Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—Hamlet.
AERIAL GARDENS—8:30—The Boy and the Girl.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:15—The Man from Home.
BELASCO—8:30—Going Some.
BIJOU—8:30—A Gentleman from Mississippi.
BLANEY'S—8:15—Follies of the Day.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Midnight Sons.
CASINO—8:15—Havana.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CONEY ISLAND—Dreamland, Luna Park.
DALY'S—8:15—The Climax.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:15—The Mollusc.
GAIETY—8:30—The House Next Door.
GARRICK—8:20—The Man from Mexico.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Beauty Spot.
HUDSON—8:15—The Third Degree.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Candy Shop.
LIBERTY—8:30—A Fool There Was.
LYRIC—8:15—The Great John Ganton.
MADISON SQ. GARDEN—8—Bowling Tournament.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—8:15—The Blue Mouse.
WEBER'S—8:15—The Girl from Rector's.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	12	5-6	Lost and Found	9	8
Bankers and Brokers	10	1	Marriages and Deaths	7	6
Board and Rooms	9	7	Miscellaneous	9	8
Business Chances	9	6	Ocean Steamers	9	8
Carpet Cleaning	9	7	Proposals	11	5
City Hotels	11	4	Public Notices	9	6
Country Property for Sale	11	5	Railroads	9	7
Dividend Notices	10	1	Real Estate	11	5
Domestic Situations Wanted	9	3-5	Restaurants	8	6
Excursions	11	4	School Agencies	11	4
Foreclosure Sales	9	6	Special Notices	7	6
Furnished Rooms to Let	9	7	Steamboats	9	7
Furnished Houses to Let, Country	11	5	Summer Resorts	11	5-6
Help Wanted	9	1	To Let for Business Purposes	11	4-5
Hotels	8	6	Tribune Subscription Rates	7	6
Instruction	11	4	Trust Companies	10	4-6
			Work Wanted	9	1-3

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1909.

This newspaper is owned and published by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, New York; Ogden Mills, president; Henry W. Sackett, secretary; James M. Barrett, treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Nine more cases of cholera were reported in St. Petersburg, and a serious epidemic is feared; the sanitary commission is without funds. ═══ Walter Wellman expects to leave Spitzbergen in his balloon for the North Pole on August 1. ═══ Mail advices from Syria say that great destitution continues, refugees fearing to leave the towns, owing to the alleged treachery of the Turkish troops; the Turkish Embassy at Washington said that the reports of disorder had been greatly exaggerated. ═══ Papers are being issued in Curaçao permitting Dutch steamers to enter Venezuelan ports; General Andrade is going to Cuba to restore good relations. ═══ The Council of the Empire in Russia has restored the appropriation for the navy, which was rejected by the Douma. ═══ Australia has formally offered to present a Dreadnought to England. ═══ The Peruvian government has cancelled the exequatur of the Swedish Consul General, at whose house insurgents took refuge on May 29.

DOMESTIC.—Three of the nine balloons that started in the national distance race of the Aero Club of America and the endurance test of the Aero Club of Indiana landed. ═══ A negro was lynched in the jail yard at Tallahassee, Fla.; he was charged with the murder of the Sheriff of the county. ═══ President Taft sat in Lincoln's pew in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church at Washington; he heard the baccalaureate sermon preached to the graduates of George Washington University. ═══ The British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce left Washington for Northeast Harbor, Me., where they will spend the summer. ═══ The New York State German-American Alliance opened its convention at Buffalo. ═══ Assemblyman Frisbie, minority leader of the Assembly, in a statement issued at Albany, commented on the state's financial condition. ═══ Admiral Uriu visited Niagara Falls as the guest of Wallace Nesbit.

CITY.—Mrs. Della M. Gilbert, a Christian Science practitioner, assailed "Eddyism." ═══ At a meeting of prominent mercantile bodies the Aldrich amendment providing for a tariff commission was strongly indorsed. ═══ Subway receipts for 1908 showed a heavy increase over the preceding year, more than offsetting decrease of the number of fares on the elevated system. ═══ By the slipping of a concrete wall, caused by the underlying quicksand, work on Drydock No. 4 at the navy yard was much delayed. ═══ Militia officers were much interested in the orders of the War Department concerning coast defence manœuvres this summer. ═══ Hat manufacturers looked for the end of the whole strike of hatters following the opening of twelve Danbury factories. ═══ Police of the West 100th street station arrested a record number of hoodlums in the Broadway subway trains. ═══ The Countess of Aberdeen arrived from England and made two public appeals for aid in the fight against tuberculosis. ═══ A number of deacons took orders and ten were raised to priesthood by Bishop Greer in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. ═══ Bishop Greer confirmed a number of inmates of the Home for Aged and Infirm, on Blackwell's Island.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 78 degrees; lowest, 59.

