Index to Advertisements.

	Part.	Page.	Col.
Amusements	4	7	2-6
Art Sales	1	10	3-4
Auction Sales Real Estate	1	10	5-6
Automobiles	1	8	5-6
Automobiles	1	9	3-6
Bankers and Brokers	5	6	1
Brooklyn Advertisements	5	4	3-6
Brooklyn Advertisements	5	5	2-4
Business Chances	4	1	5
Country Board	1	13	5
Country Property to Let	1	11	3-4
Dividend Notices	5	6	1
Domestic Situations Wanted	4	8	4
Domestic Situations Wanted	1	12	6-8
Drygoods	4	1	1-8
Drygoods	4	8	4-7
Drygoods	5	1	1-8
Employment Agencies	1	12	7-8
Engraving	4	1	2
European Advertisements	5	5	6
Financial	5	7	1-6
Financial Meetings	5	6	1
Foreign Resorts	5	5	5-6
Furniture	4	1	6
Instruction	1	13	5
Marriages and Deaths	1	7	6
Miscellaneous	1	12	1-4
Musical	4	2	5-6
Ocean Steamers	4	1	1-2
Public Notices	1	13	3-5
Railroads	4	1	3-4
Real Estate	1	11	1-6
Restaurants	4	1	5
Remedies	4	1	6
Religious Notices	1	7	6
School Agencies	1	13	5
Special Notices	1	7	6
Spring Resorts	1	13	4-6
Steamboats	4	1	4
Tribune Subscription Rates	1	7	6
Work Wanted	4	8	5-7
Work Wanted	1	12	5-6

New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1907.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Preferential trade, imperial defence and Asiatic exclusion promise to be the questions most difficult to solve at the sessions of the colonial conference. ═══ The French government, fearing a general strike, is making arrangements to hold troops in readiness to aid the police. ═══ The British government has taken great precautions to prevent news of military and naval matters from becoming public. ═══ Ten workmen were shot and killed by strikers at Lodz, and peasants defeated police in an encounter near Stavropol. ═══ The report that Princess Victoria would be married to Grand Duke Michael of Russia was denied. ═══ Dr. W. H. Drummond, the Canadian author, died at Cobalt. ═══ A German was arrested on suspicion of being an anarchist at Toulon, where Queen Alexandra boarded the royal yacht. ═══ A dispatch from Managua said that Puerto Cortez had been captured by Honduran rebels and Nicaraguans, and that President Bonilla was surrounded at Amapala.

DOMESTIC.—At a conference between Secretary Root and Ambassador Creel it was decided that the time was ripe for joint action by the United States and Mexico for peace in Central America. ═══ F. A. Busse was sworn in as Mayor of Chicago without waiting for Mayor Dunne to retire. ═══ President Roosevelt appointed Daniel A. Campbell postmaster of Chicago. ═══ The Great Northern Railroad pleaded guilty in rebate cases at Minneapolis to facilitate an appeal on a technicality. ═══ Ex-Senator W. A. Clark was carried under the ice after an accident while crossing a Colorado river and was rescued by friends. ═══ Ambassador Bryce spoke before the Commercial Club of Chicago on the functions of city government. ═══ A supplemental bill in equity was filed at Concord, N. H., by the original plaintiffs in the suit for an accounting of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy's property. ═══ Governor Hughes, on the recommendation of the Court of Appeals, commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence of Leonardo Broncado, of this city. ═══ The Rev. J. J. Blackshear was killed at Columbus, Ohio, by an explosion of gas. ═══ Charles W. Strine, tour manager of the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company, died from appendicitis at the Boothby Hospital, Boston. ═══ A Harvard freshman was arrested at Cambridge, accused of robbing his fellow students. ═══ A fast Pennsylvania Railroad express was thrown from the track at Hudson, Ohio; train wreckers were blamed by Pennsylvania officials for the accident.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular. ═══ It was said that Harry K. Thaw, being confident of acquittal, had planned a voyage to South Africa. ═══ It was said that warrants would be issued this week for two members of the poolroom syndicate. ═══ The question of pure milk was involving city officials in controversy. ═══ The sale of art objects at the Stanford White home brought $7,750 yesterday. ═══ The breaking of a Pullman axle at the scene of the Brewster express wreck caused a panic among the passengers. ═══ The son of Police Inspector Donald Grant was killed by an automobile. ═══ Vice-President Timothy Burns of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, praised President Roosevelt's railroad policy. ═══ At the Methodist Conference a minister, author of a much criticised book, announced that he would have the publication suppressed. ═══ Firemen had much difficulty in fighting a fire in a warehouse stored with spices. ═══ Ex-Governor Odell criticised President Roosevelt and Governor Hughes at a dinner of the Grillers. ═══ Francis E. Southard, a lumber dealer, despondent because of disease, committed suicide at his home. ═══ The Pennsylvania Railroad issued a statement of expenditures from 1899 to 1906, and the board of directors recommended that no further improvements be made until those now under way were completed. ═══ The coroner of Ossining announced that he believed lives were lost in the burning of the steamer City of Troy.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 48 degrees; lowest, 31.

