the Committee on Hygiene of the French Chamber of Deputies. Any curious sojourner who has courage and insomnia enough to rise at 5 o'clock in Paris and watch the poorer workingman make a breakfast off a glass of absinthe and a stale roll will realize that France's industrial position is imminently imperilled by wormwood. With a rank poison like absinthe halfway measures are useless. Both the government and the wines of France are strong enough to make prohibitory absinthe laws enforceable.

Ex-Senator Burton contends that "stone walls do not a prison make." Neither do the attacks he makes on the courts and the Department of Justice constitute a vindication.

"The Philadelphia Record" reports that the Capitol scandal disclosures were a painful shock to the "old guard" of machine politicians in Pennsylvania. Their consciences were not startled, but their feelings were hurt, for they do not seem to have been aware that the "plum tree" was being shaken and they were not on hand to gather the falling fruit into baskets. Even "honest grafters" resent being classed as back numbers and "down-and-outers."

Signs of spring are visible on every hand and are welcomed, but it does seem to be rushing things to have signs of summer attracting attention. A procession of three or four heavy trucks piled high with the square green boxes covered with hieroglyphs which every small boy knows mean that there are firecrackers inside was seen on the bridge yesterday, serving notice to all and sundry that the Fourth of July is not so very far off, with its din and carnage.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A woman of good social standing told this bridge story: "I was invited to a luncheon recently, and after the meal bridge was suggested. I asked to be excused, but my hostess insisted I must play, so with excuses for possible blunders I 'cut in.' I was 'in' every time, and lost, as I do in our family circle, where I am trying to learn. We had a pleasant afternoon, but the unpleasant echo came the next evening when my husband returned from his office with the news that my hostess had sent him a bill for $97, that being the amount which she wrote I had lost at bridge the day before. At first he wanted to have my hostess arrested for keeping a gambling house, but on second thought, to avoid notoriety, he sent his check for $100, writing on the check, 'Bridge, $97; luncheon, $3,' and he says he will have more fun with the voucher when it comes back from the bank than my hostess will have with the $100."

Hicks—I thought you said he was a Free Will Baptist.
Wicks—Lord, no! He's married.—Somerville Journal.

A record is held by the Rev. E. Clapton, vicar of Stebbing, Essex, England. On a recent Sunday he assisted in ringing a peal of 720 changes on the bells before church. After this he conducted the whole service, preached the sermon and played the organ.

"Mr. Taffeigh is a smooth faced young man, isn't he, Matilda?"
"Why, I thought it felt—I mean"—
"Matilda!"—Judge.

There is to be an underground railway across busy, crowded Tokio. The distance is to be twelve miles, and the cost of construction will not be less than $625,000 a mile. The railway company will have $37,500,000 capital. A uniform fare of two and one-half cents will produce a dividend of 8 per cent for the shareholders. The Electric Traction Company, of Tokio, plans to add sixty miles to its system.

"Do you think you could be comfortable on $10,000 a year?"
"Yes, I believe I could if the people next door hadn't more than $9,000 a year and my wife knew it."—Chicago Record Herald.

There exists a stone which, it is said, unfailingly foretells the changes in the weather. The stone was found in Finland many years ago by an explorer, and has since been watched by scientists with great interest. It presents a white, mottled appearance in sunshine, gradually turning from gray to black as a rainstorm approaches. The stone is composed of clay, nitre and rock salt. In dry weather the salt in the stone is prominent, but when the air is filled with moisture the salt absorbs the moisture and turns black, thus forming the barometer.

A little Scottish boy was reading in his history an account of the battle of Bannockburn. He read as follows: "And, when the English saw the new army on the hill behind, their spirits became damped." The teacher asked the boy what was meant by "dumping their spirits." The boy, not comprehending the meaning, simply answered, "Pittin' water in their whusky."—Christian Register.

Brussels is promoting interest in the culture of flowers among children in elementary schools. The subject has been taken up by the State Botanical Garden, and M. Marchandise, one of the chiefs in the cultivation department, has drawn up a model handbook, full of practical advice suitable for children who wish to grow plants and flowers to adorn the school generally or their own classrooms. The handbook has already been distributed in all the schools of Brussels and St. Gilles, and the school authorities of Laeken, Ixelles, Liege, Boussu, Grivegnee, Moelles and other places have also decided to circulate it among their teaching staffs and pupils.