AIMING AT HELOTAGE.

The attitude of certain Florida legislators forming a majority of the state Senate toward the negro, as expressed by their votes last week, is perfectly simple. They hold that he is an inferior being and they intend that he shall remain so. There is in that state a negro agricultural and mechanical college which aims to increase the industrial efficiency of colored men by instructing them as farmers and artisans, and, like many other institutions throughout the country, it strives to give them the valuable discipline which is found in military drill and to inculcate in them the neatness and orderliness which seem almost inseparable from the wearing of uniforms. It is understood that the college is doing good work and is raising its students to perceptibly higher efficiency as workmen and to a higher standard of life as men and citizens.

But all this is the very abomination of desolation to the majority of the state Senators of Florida. They officially declare that a negro has no business to wear a uniform or even the "store clothes" affected by his Caucasian and other neighbors. Homespun and blue jeans are good enough for him. As for the students of a negro college engaging in athletic sports, it is simply monstrous. "We have got to stop "them, or we shall have trouble with them "pretty soon." For "these things are breeding "in the breast of every negro the ambition to "be a Booker T. Washington." And what could be more subversive of all that we prize in social order than that? What better reason could there be for refusing further grants of state money for an institution in which these pernicious and revolutionary courses are being pursued?

Whittier once wrote scathingly of the vain and wicked attempt to suppress "the strong upward tendency of man." That is the attempt which these Florida legislators are making. They are apparently alarmed at the signs of progress among the negroes and at the capacity which negroes are manifesting for industrial achievement and intellectual advancement. They are afraid that the negroes, if they are permitted to enjoy educational advantages similar to those of the whites, will presently show themselves the equals of the whites, which, of course, would be disgraceful and disastrous. Their argument is not that which some have made elsewhere, that education makes negroes idle and worthless, but quite the contrary. Their objection to it is that it makes the negro a better man than he is without it, and they do not want him to be made better. Their aim is to keep him in perpetual helotage and still to curse him for being a helot.

GENERAL BINGHAM'S "FAUX PAS."

Were it not for the Mayor's record, surely no one would give a moment's consideration to the report that he is disposed to remove Police Commissioner Bingham because of a *faux pas*. But removals for *faux pas* are one of the Mayor's habits. Corporation Counsel Ellison was removed for the *faux pas* of announcing that his chief was inclined to be reconciled to Murphy, and only the other day the Commissioner of Accounts, Mr. Gallaher, was removed for the *faux pas* of looking for a piece of carpentry belonging to the city in the home of Alderman "Little Tim" Sullivan. General Bingham's blunder was almost as egregious as this, for he advised the people of New York, if they "wanted a clean town," to "get a man for Mayor"; but the public will be inclined to think he was right, in a sense which he did not intend, if the Mayor continues to use the power of removal to express his feelings of personal irritation.

The power of removal was never given to the Mayor of this city to be employed in a personal manner. It was abused in the cases of Corporation Counsel Ellison and Commissioner Gallaher. All that the Mayor alleged in the former instance was that his personal relations to his subordinate had ceased to be pleasant. Nothing was charged against Mr. Ellison's official character or conduct. Indeed, he had been a more than usually efficient Corporation Counsel. But not having appreciated the Mayor's hesitancy to be wholly one thing or the other, he publicly intimated a readiness on the Mayor's part to be reconciled to Tammany Hall. That destroyed the personal "confidence" existing between him and the Mayor and, useful public servant though he was, retired him to private life. Mr. Gallaher, on the other hand, had become inconvenient to the Mayor through his indifference to political considerations in the performance of duty.

The use of the power of removal to indulge personal feeling does more than deprive the public of the services of competent officials. It increases that want of permanency in the higher public offices in this city which is one of the causes of inefficient government. The aim of the city should be not to have as many heads of departments as possible in the course of four years, but to retain competent and efficient heads of departments as long as possible. The frequent changing of commissioners in New York is in striking contrast to the permanency of tenure in European cities. The power of removal exists in Europe, but it is not exercised except in cases of inefficiency. Men serve the greater part of their lives as heads of bureaus or departments there. Municipal government is to them a profession. Politics does not affect them, and they are secure against personal pique, for public opinion abroad would not tolerate the removal of efficient municipal employes. And observers are agreed that European city government owes a large part of its superiority over municipal government in America to corps of experienced, intelligent and permanent department heads. We should aim at the same thing here. The power of removal should exist, but it should be safe from abuse.

With regard to General Bingham, the Mayor should swallow his annoyance because one of his appointees has advised the people of New York to "get a man" for Mayor. General Bingham does talk too much, and with astonishing indiscretion; but one of the most creditable things in the Mayor's administration has been the way he has hitherto stood behind his Commissioner of Police, in spite of his *faux pas* and of the way in which he must have embarrassed the Mayor's relations with certain politicians. The Mayor, moreover, has been rewarded for his patience, since the Commissioner has done a useful work with the police, and one that cannot fail to suffer from a change in the head of the department at this time.