"PER CAPITA ISOLATION."

In replying to our suggestion that the Dingley tariff—whatever else might be charged against it—had not really reduced this country to a pitiable condition of "commercial isolation," our friendly contemporary "The Times" invites us to consider quite another matter—whether, "well as we have done with the Dingley tariff," we should not "have done better with some modification of it." "The Times" admits that we have made some gains in foreign trade in the last decade; our trade expanded, in fact, over 100 per cent. But, as it says justly, our foreign commerce does not yet bear as high a proportion to our population or wealth as does the foreign commerce of the United Kingdom or Germany or France or Belgium. But these are considerations quite beside the issue with which we were dealing.

There are many reasons why Great Britain, Germany, France and Belgium should have a larger foreign trade in proportion to wealth and population than the United States. For one thing we live on a new continent, sparsely settled and only partly developed. We have for near neighbors only Canada and Mexico, and are three thousand miles away from our chief foreign market, which is Europe. The European nations are near neighbors, with an international commerce of long standing and an intimate acquaintance with one another's needs as buyers and capacities as sellers. The United Kingdom has devoted itself with all its energies to the cultivation of foreign trade—has intrigued for it, fought for it and created a colonial empire to open new fields for it. The United States has been absorbed for a century in conquering its own territory and natural resources, and has had little energy to give to the promotion of foreign commerce. Only within the last two decades have our industries reached that point of development at which the need of studying and cultivating the foreign market became apparent.

We do not feel called upon to defend the thesis that the United States should have today a larger per capita export or import trade than Great Britain, Germany, France or Belgium. Nor, from lack of any facts on which to base conclusions, should we like to guess what might have happened if we had cast protection aside some twenty years ago and taken our chance with other nations, richer in capital and paying much lower wages, in a struggle for supremacy in international commerce. Speculation of that sort leads nowhere. What we did was merely to cite the records of foreign trade in the last decade to prove that this country is not, as Mr. Cleveland recently put it, living in "isolation" and "playing its "little, selfish part of deluded folly in our corner of the family home." It seemed to us that Mr. Cleveland was accepting without examination the doctrine which "The Times" itself has preached—that our foreign commerce could not possibly expand under the Dingley dispensation, and therefore had not expanded. Our foreign trade has grown tremendously in the last decade, and if it continues to grow at an equal rate it may presently satisfy even "The Times's" rigid and esoteric "per capita" standard.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROGRAMME.

In his speech at Glens Falls on Friday night Governor Hughes emphasized the illogicality of the proposal to make the commissioners created by the Public Utilities bill removable by the Senate instead of by the Governor. He did not have to go far for an illustration of the workings of the system he criticised, for the Kelsey case supplied him with just the parallel he needed. Experience has everywhere strengthened the theory that the powers of the legislative, administrative and judicial departments of government should be kept as distinct as possible. Responsibility in each branch should be clear and undivided, and though we wisely maintain a few essential checks and counter checks, like the Governor's veto on legislation and the Senate's right to confirm or reject nominations made by the Governor, we are becoming more and more convinced that better results in administration will be obtained where authority is concentrated in one official directly responsible to the voters than where it is dispersed among a number of semi-independent intermediary agents.

The Governor should logically have the power to remove the appointees on whom he has to depend for efficient administration. That is the rule in the federal civil service. Though the United States Senate passes on nominations for the higher federal posts, it is not consulted about removals. The Senate once tried to usurp this function, and succeeded for a time in tying the hands of one isolated President—Andrew Johnson. But as soon as the abnormal conditions created by Johnson's administration passed away the Senate voluntarily abandoned its pretence of authority to control removals. In this state we have given the Governor power to displace mayors, sheriffs and county clerks—all elected by the people. We have also made many of the administrative officials appointed by the Governor removable on his judgment. But officers like the Superintendent of Insurance, though holding title from him, with the approval of the Senate, are made practically appointees of the Senate by the provision that they can be deprived of office only by the Senate's action. Instead of enlarging this class of administrators credited to the legislative branch by including in it the Public Utilities commissioners we should unify our system and return to the sounder principle which governs in federal practice. As the Governor significantly says, this is not a "personal" demand on his part. He is not antagonizing the Senate as such or urging an increase of the Governor's power for his own benefit. He is simply stating his view "as to correct political principle."