A well to do Pennsylvania farmer who had sent his son to Philadelphia to begin life as a clerk, wrote to the merchant in whose employ he was asking how the boy was getting along and where he slept nights. The merchant replied: "He sleeps in the store in the daytime. I don't know where he sleeps nights."—Chicago News.

"JIM CROW" CARS AND PROFITS.

From The Boston Transcript.

A Virginia grand jury has just returned a big batch of indictments against a local steam railroad company for evasion of the "Jim Crow" law of that state. The answer of the corporation is practically confession of guilt, with the assertion that if it complied literally with the requirements of the statute it must haul so much empty space as to make the operation of the branch in question utterly unprofitable. The State of Oklahoma, with ninety out of every hundred inhabitants white, would be a most unprofitable field economically for a trial of the "Jim Crow" car. The constitutionality of the separation of the races in passenger transportation still awaits the decision of the Supreme Court. A Florida case involving the question has recently been withdrawn from the Supreme Court, for some reason best known to the applicant, a Negro.

HEROISM.

From The Boston Transcript.

There is a good deal of heroism in the world of the sort that gets into the public eye and receives medals as a reward, as the giving out of sixty-three such tokens of gold, silver or bronze by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission attests. There is more of the splendid stuff indeed than even the firmest believers in human nature's good qualities would quite think possible without all the gratifying figures at hand to prove its existence. And when one reflects that the heroism which may be known of all men is only about one-thousandth part as great as the sort that never will and never may be known it makes one feel that the world and the times are good.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 23.—The President was invited to-day to be present at the exercises, on November 14, which will attend the breaking of ground for the erection of a beautiful water gate which the Robert Fulton Monument Association will build. Isaac Guggenheim, chairman of the finance committee, and Colonel H. O. S. Heistand, chairman of the executive committee of the association, presented the invitation. The President said he would attend if possible.

Senators McCumber and Hansbrough, of North Dakota, called to invite the President to attend the formal completion of the Williston irrigation project on June 17 and assist in turning on the water which is to irrigate twenty-five thousand acres of arid land. Another invitation extended to the President to-day, which he was obliged to decline, was presented by S. C. Appleby and F. D. Madeira, of the Journalists' Club of Baltimore, for a musical entertainment the organization will give on April 9.

The President signed the commission of ex-Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, as a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

Callers at the White House included Secretaries Taft and Garfield, Senator Warren, Representatives John Wesley Gaines and Alexander Felix H. Levy, of New York; W. H. S. Burgwyn, of Weldon, N. C.; Bishops Candler and Ross and the Rev. Dr. Murray, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 23.—The Mexican Ambassador and Señora de Creel have issued invitations for a reception the evening of April 6, and will entertain a dinner party on April 2.

Mme. Hauge, wife of the Minister from Norway, who has been the guest of Judge and Mrs. Dickinson in Chicago for the last ten days, has returned to Washington.

Baron Ambrozy, the newly arrived counsellor of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, has leased the house in Jefferson Place formerly occupied by the German Ambassador when he served as secretary of the embassy several years ago.

Count Mocenigo, attaché of the Italian Embassy, has gone to Atlantic City, to remain for some time. Prince Zu Lynar, of the German Embassy, is making a round of the Southern resorts, and is now at Palm Beach.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 23.—Miss Frances Isham, daughter of the late Edward Swift Isham, of Chicago and Manchester, Vt., was married at noon to-day at the home of Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, in Dupont Circle, to Henry Tweedy Shelton, of Bridgeport, Conn. Edward I. Sanford, of New York, was the best man, and the Rev. John Douglas Adam, of Manchester, officiated. The bride wore a rich gown of white satin with point de venise on the bodice. Following the ceremony, a wedding breakfast was served to the relatives and a few personal friends of the bride and bridegroom, and later in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Shelton left the city for a wedding journey and their home in Bridgeport. Mrs. Shelton's father was the law partner of Robert T. Lincoln and a lifelong friend of Mrs. Leither.

Chief Justice Fuller, who has been confined to his bed by illness for several days, is rapidly recovering and will soon be able to drive out.