THE "STORM" IN PHILADELPHIA.

A temperate people are Philadelphians, slow to anger and not at all given to excesses of moral indignation. The result of the primaries shows that they have acted with their habitual moderation. Having been deprived of their transfers and of their six-for-a-quarter tickets, they felt hot under the collar, even as the ungodly grow hot under the collar at the exactions of unregulated public service corporations. Political weather forecasters said a "storm of public indignation" was brewing in Philadelphia. When the strike came the lowering clouds broke. The public, to show how it felt toward the Rapid Transit Company, bestowed its sympathies with unprecedented abandon upon the strikers. There was a man once who hated his neighbor so much that he always averted his face when he saw his neighbor's cows grazing by the wayside. He was a man of wrath, and, as we have said, Philadelphia is a city of moderation. But just to show that moderation has its limits, Philadelphia walked, and not to be misconstrued—there being no cars running—it wore badges calling attention to the fact that it was walking. The "storm," having thus broken, there was nothing for terrified capital to do but to come to terms with its striking employes. It now knows what Philadelphia thinks of it, and we hope the salutary knowledge has cost it some of its accustomed hauteur.

Within the "storm" centre, alongside the traction company, was the Philadelphia "machine." They were both in the "storm" because of the intimate relations between them; because the city government is supposed to be among the assets of the traction interests, represented, perhaps, by some of the large outstanding traction capital which corresponds to no tangible property; because the boss is the contractor of the traction company, and because of various other considerations. The machine felt the force of the "storm" almost as much as the traction company. In Saturday's primaries the anti-machine candidates got some votes, not many, indeed, but still some. In a violent community they would have got more votes, but Philadelphia exhibited its customary self-command, not permitting its personal feelings about six tickets for a quarter to interfere with the orderly routine of misgovernment. Political weather forecasters now predict a long period of fair weather for Philadelphia. In its equable climate "storms" are infrequent and not destructive.

MIDSHIPMEN'S MARRIAGES.

The rule of the Navy Department which forbids the marriage of a midshipman within two years of graduation is based on the best of reasons. As his pay is too small to enable him to support a wife in comfort, disregard of the restriction might place him in an awkward dilemma. If he should try to keep within his income, he might be compelled to provide for his wife in a manner unbecoming to him and distasteful to her. If he did not try to live on his salary, he might be forced to run in debt or to adopt discreditable ways of supplementing it. It was a wise foresight which aimed to save the midshipman from any of these temptations and at the same time maintain the reputation of the service. The government itself has something at stake in the matter.

Three members of the class of '09 apparently ignored the regulation in question last week. These men are said to justify their course on the ground that their engagements antedated the promulgation of the order or else by the assurance that they are, or will be, financially independent. Concerning the validity of such excuses, however, those who offer them are not the sole judges. Something besides satisfying their own consciences is demanded—a respect for authority. It is reported that the young men have realized the fact and have obtained formal permission from the Secretary of the Navy to carry out their matrimonial plans immediately after graduation. If the statement is correct—and we have little doubt of its accuracy—their conduct is relieved of an unfortunate aspect which it would otherwise possess. They do not begin their careers as servants of the government with a breach of discipline. On the contrary, they show a proper deference to their superior officers.

It is to be hoped that the circumstances of each of these cases have been fully made known at Annapolis. Otherwise, the effect of the examples just set would prove demoralizing. A rule is a rule until it is repealed or suspended. In one sense all regulations are equally binding. Disregard of one is as much to be deprecated as disregard of another. If it were believed by the undergraduates that it was unnecessary to secure the sanction of the Secretary of the Navy to marry within two years of receiving a diploma they might feel at liberty to follow their own sweet will in this or any other matter to which the regulations of the Naval Academy relate.

A COMMENDABLE MOVE.

Commissioner Williams's official notice that it is his intention to raise the standard of inspection at Ellis Island is hopeful. There can be no question that in an effort to lean to the side of liberality in the interpretation of our immigration laws the way has been opened to grave abuses, and as a consequence many undesirable citizens have been admitted into the country. Giving the would-be immigrant the benefit of the doubt is often justified by the result, but there has been a strong feeling of late that it is better to take the chance of losing some good prospective material than to admit so many persons entirely unfit for American citizenship.

There is a certain hardship in deporting persons who have come to this country which cannot fail to arouse the sympathies of many, even though the justice of the deportations may be conceded, and it is unfortunate but inevitable that this hardship should fall most heavily upon those least able to bear it. The deported person is, in nearly every instance, abjectly poor. Whatever scanty property he may have owned on the other side was disposed of in order to make the trip, and he has no home to return to. In some cases, at least, these persons have paid over much of their small store of money for treatment which would, they were assured, enable them to pass the medical inspection, while in other cases they have paid for an immunity which the seller had no right to grant.