The politicians at Albany who oppose or are reluctant to support the Governor's programme take too narrow a view of the situation. In asking for Commissioner Kelsey's removal Governor Hughes is not making war on an individual. In urging reform legislation he is not attacking any set of men or set of interests. He is not negligent of or indifferent to the welfare of the party which nominated and elected him. He is honestly and earnestly trying to redeem the party's pledges and to put it in touch with a sentiment expressed by an indubitable majority of the voters of the state. The future of the party is bound up with his policies, and it is foolish to assume that he is merely trying to assert his own power and wrest leadership from any group of men now influential in party councils. He is serving the party best by serving the public best, and his programme is practical and rational in the broadest sense, because it will vindicate the claim that the Republican organization can be trusted to use the power given to it to promote good government.

BOOKS AND BRAIN FOOD.

The scientific study of foods and their use is one of the great achievements of modern times. Along with the abolition of slavery must be reckoned the condemnation of the pancake as a great upward stride in the evolution of mankind. Whether the adoption of breakfast foods and pepsin pellets marks another advance or not remains to be seen, but it is a step in the right direction, in so far as it aims at the elevation and alleviation of the stomach. A less debatable sign of progress is to be found in the careful analysis of books as an article of diet. This most modern line of research is being pursued by transatlantic literary scientists and has already been followed up closely enough to justify the publication of several important discoveries.

A writer in "The London Saturday Review" summarizes the results of his laboratory tests in the following form: "Books should be taken in "doses no bigger than music or pictures; they "are even harder to digest. There is more drunk-"enness in a book than in all the vineyards of "France. All those people who read with their "eyes only are fatally wasting their time. Is any "good thing likely to come out of indiscriminate "reading any more than out of any other form "of feeding indiscriminately?" Close inspection of these findings indicates that the English laboratories are not sufficiently well equipped with book testing and reader testing instruments to reveal all the laws of literary digestion. American tests made with superior instruments and upon a larger number of books and readers give results varying considerably from the foregoing.

Take, for instance, the relative difficulty of digesting books, music and pictures. The chief difficulty in digesting books is that, in the vast majority of cases, their total bulk is out of all proportion to their nutritive elements. Or, to lapse into technical language, the percentage of starch and water is immoderately greater than that of proteids and fat. Even among the classics too much starch is used for the sake of producing a high steam laundry gloss, and water trickles in for many reasons, notably in order to get up steam and to give an anecdote the dimensions of a novel. The English hypothesis is wrong; the real difficulty lies in separating the nutritious from the non-nutritious elements.

In a sense, though, it is true that there is much drunkenness in a book. Everybody knows that a book goes to the head and that its after effects are often suspiciously like the classic *katzenjammer*. It is manifestly unfair, however, to attribute such effects to the presence of poisons in the bound volume itself. The intoxicating element has been proved by many observers to be a by-product generated either during the process of writing the book or during that of reading it. Many books which we have examined have contained nothing more virulent than dishwater; yet many persons suffer from every known form of reader's inebriation as a result of perusing these same volumes. And we have likewise been sorrowful witnesses to cases of acute and rapid poisoning brought on by the mere attempt to write a sonnet or a funny story. The first effect in such cases is not literary indigestion, but hallucinations, the victim fancying he sees a masterpiece of rhyme or wit on the paper before him. One must not forget, however, that books are the true and immediate cause of these diseases.

The most serious mistake in the English investigations is that of pronouncing indiscriminate reading highly dangerous. This view, in our opinion, opens too broad a way for literary vegetarianism. Leaving all absolutely unnutritious books out of account, it is safe to say that the more highly varied a literary diet is the better. The brain and the stomach, two digesting machines, work on the same general principles. If the stomach must have roast beef, the brain needs Thackeray; give the stomach ice cream soda and the brain clamors for—well, not for Thackeray. Humor the stomach with sliced green cucumbers and the brain insists upon "Leaves of Grass." Indeed, the rule seems to be omnivorous reading and lots of it. The man who limits his mental pabulum to the long pickled platitudes of a few classics incurs the grave danger of intellectual scurvy, while he who lives by the fruitcake of poetry alone will soon show a sallow brain. The English have overlooked the one great problem of brain food—proper mastication and hours of eating. If Mr. Fletcher would only invade the book stores and convert a few publishers and their clientage much good might be accomplished. We leave it to him to draft the rules of the book eating game.

THE OUTLOOK AT THE HAGUE.