Mrs. John Rodgers entertained a small dinner party to-night, and Mr. and Mrs. Francois Berger Moran also had a number of guests dining with them. Major and Mrs. Charles L. McCawley entertained a dinner party.

Baroness von Graffenried and Hamilton von Graffenried, who are the guests of Mrs. Theodore P. Shonts, will leave Washington on Tuesday for New York.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Holy Week is always rather dull in town, from a social point of view, and, save for Mrs. Charles B. Alexander's reception to-morrow afternoon at her house, in West 58th street, there will be nothing much to divert the attention of the fashionable set from the two operas, which, under the circumstances, are likely to play to crowded houses. At the Manhattan Mme. Melba in "La Bohème" to-morrow night will be succeeded on Wednesday by Mme. Calvé in "Carmen," and on Saturday Mme. Calvé will again appear, in Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana." At the Metropolitan the week will be given up to Wagner, "Parsifal" being appropriately presented to the public on Good Friday. While some of the women of the fashionable set, especially those belonging to the Roman Catholic persuasion, will go into religious retreat during the next few days, many will leave town, and Easter will be spent to a great extent in the country, numerous house parties having been organized for the week end at Tuxedo, Lakewood, Morristown and in the Meadow Brook district on Long Island.

On Long Island, by-the-bye, hunting will be resumed this week under the direction of Samuel Willets, the newly elected master of the Meadow Brook Hunt, and from now on throughout April there will be runs on nearly every day of the week, drag hunts alternating with fox hunts.

Major General and Mrs. Grant gave a luncheon yesterday at Sherry's for the British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce. The guests, who numbered about eighty, included ex-Ambassador and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Morton, Mrs. Kernochan, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph Coghlan, Mr. and Mrs. H. Le Roy Emmet, Colonel and Mrs. J. J. McCook, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. James W. Gerard, jr., Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Robert Bacon, Frank L. V. Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander gives a large dinner on Easter Monday at her house, in East 58th street, for her niece, Miss Janet McCook, whose wedding to Malcolm Whitman takes place on the following day at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The bride's uncle, the Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander, will perform the ceremony. Miss McCook is a daughter of Colonel John J. McCook, one of the nine sons of General Daniel McCook, who all of them served with him in the Civil War, where they won the name of the "Fighting McCooks." Miss Edith Root, daughter of the Secretary of State; Miss Susan and Miss Martha McCook, Miss Harriet Alexander, Miss Marian Fenno and Miss Jennie Crocker will be the bridesmaids.

Thursday of Easter week is set for the wedding of Miss Annie Kountze, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, to J. Gordon Douglas, in St. Thomas's Church. The ceremony will be followed by a reception given by the parents of the bride at their house, in East 57th street. Miss Kountze will have no bridal attendants, but J. Gordon Douglas will be attended by Henry B. Hollins, jr., Pierre Lorillard, jr., De Lancey Kountze and Arthur Randolph as ushers, and by E. Townsend Irvin as best man.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Miss Twombly, who have been staying with Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt at Biltmore, have returned to town.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, with Miss E. L. Haven, Mr. and Mrs. C. Stuart Patterson and Professor and Mrs. W. Milligan Sloane were among those who sailed yesterday for Europe.

Miss Mathilde Townsend, daughter of Mrs. Richard Townsend, has arrived in town and is staying with her cousin, Mrs. Reginald Ronalds, at the latter's house in Fifth avenue.

Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis is likewise in town, staying with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, at their house in Fifth avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Tuckerman have issued invitations for the wedding of their daughter, Miss May Tuckerman, to G. Hermann Kinnicutt, son of Dr. and Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt, which is to take place in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison avenue and 35th street, on Thursday, April 18. Mr. and Mrs. Tuckerman have leased the old William E. Dodge house in Madison avenue, between 36th and 37th streets, for the reception which is to follow the ceremony. Miss Joan Tuckerman will be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Dorothy Whitney, Miss Dorothy Kissel, Miss Julia and Miss Alice Meyer, daughters of the Postmaster General; Miss Susan Sedgwick and Miss Dorothy and Miss Julia Tuckerman, of Boston. Francis H. Kinnicut will be his brother's best man and W. Redmond Cross, Charles D. Draper, Samuel L. Fuller, Selden E. Marvin, St. John Smith, Edward S. Thurston, Roland Kinnicutt and Bayard Tuckerman, jr., will be the ushers.