It is of the utmost importance, of course, that the notice given should be brought to the attention not only of the inspectors on Ellis Island, but also of inspectors on the other side, and to the prospective immigrants. So long as the lax enforcement of immigration laws permits the entrance of a large number of those who ought rightfully to be rejected, others who know their own unfitness will be tempted to take the chance. A rigid system of inspection should be adhered to, and pains should be taken to give the impression to those who contemplate embarking for America that they will not be received unless they measure up to the standard. In the end this will be best for the immigrants themselves as well as for this country, for the thousands of deportations yearly will be avoided to a large extent after it becomes generally understood abroad that there will be no variation from an established rule.

A VENEZUELAN'S VAPORING.

An extraordinary circular letter has been published by General Celestino Peraza, of Venezuela, who was once Mr. Cipriano Castro's secretary and general factotum, who later was the leader of the Congressional Opposition to Mr. Castro's administration, and who is now leading the attacks upon the administration of President Gomez and is suspected of being again in league with Mr. Castro. This versatile and animated publicist is now particularly hot against the United States for what it did to prevent Mr. Castro from returning to Venezuela to make trouble, and also against those Venezuelans who sought or accepted such American aid, and he would amend the constitution of Venezuela so as to make it high treason, punishable, we suppose, with death, for a Venezuelan to solicit such intervention or, indeed, any intervention by a foreign power in the domestic "ructions" of that country. Why? He tells his countrymen:

> There is a common danger which it is the task of us Deputies to avoid, thus saving the republic from a final catastrophe. Recently there has arisen above the horizon of the Fatherland a dark cloud, which threatens to transform itself into a cyclone so as to carry away on its wings our very nationality. The cloud threatens from the north. From that direction comes the noise of the tempest. The statesmen of a foreign nation, with their intolerable imperialism, appear to pretend to rights over us based on the might of steel in the portholes of its battleships; that is to say, the right of force, just the same as Spain five centuries ago, when she murdered twelve millions of our forefathers. The same fatal deity has said to some men of the North: "Those lands to the south are an emporium of "wealth. Therein lies the commerce of the future. "Seize them on the pretext of establishing order."

Now, it really ought not to be necessary to answer such vaporings of goodness knows how many calories of temperature. We believe that there is snow on the summits of the Andes, and there ought to be enough of it to moderate the intensity of General Peraza's incandescence. But because there may be some inflammable minds in Venezuela and other Latin-American republics, susceptible to the influence of his truly burning words, it may be worth while to remark what everybody of normal temperature knows, that all such talk is the wildest sort of craziness. The consistent attitude and actions of the United States for the last hundred years ought to be sufficient proof of its disinterested benevolence. If not, the array of vexing problems, some of them relating to its territorial possessions, with which the United States is at this moment laboring ought to convince any observer that unless we were a nation of madmen we should not want to add to our perplexities.

There is probably not a country in the Western Hemisphere for which the United States has rendered more important services than it has rendered for Venezuela. There is not a country in the world more free from sinister designs upon another than the United States is in respect to Venezuela. There is nothing further from the minds of the American government and the American people than such a campaign of conquest and spoliation against South America as General Peraza forebodes, and we believe that 99 per cent of the intelligent citizens of Venezuela know and feel these things to be true. As for General Peraza, we would not venture to presume to estimate his knowledge or his belief. But we cannot help wondering where on the map of Venezuela is the Buncombe County or the Tarascon for which he has concocted his circular lampoon.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Aggressive operations for the rise carried the prices of stocks last week to the best level of the year, and in many cases the highest figures ever known were reported. Trading was backed by the manipulation common to all bull markets, and while prominent bankers disapproved of the movement, owing to its reckless character and to the fact that quotations already were at a level which more than measured the actual worth of the greater number of securities, speculators experienced no difficulty in conducting transactions according to their own ideas, public buying and easy money helping to maintain values at a high range in spite of active distributing sales. Evidence was not lacking that so-called insiders were feeding out stocks to supply the demand of the outsiders. Interest in our securities abroad, as reflected in the arrangements to list a large block of United States Steel shares on the Paris Bourse, served to strengthen speculative enthusiasm here, but sentiment in conservative circles indicated a feeling that stock values had wholly discounted the favorable conditions in the general situation and that further appreciation would tend to encourage speculative demoralization. The best feature of the current market is the active investment inquiry for railway mortgage issues, both on the Stock Exchange and over the counter. Leading railway shares now show an average price of 128.75, against 125.51 a week ago, and the prominent industrials an average of 94.50, a gain of 2.32.