On the whole, the outlook at The Hague is hopeful. There is evidently to be no bellwether business, with all nations blindly following some arbitrary lead, of which we are sincerely glad. Nothing could be of better omen than that the nations should enter that congress as independent sovereignties, each venturing to speak its own mind and to act according to its own conscientious convictions. To meet as dummies, to confine themselves to some cut-and-dried programme prepared by some one power—even by so great a power as Russia—would be to devitalize and to destroy the moral significance of the whole convention.

There are, of course, going to be differences of opinion, seeing that it is to be a gathering of men, and not of archangels. America reserves the right to introduce two topics, limitation of armaments and the Drago doctrine—which are not in the formal programme. Spain wants to discuss the limitation question, and so does Great Britain, while Japan, Holland, Greece, Denmark and Bolivia think some subjects outside of the set programme might profitably be discussed, and they reserve the right to propose them. Precisely what France will do, or desires to have done, does not yet appear, but may be elicited by the pending interpellation; the present presumption being, however, that she inclines toward the attitude assumed by Great Britain.

Russia, on the other hand, declares in favor of sticking to the programme which her own government has prepared, and she, together with Germany and Austria-Hungary, reserves the right to refrain from participating in the discussion of any subject outside that programme which she may deem unprofitable. In reply, Great Britain and Japan announce that they, too, reserve the same right of refraining from taking part in any debate which they do not approve. Of course. Why not? There should certainly be freedom of speech, and freedom to speak implies equal freedom to remain silent.

But all appear to be agreed in considering the four questions of the prescribed agenda as appropriate for discussion and action. So if all the participants in the Congress deal definitely with those matters they will accomplish great good for the world. If in addition they or some of them discuss some of those other subjects, even though no action is taken upon them this year, so much additional good will be accomplished. Our expectation is that there will be less withholding from debates, more general agreement and more actual good achieved than most people now expect.

THE "HAVES" AND THE "HAVE NOTS."

Lord Rosebery's recent comments on the Irish Home Rule proposals of the British government have called forth from one of his Radical and semi-socialist critics in "The Nation," of London, the remark that he, in common with Mr. Balfour, stands for the rights of property in the abstract, but declares against any extension of property to the classes not now possessing it. The indictment is somewhat epigrammatic and has a plausible sound. That it accurately applies to Lord Rosebery's recent utterance we certainly should not be inclined to concede; unless there were more between the lines than appears in the text. We may, however, regard it as an up-to-date version of a by no means new complaint of socialists against those whom they variously and vaguely call the bourgeoisie, the capitalistic classes, the propertied classes, etc.—an expression, in brief, of the stock grievance of the "have nots" against the "haves."

As such, it is not convincing, in either the United Kingdom or the United States, and we cannot concede that it correctly expresses the attitude of those whose possessions are so considerable as to bring upon them the opprobrium of being "property holders." There is certainly in this age of the world no legal prohibition against the acquisition of property, either real or personal, by those who do not now possess it. (We assume, by the way, that "The Nation's" reference is chiefly if not entirely to real estate.) In this country it is as easy for a man of moderate means to buy a house or a farm within his means as for a millionaire to buy a large and costly estate, and he is just as secure in his possession of it after he has bought it. In the United Kingdom the acquisition of real estate in small parcels has in late years been much facilitated, and in Ireland the government, under Mr. Balfour's late administration, went to great pains and costs to enable even the poorest peasants to become "landed proprietors." And, as a matter of fact, property is being acquired every day by those who had it not the day before. Nor do we perceive any extra-legal obstacles or any repugnance on the part of present property owners to such acquisition. On the contrary, it would be easy to point out many "landed proprietors" who are anxious to dispose of their holdings, in whole or in part, and who for that reason are ready to facilitate in every way purchases by those who do not now own land. So much in practice. In theory it is obvious that those who have property could not without danger of self-stultification deny the right of those who have it not to acquire it, since the right to hold it substantially implies the right to acquire it.

The real crux of the matter—and we fancy this is the crux also of the controversy between "The Nation" and the two former Prime Ministers of Great Britain—lies in the ways and means by which property is to be acquired. If Lord Rosebery or Mr. Balfour opposes extension of property to those not now possessing it through confiscation, open or veiled, of that which is now possessed by others, he is quite right in doing so, and he is fighting the battle of the smallest as well as of the largest property owner. The rights of acquisition and of possession are inseparably conjoined. Deny one and the other is denied. Vindicate one and the other is vindicated. Of course, we assume that both are honestly exercised. The socialist who cries out that "property is robbery" intends to suggest that every one who now holds property is a thief, but of course he equally implies that every one who seeks to acquire property is potentially a thief. The man—conservative, capitalist, bourgeois, or whatever he may be called—who insists upon the right of men to hold and to enjoy the property which they now own by implication insists with equal strength upon the right of those who have no property to acquire it and to hold it by the same title as that of the present holders.