April 10 has been set as the date of the wedding of Miss Katherine Converse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund C. Converse, sr., of Greenwich, Conn., to Benjamin Strong, in St. Thomas's Church. The ceremony will be followed by a reception given by the bride's sister-in-law, Mrs. Edmund C. Converse, jr., at her house in West 48th street. Miss Lee Alexander, Miss Elsie Morrill, Miss Katherine Doremus and Miss Lesley Ackerman will be the bridesmaids. William Griswold, Scott McLanahan, James Ashley, Edmund C. Converse, jr., and Arthur Strong, will be the ushers and Henry P. Davison the best man.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, commanding the British Channel fleet, is in town for a few days, staying with Colonel and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, who have had as their guest throughout the entire winter his daughter, Miss Kathleen Beresford.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer are building a country house near Manhasset, Long Island, on a high hill overlooking the bay. Their property there extends over an area of about sixty acres.

"Aida" will be given as a special performance at the Manhattan Opera House on April 9 for the benefit of the fund for the Garibaldi Memorial on Staten Island. The memorial incloses the old house occupied by the great Italian patriot during his residence on Staten Island, and is to be dedicated on July 4, which is the centenary of his birth.

The engagement is announced of Miss Eleanor Silkman, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Theodore H. Silkman, of Yonkers, to Theodore Gilman, jr., also of Yonkers. The wedding will be in the fall.

CHICAGO ALUMNI DINE.

President Judson Speaks to Eastern Alumni Association.

About seventy-five men and women graduates of the University of Chicago foregathered at the Hotel St. Andrew yesterday afternoon to eat the seventh of the yearly dinners of the Eastern Alumni Association. Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, recently confirmed as president of the university after serving as such from the death of President Harper, was present, and the alumnæ and alumni made much of him. The affair was as much a reception for him as a dinner by the end of the afternoon.

Dr. Judson spoke enthusiastically about the university, and no less so about Chicago. He said he thought no city contained more earnest men and women, honestly striving to do good, than Chicago. And he said there was no place that gave them more chance to do good. Then he said:

In stating the objects which Chicago University has in view, I would put investigation, original research, first. Every one knows how medical science has from single discoveries lessened the ravages of particular diseases enormously. And there are many, many more lines in which applied science will accomplish like results.

The Rev. Dr. Henderson, chaplain of the university, was as enthusiastic about the "city of winds" as Dr. Judson. He said he came to brag, and proceeded to do so as follows:

I have come from the "Windy City" to do a little bragging, and I am free to say that we are hoping to accomplish more in the immediate future than ever in the past. You know that everything in the West is the biggest of its kind, and that is one thing that is going to characterize our university achievements.

AMBASSADOR WHITE RECEIVED.

Paris, March 23.—Escorted by a squadron of cuirassiers, Ambassador White and the staff of the American Embassy were driven this afternoon to the Elysée Palace, where the new Ambassador was warmly received by President Fallières and the Foreign Minister, M. Pichon. The presentation of Mr. White's letters was accompanied by the congratulatory exchanges usual on such occasions.

In presenting his letters Mr. White said:

France and the United States, representing, one in the Old and the other in the New World, the noblest aspirations of man, and each dedicated to their realization by its own methods, would have failed in their high missions and betrayed the trusts they assumed had they not always been inspired by the same desire to assure the peace of the world, ameliorate the lot of the many and elevate the ideal of justice which animates all men.

In reply President Fallières said:

It is particularly gratifying to this republic to see you chosen to fill the post of ambassador, and I receive with great pleasure your letters of credence. You have recalled in terms which touch me the associations that bind you to France, and I am convinced, now that your high functions place you in touch with our public life, that you will experience genuine satisfaction in residing here. The fullest co-operation of myself and my government is assured you for the accomplishment of your mission. It will be a pleasure for us to collaborate with you constantly for the closer union of France and the United States and for the attainment of that common end which you have so happily defined. Be welcome among us.

ROOT'S TOAST TO PEACE.

Shows United States and Mexico Are Acting in Concert.

Washington, March 23.—"I propose a toast to the peace which Mexico and the United States are endeavoring to establish in Central