Money rates, while easy, exhibit a slightly firmer tendency as a consequence of the heavy demand in connection with stock speculation, and there is some reason to believe that for the rest of the fiscal year loans will rule at better figures. Receipts of currency from the interior are lighter in volume than have been recently reported. The inquiry for time funds shows improvement, offerings of commercial paper are larger as a result of expanding mercantile operations, and transactions in call money promise to bring about stiffer quotations, though high rates are not looked for unless speculation should continue indefinitely along present lines. Heavy dealings in securities in the London market are responsible for dearer money at the British capital, and it is conceivable that under existing conditions in local foreign exchange gold will be transferred from New York to London, sterling rates now ruling at about the highest level of the year. Offerings in the week of sterling and franc bills made no important impression on the exchange market, which continued to be governed by the active demand for remittance against enormous imports of merchandise at this centre at a time of light outward movements of commodities. Federal Treasury conditions have been materially benefited by the gain in imports, and the government deficit, which at one time was a cause of apprehension, no longer is a source of worry.

Improvement in trade is proceeding more rapidly. Every factor by which industrial operations are measured shows increasing strength, and from current indications the re-establishment of wholly normal conditions is a matter of a few months only. Evidence of revival, which a few weeks ago was confined to iron and steel, is now discernible in many other quarters, and it is believed that nothing but widespread crop failures, of which there is no suggestion in the current outlook in the agricultural community, can prevent the development of one of the greatest eras of industrial expansion in the history of the country. Bank clearings in the month of May showed an increase of 19 per cent over the same time last year, 5 per cent over 1907, and were only about 2 per cent under the record of May, 1906, when all departments of trade were extremely active. Clearings, of course, have been swollen by speculative transactions, but it should be borne in mind that outside the speculative centres substantial gains are reported, cities other than New York and Chicago, for instance, presenting an increase in May of 16 per cent over 1908 and 10 per cent over 1906. Railroad earnings show steady progress in the transportation business, idle cars are decreasing in number and commercial failures are less, with smaller liabilities. Factories and other large consumers of bituminous coal are increasing their orders for the product, and the fact that the coal trade is always the last to show improvement after a period of business depression gives added interest to the better demand for fuel reported. May was the best month in two years in the iron and steel industry, and every immediate sign points to active expansion during the rest of the year. Railroads are taking more steel, and a general buying movement of rails is indicated. Copper is higher under the influence of a heavy domestic and foreign demand, and in some quarters it is thought the metal will sell at 14 cents before the end of the present month.

Prices for commodities exhibit stubborn strength, and the persistent advance in cash wheat and the apparently low supplies serve to discourage talk of artificial prices. The decrease in visible stocks and poor European crop reports offset as market influences the encouraging advices received from the farms on the growing cereals, which indicate betterment in winter wheat, normal spring wheat progress and corn showing up well on a record breaking acreage. Speculators apparently believe that they will be as successful in July wheat as they have been in the May option, and at the moment they are disregarding to a great extent crop reports, operating on the basis of existing short holdings and the unfavorable conditions in foreign wheat countries, two factors which they maintain warrant high quotations, even with normal yields promised in the United States. Flour has sympathized with wheat in the matter of price, but buyers are inactive, taking only the amounts they need for current requirements. Receipts are light and stocks on hand appear to be comparatively small. In the Pacific Northwest the prospects favor large grain and fruit crops, reports from California are encouraging, and in the Central West and the Southwest official state compilations on harvest conditions make good reading for the farmers.

Speculation in cotton futures has been irregular, with alternating periods of strength and weakness, the tendency following the publication of the government report being in the direction of a slightly lower level. The average condition of 81.1, comparing with 79.7 at this time last year and a ten-year average of 81.4, though on a smaller acreage, was better than was hoped for, and was particularly encouraging in view of the improvement in weather conditions in the cotton belt since the government figures were gathered. Cotton bulls believe that even with an average crop prices will continue high after the harvest, owing to the expected record breaking requirements of consumers, and this is likely, as they maintain that the commercial movement will be the chief factor in determining this class of staple values. In the dry-goods market business is encouragingly active at firmer prices, and jobbers report an excellent demand for fall delivery. Spring makes of most cotton manufacturers are cleaned up, with autumn grades in such demand that it will tax the mills to make deliveries on time. The general movement in textiles reflects a marked increase in the purchasing power of the people.

The police do not like General Bingham's military drill as a punishment for their petty delinquencies. Then it must be an effective penalty.

"The Engineering Record" calls attention to the fact that one of the two new postoffice buildings planned by the British government in London would be barred under the reinforced concrete regulations of the proposed building code in this city. The other would likewise be barred except for its being only seventy-five feet high. Concrete fireproof was adopted by the British government for these buildings only after the most painstaking investigations in this country. Can the Building Commission produce any good reason for its position in regard to concrete?