While admiring the devotion of the Johns Hopkins student who has not enjoyed as much as one-half hour's consecutive sleep for two months on account of the need of watching an instrument recording the ionization of air, we do hope that he will take a nap or two before writing up a theory about the results of his investigation. There are so many scientific hypotheses already on the market bearing the marks of insomnia and nightmare that a new one, looking as if it had been slept over, would be a refreshing novelty.

This fear of "tainted money" is spreading like a panic. Just yesterday a man threw nearly five hundred dollars in change into a crowd, and nobody touched a penny of it. As the cash fell upon the pavement, the Street Cleaning Department is probably to blame for its being tainted.

If the ladies of the Colony Club were not farsighted enough to erect their new club home outside the arid regions encircling churches, will they be wise enough to overcome our curious liquor laws by establishing a bucket brigade or by the construction of private lockers? As woman clambers upward into the domains of man she must learn many things on the way.

The question that is just now silently interesting most New Yorkers is this: After the real estate campaigns of this spring are over, and the smoke of the battle and the cries of the wounded are no more, what towns will be the truly last suburbs of the metropolis? Will Philadelphian streets be adorned with new numbers reckoned southward from the Battery? And will New Haven clamor for a subway express service to Bronx Park? But the most vital question is whether or not Albany will fall within our sphere of influence.

The Hon. J. B. Moran will not run for Governor of Massachusetts this fall at his own or anybody else's suggestion. Mr. Moran is still a little dizzy from his efforts last year to perform simultaneously in three political rings.

To think that a circus using such a multitudinous agglomeration of mellifluous, sonorous and transcendental adjectives in its polychromatic and verbose proclamations should be able to disburse only the microscopic, measly, miserly and meagre dividend of 6 per cent! It does seem as if the adage about the metallic qualities of speech and silence had been here demonstrated once for all time.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"One of the serious elements in the negro problem down home," said a young Southerner the other day, "and one entirely overlooked by Northerners, is the negro employment agency. At my home town in Virginia there are scores of negroes doing nothing. When you ask them to work they just refuse and point to the big posters in front of the employment agencies. These are all headed 'Big Wages In North,' and promise all sorts of fabulous amounts for domestic service. They won't go North, but they won't work unless they think they can get the wages promised in the posters. Another bad feature is that many of these employment agencies are recruiting stations for the lowest dives in some of the Northern cities."

"Todd, your wife has a voice like velvet."
"Don't talk so loud. If she heard you I should have to get her a new dress to match it."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The great chimney which was connected with the Machinery Hall of the Bavarian Jubilee Exposition in 1906, 160 feet high, was recently condemned by the municipal government of Nürnberg and orders were given for its removal. The firm of architects under whose direction it had been built received the contract for removal, and for some time they were undecided as to whether it would be better to blow up the iron shaft or pull it down. The latter plan was decided upon and was carried out, according to a Leipzig paper, in the following way: "On the side toward which it was agreed that the chimney should fall a ditch of considerable depth was dug under the foundation, and then braces of wood were substituted for the earth. Light wood was packed in the ditch and the whole saturated with petroleum. The two main supports were removed, the oil soaked wood was set on fire, and in fifteen minutes the chimney, broken in three huge pieces by the fall, rested where the engineers had made a bed for it."

Miss Youngbride—I have not the slightest idea how the wedding service begins. I'll have to look it up.
Her Adorer (glancing at the wedding gifts that have been sent in)—Why not begin, "Know all men by these presents"?—Tit-Bits.

In an article on the "Last Appearance of Roosevelt Professor Burgess" the "Berliner Tageblatt," after describing the brilliant assembly in which the American women were conspicuous because of the quiet tone of their toilet, "in keeping with the season," says: "Then came the American scholar, stooping in form. Slowly he walked between the masses of students, who saluted him enthusiastically in student form by pounding the floor with their feet. . . . The audience paid the closest attention to what he said, even the American women ceasing to chatter." Of his German the writer says: "It is English-American in its accent, making Handel Händel, and emphasizing the first syllable in President. . . . When the lecture proper was at an end and the farewell words were spoken, the tone of the American was one which was dictated not by policy, ceremony or tact, but was inspired by honesty, hearty affection. It was truthful! Only this could have prompted the farewell words which were added to the formal thanks and inspired all his hearers. 'I have been accused,' he said, 'of enthusiasm for the German spirit, for German science and culture, and for the German people, and it has been said that I saw them only at their best. I confess that I have seen the good side, and so long that I have begun to believe that there is no other.' The receipt for this amiableness was naturally vigorous applause."