There is nothing new in the method of producing complete anæsthesia in a part of the body by injecting a suitable agent into the spinal cavity. Perhaps the drug the use of which is reported by the American Consul in Bucharest may be superior to those previously employed, and further light on that point will be interesting to surgeons. Many cases in which chloroform or ether cannot safely be adopted call for other methods of causing insensibility.

The case of the woman who dropped her steamer ticket and other valuable articles in a letter box suggests the question whether a man would ever commit the same sort of a mistake, but trustworthy statistics are not available on which to base a safe conclusion. It must be admitted, however, as a detail affecting the case, that a man has more pockets in his clothes than a woman, and consequently superior facilities for storage; wherefore he is not compelled to carry so great an assortment of things in his hands. Perhaps the new Superintendent of the Census can be induced to investigate the subject. Definite information on the point would be far more instructive than a simple enumeration of the population.

An alliance is proposed between the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the German Catholic Alliance. Hoch der Harp and Shamrock! Deutschland Go Bragh!

A remarkable disproportion between the mortality from boiler explosions in the United States and certain foreign countries is revealed in a recent report of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company. In a period of twenty-five years, ended on June 30, 1907, there were 1,705 explosions in Great Britain, resulting in the death of 697 persons. In the slightly shorter interval of twenty-three years, ended on December 31, 1906, the number of explosions in the United States was 7,408, and of fatalities 7,144. Germany reports for twenty years 498 explosions and 319 deaths. Differences in population do not begin to account for such contrasts. An assumption that American boilers are not as well made as those of Europe is hardly warranted. There is a stronger probability that they are less frequently inspected and less carefully attended. Who is chiefly to blame, owner or employe? Perhaps both are at fault. At any rate, boiler explosions do not constitute the only class of accidents in respect to which America has an unenviable distinction.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The success of New York's and Boston's work horse parades has inspired a demand for them in Baltimore and Chicago. "By all means let the work house have his day," says the "The Baltimore News," editorially, adding that "every city should adopt the plan and set aside one day in the year when this faithful and serviceable friend of man is allowed to receive the honor and applause that are his due." "The Chicago Evening Post," in a similar plea says: "Why can we not have a work horse parade in Chicago? We need its teachings as much as New York or Boston. It is a pity that the movement for such a festival, started some years ago by the Anti-Cruelty Society, has been lost or mislaid."

"I can't understand why Brown should have failed."
"Nor can I. I always thought he was doing finely. He often came to me for advice."—Detroit Free Press.

Mayor Charles J. Fisk, of Plainfield, N. J., who is a member of the firm of Harvey Fisk & Sons, the New York bankers, is particularly proud of his administration of his city's affairs. He was attending a dinner recently, when he received word that a former Mayor was criticising his administration before the Board of Trade. Without waiting to finish the meal he rushed down to the meeting and made a redhot reply to the former Mayor's statements, and convinced the board that the citizens of Plainfield make no mistake when they unanimously elected him Mayor, as they have done for the last few years.

The greatest tattle-tale in the world is a woman's age when it begins to tell on her.—Philadelphia Record.

San Francisco, according to "The Argonaut," has a larger percentage of people employed than any of the fourteen other largest cities in the United States—56.7 per cent, the nearest to which is Boston, with 55.3 per cent. The wage-earners in San Francisco and Los Angeles also earn a larger annual wage than in any other cities in the United States—$651 and $680 respectively—excepting Denver, with $694.

FLETCHERIZE.

Once a man with poor digestion
Ate some cork and carpet tacks,
Ate two lobsters without question,
Ate some tripe and sealing wax;
Ate of pickles by the quart, sir;
Ate of crabs an even score,
And when all supplies ran short, sir,
Still was clamorous for more.
Did it hurt him? No, it cured him;
You may do as he did, too;
Mr. Fletcher had assured him
Of the virtue in a chew.
Chew the oysters, chew the chowder,
Chew the fish and chew the meat,
Chew the smallest crumb to powder,
Chew up everything you eat;
Chew boiled rice and chew the curry,
Chew the pudding, chew the sauce,
Chew them slowly, never hurry;
Chew, for time is only dross.
Chewing's good for what may ail you;
Cures rheumatics, cures the gout;
Chew, and health will never fail you
While your jaws and teeth hold out.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

The City Council of Hammondton, N. J., passed a resolution lately against "treating" in saloons. It provides that the hotelkeepers holding liquor licenses shall not allow treating in their hotels. The person consuming the drinks must pay for them himself. No money is to be taken from any one except the consumer. This resolution was ordered inserted in all liquor licenses, so that any violation of the contract by treating forfeits the license. "Good for Hammondton. Break up treating and you stop a lot of drunkenness," says "Temperance," the organ of the Church Temperance Society.

First Sportsman—Did that 'orse win yer put yer money on?
Second Sportsman—No, 'e was pinched for loiterin'.—Punch.

The freak photograph is the popular fad in Paris at present. Several photographers are making it a specialty, and turn out the humorous, grotesque and grewsome in large quantities. One of these received in this city recently shows a young woman, fashionably attired, carrying in her hand a hat of the peachbasket shape containing her head. Another represents a man contemplating his own smiling face. He holds the head as Hamlet was supposed to have held the skull of Yorick. Still another shows a young man in a coffin, smoking a cigarette, and supposedly listening to the funeral oration, which is being delivered by himself.

Suffragette—We believe that a woman should get a man's wages.
Married Man—Well, judging from my own experience, she does.—Boston Transcript.

A FAMILY TRAIN.

From The Philadelphia Record.

What is probably the most remarkable train crew in the United States is that of the Chicago express over the Philadelphia & Reading and Lehigh Valley railroads, which leaves the terminal at 6:30 p. m. daily. The conductor of the train is H. M. Saltman, and both the engineer and fireman are his brothers. If there is another case where three brothers compose the major portion of a train crew it is not on record. The conductor is the oldest of thirteen children, twelve of whom are living. He climbed to his present post via the brakeman route, while his brothers chose the locomotive end. After firing awhile one of them became engineer of this important train, of which his elder brother was conductor and a younger brother was given the job of firing the engine.

AMERICANS EXPLORE ASIATIC TURKEY.

From Daily Consular Reports.

Consul General G. Bie Ravndal, of Beirut, reports fresh activity throughout Turkey in Asia on the part of American explorers. He writes: "Dr. Robert Francis Harper, of Chicago University, at present director of the American School of Archæology at Jerusalem, is awaiting an imperial firman for extensive excavations at Nasrieh, on the Euphrates. Drs. Reisner and Lyon, of Harvard University, expect to continue their important work of exploration of the ruins of Samaria. Dr. Howard Crosby Butler, Professor David Magie and Junius S. Morgan are en route for the Arabian desert, where Princeton University's first expedition made highly interesting discoveries in 1905."

A DISAPPEARING TYPE OF VESSEL.

From The Boston Herald.

Considerable interest centres in the brig Sullivan, until recently flying the house flag of J. S. Emery & Co., of Boston, because the craft is one of the six brig rigged vessels now existing on the Atlantic Coast. Recently the Sullivan was sold to persons engaged in the whaling industry. She was built in 1856, measures 334 tons, has made many profitable voyages as a freighter, and her career is dotted with record of damage sustained in stress of weather.

The old Sullivan is one of the last of the type, there being but ten of her kind now owned in the United States, while there were 700 brigs and brigantines enrolled on the vessel list in 1871. The last brig to be built was the Geneva, of 495 tons, launched in 1892.

What has caused the diminution of the handy offshore type is a problem that shipping men themselves cannot answer with satisfaction. Within comparatively few years scores of these vessels lined Boston's wharves in deep sea service.

SCIENCE IN FARMING

AT MACDONALD COLLEGE.

To Teach Young Men Tillage and Young Women Housekeeping.

[Special Correspondence of The Tribune.]

Montreal, Quebec, June 6.—At the western end of the Island of Montreal, Canada, where it has been narrowed to a point by the Ottawa River on one side and the St. Lawrence on the other, stands a group of twoscore buildings of buff brick, with glowing, red-tiled roofs. They comprise the equipment of Macdonald College, and the surrounding fields and garden plots are a part of the agricultural plant connected with it. This college for the training of those who expect to spend their lives in tilling the land was formally dedicated only last Thursday, June 3, although work has been going on in some of the buildings for two years.

The college, which is affiliated with McGill University, of Montreal, probably is the most completely equipped of its kind in the world. The equipment represents an expenditure of approximately $3,000,000, and the endowment is $2,000,000 additional, all the gift of Sir William Macdonald, the tobacco manufacturer, of Montreal.

The dedication of Macdonald College was of special interest and significance, for three of the five selected to receive the degree of doctor of laws on that occasion were citizens of the United States. It may be said without disparagement of the personal reasons for conferring the degrees upon Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, Gifford Pinchot, and Dean Russell, of Teachers College, New York, that the honor was also intended as a recognition of the similarity of the problems of rural life in both countries and the neighborly way in which the two countries are working together in their solution.

Dr. Robertson, the head of Macdonald College, who is looked upon as the possessor of a wider knowledge of the agricultural problems of Canada and a man who has done more to solve them than any other, has been invited on more than one occasion to give expression to his views in the United States. On June 9 he is to return Secretary Wilson's visit to Canada—the first excursion, it may be said parenthetically, that Secretary Wilson has made beyond the borders of the United States in more than fifty years—by giving the chief address at the dedication of the latest addition to the buildings of the Iowa State College of Agriculture.