Among the answers to questions at a recent school examination appeared the following: "Gross ignorance is one hundred and forty-four times as bad as just ordinary ignorance." "Anchorite is an old-fashioned hermit sort of a fellow who has anchored himself to one place." "The liver is an infernal organ." "Vacuum is nothing with the air sucked out of it put up in a pickle bottle—it is very hard to get."—Christian Register.

Friedrich Dernberg, in an article on the "World's Fair in Berlin in 1913" published in the "Berliner Tageblatt," says: "There is talk again about a Berlin World's Fair. It is not the full orchestra, but here a note and there another. Who began the music had better not be told, for we are a jealous lot, we journalists, which you, beloved reader, have long ago discovered. What one of us proposed the other disapproves. It is maintained that there are newspapers in which the battle of Sedan would not have been reported to this day if it could have been demonstrated to them that the news had appeared first in another paper. But we are fraternal this time and encourage discussion on the subject of the Berlin fair, regardless of the instigation."

Passenger—You say there was a big washout on this road last week?
Conductor—Yes.
Passenger—Huh! Some of the water must have leaked out of the stock.—Chicago News.

FIREPROOF PRIVATE HOUSES.

From Fire and Water Engineering.

Within the last few years the price of lumber has increased to such an extent that the fireproof home is no longer the expensive luxury it used to be. Now the man of modest means, even the day workman, can have a home as safe from fire as the palatial dwellings of the ultra-wealthy. Private residences recently built and now under construction in New York City show that it is becoming the practice to use the same fireproofing precautions in houses as in lofty hotels and skyscrapers. It seems that every owner is determined that his home shall not be swallowed up in flame and smoke. In Charles M. Schwab's house, at Riverside Drive and 73d street, Manhattan, there are are more than 100,000 square feet of terra cotta hollow tile blocks in the arches, partitions and roof. In the new residence of Harry Payne Whitney, son of the late W. C. Whitney, at No. 972 Fifth avenue, in the same borough, there are some 40,000 square feet of fireproofing material. This is distinctly a departure in the construction of private dwelling houses.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 6.—The President this afternoon received the new Minister from Salvador, Señor Federico Mejia. Secretary Root made the presentation in the Blue Parlor.

After a call from Senators Cullom and Hopkins, of Illinois, the President announced the appointment of Daniel A. Campbell as postmaster at Chicago, to succeed F. A. Busse, who has been elected Mayor.

Senator Pettus, of Alabama, called at the White House to protest against the appointment of Oscar Hundley as United States district judge in Alabama.

The President's callers included Senators Warner, Hansbrough, Bourne and Hemenway, Representative Longworth, Delegate Andrews, of New Mexico; Gifford Pinchot, chief of the bureau of forestry; Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford Junior University, and J. N. Babcock, of Topeka, Ind.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 6.—The German Ambassador and Baroness von Sternburg, will go to New York on Monday, preparatory to sailing on Tuesday for Europe, where they are to remain until July. They will entertain the embassy staff and other guests at dinner to-morrow night.

At a reception given by the Ambassador and Señora de Creel at the Mexican Embassy to-night diplomats and persons in resident and official society generally were entertained. Señora de Creel was assisted by Señora de Godoy and Señorita Godoy, wife and daughter of the counsellor of the embassy. The ambassador and Señora de Creel will go to New Yoork on Friday for a ten days' visit. The ambassador will attend the peace congress.

The British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce will arrive in Washington on Monday morning from Chicago.

The Colombian Minister and Señora de Cortes and the first secretary of the legation and Señora de Guzman will return to Washington on Monday from Atlantic City, where they have spent the last ten days.

The second secretary of the Brazilian Embassy and Mme. Chermont entertained a number of children to-day in compliment to their son's fifth birthday. Marion, José and Joaquim Nabuco, children of the Brazilian Ambassador; Jenkins, George and Kaga Nebolsine, children of the naval attaché of the Russian Embassy; Aurora and Gonzales Quesada, children of the Minister from Cuba, and a number of other children were pleased with a puppet show, music, dancing and games.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 6.—The Baltimore Paint and Powder Club gave a performance of "Don of Doraya" here to-night for the benefit of the Christ Child Society under the patronage of Mrs. Bonaparte, Mrs. Garfield, Mme. Jusserand, Baroness Hengelmüller, Lady Isabella Howard, Mrs. Lodge, Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins, Mme. Cortes, Mme. de Blanpré, Baroness von Baumgarten, Mrs. John R. McLean and others.

The Hon. Maude Pauncefote is the guest of Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, and will remain for several weeks.

Mr. Hockstadter arrived in Washington from New York to-day to remain over Sunday as the guest of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Straus. Mr. and Mrs. Hockstadter will go to Hot Springs on Monday for several days.

Miss Mabel Boardman returned to Washington to-night from a visit of several days in New York.

Mrs. John A. Logan has leased her home, Calumet Place, to Representative and Mrs. Lowden, of Illinois, during Mr. Lowden's term in Congress. Lord Sculley, whose widow recently bought a home here, formerly leased the house from Mrs. Logan.

Miss Rose Charlton Wellman, daughter of Walter Wellman, the Arctic explorer, was married at the home of her parents this afternoon to Leroy Chamberlain, son of Colonel and Mrs. Samuel E. Chamberlain, of South Carolina.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Society is settling down to the enjoyment of its spring season, and hunting at Meadow Brook, fishing on the preserved waters of the various fishing clubs on Long Island, polo at Lakewood and tennis at Tuxedo are engaging the attention of the fashionable world. The opening of racing at Belmont Park will be preceded by a steeplechase meeting at Hempstead, in which both gentlemen riders and professionals will take part, under the auspices of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association. Yachts are being inspected and prepared for commission, and week-ends are almost invariably spent out of town, where most of the country places have been opened for the spring. The Coaching Club has decided, after all, to hold its annual parade, which will take place on the morning of Saturday, May 11. A fortnight earlier the Ladies' Four-in-Hand Driving Club will also have its annual meet. In town weddings and dances are the order of the day. There are more than a score of weddings scheduled for this week, and at the Manhattan the opera still continues to draw crowded houses. Meanwhile outgoing liners are sailing with full passenger lists, crowded with well known people intent on spending the early summer abroad, while incoming ocean greyhounds arrive freighted with various foreigners of mark and distinction to take part in the forthcoming peace conference and in the dedication of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg.

First among the weddings of the week is that of Miss Mary Stevens to Ogden H. Hammond, which will take a large number of the fashionable set to Hoboken to-morrow afternoon. The ceremony, in Trinity Church, will be followed by a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens, the uncle and aunt of the bride, at Castle Point. Miss Stevens is a daughter of the late John Stevens, whose widow married Louis Hyde. She died two years ago. The bride made her debut last winter under the chaperonage of her aunt, Mrs. Richard Stevens. She was born at Castle Point and passed much of her life with her grandmother, the late Mrs. Edwin Stevens. Ogden Hammond, who is a son of the late General John Henry Hammond, U. S. A., will have his brother, John H. Hammond, who married Miss Emily Sloane, as his best man. John F. Talmage, William A. Delano, Nelson Burr, John B. Adams, Theodosius F. Stevens and Vance McCormick will be his ushers. The bride will be attended by Miss Martha Marvin as maid of honor and by four little girls, Miss Elsie and Miss Caroline Stevens, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens; Miss Emily Stevens, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens, and Miss Mary Chapin as bridesmaids.

Archbishop Farley will perform the ceremony at the marriage of Miss May H. Neeser and Charles Lestrelle on Tuesday in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The bridegroom, who arrived last week from France, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at the University Club, the party comprising Robert W. Neeser, who is to be the best man, and Ernest Iselin, Schuyler Schieffelin, John Sherman Hoyt, Charles W. Ogden, George Blagden, Robert D. Graham, Cecil Barrett and Rudolph Neeser, who are to be the ushers. The bride will be given away by her brother, John G. Neeser. Her sister, Miss Elvine Neeser, will be the maid of honor, and Miss Rosina Sherman Hoyt, Miss Alice Everard Strong and Miss Mary Redmond Cross will be the bridesmaids. The ceremony will be followed by a reception given by Mrs. John G. Neeser, the mother of the bride, at her house in East 65th street, and after a brief wedding trip Mr. Lestrelle, who is a son of the late Colonel Charles Lestrelle, of the French army, will take his bride to Paris, where the young couple will make their home.

Miss Katharine Barney's marriage to Courtlandt Dixon Barnes is one of the many weddings set for Wednesday. It will take place at the Park avenue home of the parents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney. The bridesmaids will consist of Miss Dorothy Whitney, Miss Cornelia Harriman, Miss Jean Reid and Miss Anita Peabody. Henry Burr Barnes will be the best man to his brother, who gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at Delmonico's. The party comprised his ushers, Ashbel and James Barney, J. Markoe Robertson, Joseph R. Swan, Louis C. Clark, jr., Lawrence B. Rand, Reginald Fincke and Arthur J. Wear.