The results of research work are freely exchanged. As Secretary Wilson said: "We reach across the border for the results of your research; you are welcome to ours. Many of your agricultural college graduates are found in the faculties of our institutions."

PRAISE FOR MR. PINCHOT.

In presenting Mr. Pinchot for his degree Dr. Robertson spoke of his leadership in the movement for conservation.

In the United States a great deal of stress has been laid upon the scientific side of agriculture. Through seed selection the quality of products in some sections has been so greatly improved that the same acreage and labor will produce larger crops. In explaining how the farm mortgages of Wisconsin had been paid off one inhabitant of that state enthusiastically remarked:

"Why, our lands are producing what means 10 and 20 and 40 per cent on the capital invested. Where we used to raise wheat we now raise corn, and where we used to raise only twenty-four bushels of shelled corn to the acre we now raise thirty and forty and fifty, and even ninety, bushels, on the very same land, and that at from 40 to 60 cents, and it means big profits and increased values."

"But how is it," he was asked, "that you raise so much more now from the same land than twenty years ago?"

"Ah," he exclaimed, "we're getting things down to a science!"

Proper use of the soil, such as the exchange of wheat for corn, because the soil is better adapted to one than the other; the use of methods based on knowledge, and improved machinery, all serve to make agriculture more interesting and profitable as an occupation, and the man who adopts these things becomes more independent.

SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD'S GIFT.

In Canada, also, the scientific idea of conservation of energy in soil and labor is being emphasized. In 1900 Sir William Macdonald, at the suggestion of Dr. Robertson, gave into the hands of the latter the sum of $10,000, to be used as prizes in a seed grain contest among the children of Canada. For a period of three years prizes were awarded to the boys and girls who grew the largest heads of grain on their own small plots and carried out in practice the plan of selecting the largest heads of the most vigorous plants and growing seed from those heads on isolated plots.

This demonstration of the value of using selected seed was so successful that parents and neighbors witnessing the results learned the lesson. As a direct reult of these contests the value of the grain crops of Canada in 1906 was reckoned to be $500,000 greater than it otherwise would have been. In 1900 there were to be found in the Canadian Northwest only 360 acres of reasonably pure Red Fife wheat—the best variety of wheat to sow in that region. The area this year will be, approximately, one million acres. This result is credited to the experiment stations and the Macdonald competition. The scientific side of agriculture, it is seen, is receiving marked attention on both sides of the line, and a strong effort is being made not only to stop the "robbing of the soil" by wasteful methods, but to conserve the physical energy of the agriculturist. The civic side, also, is being studied.

Various methods have been discussed for recruiting the agricultural industry. It is charged that the system of primary education which prevails in the rural sections does not take into account the possible future occupation of the children of the farms who attend them. The ambition of some educators who have given thought to this problem is a system that will fit the prospective agriculturist for civic responsibilities and leadership.

"Here you are doing the thing we elsewhere are talking about doing," said Mr. Pinchot last Thursday, referring to Macdonald College.

RURAL EDUCATION.

The college is the outcome of what has been called the Macdonald movement for rural education in Canada. This movement consisted in the establishment at the outset, by funds furnished by Sir William Macdonald, of consolidated schools with school gardens attached. The institution is intended for the preparation of teachers for rural schools, young men for life on the farm and young women for housekeeping. It is divided into three schools, and a student is enrolled in that one in which the major part of his work is taken. The school for teachers gives a comprehensive and thoroughly practical training in the art and science of teaching. The school of agriculture aims to provide a theoretical and practical training in the several branches of agriculture, while the school of household science trains young women for the improvement and greater enjoyment of home life.

"With due appreciation of the value of the services rendered to the community by all citizens who labor in various capacities," said Dr. Robertson last Thursday, "public opinion is following the discerning leadership which recognizes that the three fundamental or mothering occupations of civilized life in Canada are agriculture, homekeeping and teaching the children. All other employments are nurtured by them.

"At Macdonald the education of leaders for these fields of human endeavor is being carried on in close co-relation. In times gone by the segregation of teachers in training in institutions devoted exclusively to their use had been no better for them than the isolated training of leaders for rural life in colleges of agriculture had been for their students. Until recently neither of them had much in their courses which identified formal or liberal education with the activities of the home.

"The substantial advantages of co-education, in this larger sense, are already evident. The homes, the schools and the farms are finding a common centre from which radiate plans and labors."

Earl Grey, the Governor General of Canada, and others of the speakers gathered in the sunny auditorium of Macdonald College, being in a prophetic frame of mind, referred to the convocation as an historical event. Macdonald College already possesses a student body of more than two hundred young men and women.