On the same afternoon St. Thomas's Church will be the scene of the wedding of Miss Katharine Converse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund C. Converse, sr., of Greenwich, Conn., to Benjamin Strong, jr. The ceremony will be followed by a reception given by the sister-in-law of the bride, Mrs. Edmund C. Converse, jr., at her house, in West 48th street. Miss Katherine Doremus, Miss Elsie Morrill, Miss Lee Alexander and Miss Lesley Ackerman will be in attendance on the bride, while William Griswold, Scott McLanahan, James Ashley, Arthur Strong, Edmund C. Converse and Henry P. Davison will be ushers and best man to the bridegroom.

Yet another wedding on Wednesday is that of Miss Ruth W. Steele, daughter of the Rev. J. Nevett Steele, assistant rector of Trinity Church, to Joseph Carleton Borden in Trinity Chapel. Miss Margery Lawrence will be Miss Steele's maid of honor, and Albert G. Borden the best man. The ceremony, which will be performed by the father of the bride, will be followed by a small reception at his house in West 73d street.

Miss Helen Ballard's wedding to Walter Hayward Powers will occur also on Wednesday in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Miss Marie Hoopes will be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Ruth Eaton, Miss Georgia Gray, Miss Lucy Reis, Miss Gertrude Knapp, Miss Madeline Gelshenen and Miss Margaret Scott, daughter of Justice and Mrs. Francis M. Scott. The bridegroom is a son of Mrs. Walter H. Powers, of Park avenue. He gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night. James R. Knapp will be best man, and the ushers will be Lansing W. Powers, Frederick E. Ballard, jr., Herbert R. Lawrence, Arthur J. McClure, Sterling T. Foote, Albert Putnam, Stanley Brown and Theodore Crane. The ceremony, which will be performed by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, will be followed by a reception given by the parents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Ballard, at their house, in East 73d street.

Thursday is the day set for the wedding of Miss Marguerite Loew at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward V. Loew, in West 57th street. The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires will perform the ceremony. The bridegroom, Robert Cutting Lawrence, will have as his best man Joseph D. Lawrence, jr., and as his ushers E. Victor Loew, jr., Joseph Howland Hunt, William C. Langley, Alfred Rutgers Whitney, John N. Stearns, jr., and Leavitt Jarvis Hunt. Mrs. Howard C. Brokaw will be her sister's matron of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Angelica and Miss Mabel Gerry, Miss Vera Gilbert, Miss Beatrix Hollins, Miss Edith Lawrence and Miss Marion Stoddard. Mrs. Loew will give a dinner for them on Tuesday night at Sherry's.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander has placed the ballroom of her house in West 58th street at the disposal of the organizers of a fair, which is to take place on Friday afternoon, in behalf of the Country Home for Convalescent Babies at Sea Cliff. Miss Janetta Alexander, Miss Jean and Miss Gladys Roosevelt, Miss Annah Dillon Ripley, Miss Olivia and Miss Ruth Cutting, Miss Margaret Schieffelin, Miss Elfrida Mortimer, Miss Elizabeth Morgan and Miss Carol Harriman are among the young girls who will take an active part in the sale.

St. George's Church, in Stuyvesant Square, was thronged yesterday afternoon by the relatives and friends of the Wetmore, Markoe and Devens families to witness the marriage of Miss Wenonah Wetmore to Arthur Lithgow Devens, jr. The bride, who was given away by her stepfather, Dr. James W. Markoe, was dressed in white satin and point lace. She was attended by her sister, Miss Dagmar Wetmore; Miss Elizabeth Devens, Miss Sibyl Douglas and Miss Janet Fish. All four of them were arrayed in Empire frocks of white chiffon and lace, to which pale blue sashes added a touch of color. The costumes were completed by white straw hats, trimmed with lace, blue ribbons and pink roses. Their bouquets were of roses. Louis C. Clark, jr., was the best man, and Robert Stevenson, Louis Wetmore, Joseph R. Swan, Henry S. Hooker, Kenneth Budd, Edison Lewis and Barrett Wendell, jr., were the ushers. The ceremony, performed by the Rev. Hugh Birckhead, the rector of St. George's, was followed by a reception given by the bride's mother, Mrs. James W. Markoe, at her house, in West 55th street. The newly married couple, on their return from their wedding trip, will make their home at Milton, Mass. Among those asked to the wedding were Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore and Miss Maud Wetmore, Mrs. William P. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Miss Dorothy Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Anne Morgan, John Turner Atterbury and the Misses Atterbury, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Cuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney and Miss Katherine Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Char