

OLYMPIC QUESTION UP

Some Friction Over Appointment of Commissioner to Games.

TULLY EXPLAINS POSITION

Says Swedish Committee Is Not Opposed to Naming of Man for This Country.

Friction has developed among those most interested in sending a team of athletes to the Olympic games at Stockholm, Sweden, next July. So, at least, it would appear. The dark clouds are revolving around the appointment of a United States commissioner to the games, which must be made by President Taft.

Early this week word came from Washington that the President had been informed that the Swedish Olympic committee did not care to have a commissioner appointed, but judging from a letter mailed to the secretary yesterday, Mr. Taft has been misinformed or else an unfortunate misunderstanding has arisen.

In an effort to straighten out the tangled situation, the President's secretary, Andrew F. Tully, secretary of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, addressed the following letter yesterday to C. D. Hillis, the President's secretary, which speaks for itself:

My Dear Sir: Referring to your letter of April 2, would say that I feel confident there has been some misunderstanding in regard to this Olympic situation. I have talked with a member of the executive committee of the American Olympic committee, and he informs me that on December 7, at a meeting of the executive committee of the American Olympic committee, at which the following members were present: General Robert M. Thompson, Gustavus T. Kirby, Julian W. Currier, James K. Weeks, Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, James T. Sullivan, Allison V. Armour, Professor W. N. Slocum and Everett J. Wendell, a motion was unanimously carried naming James E. Sullivan as his choice for United States commissioner, and Colonel Robert M. Thompson was delegated to convey this information to the President of the United States.

I note that owing to the signified desire of the Olympic games commission the President will not appoint an American commissioner. Now, will you kindly advise me what Olympic games commission has appointed a commissioner?

We do know from our records that the Swedish Olympic committee, which has expressed such a desire. However, we have heard that certain members of the International Olympic committee, and some of the American Olympic committee, have asked that no United States commissioner be appointed, in order that they might be able to control the Olympic situation.

As a matter of fact, the three American members of the International Olympic committee, Messrs. Slocum, Wendell and Armour, attended this meeting of December 7, 1911, not as members of the International Olympic committee, but as members of the American Olympic committee, voted for Mr. Sullivan and endorsed him. To our knowledge there has been no meeting of the International Olympic committee from that day until this. So, if the International Olympic committee has decided not to have an American commissioner appointed it seems peculiar that they did not consult the American Olympic committee. We firmly believe that this international committee, which has no standing whatsoever in America, has no right to make such a request of our President.

ANDREW F. TULLY.

FORM A NEW YACHT CLUB

Nassau County Association Organized at Long Beach.

The Nassau county Yachting Association was organized at a meeting of delegates of various clubs on Hempstead Bay, held at the Hotel Nassau, Long Beach, last night. Officers were elected as follows: Rowland H. Mayland, Hempstead Bay Y. C. president, and A. A. Dal Molin, Nassau Y. C., secretary and treasurer.

The objects of the association, as outlined, will be to promote the sport of motor boat racing and sailing on the Long Beach channel, to hold regattas and the course of the season and to supervise the dredging and opening of the channel between Rockaway Inlet and Point Lookout.

The channel has been so chartered as to the racing boats a five-mile course, with two turns, and not less than fifteen feet of water at low tide. The association plans to hold at least two big motor boat regattas in the course of the season, and to hold a large number on Hempstead Bay, which will be arranged.

A NEW Francis Bacon Piano

IN EVEN EXCHANGE FOR THE OLDEST DUBOIS & BACON OR BACON & RAVEN PIANO IN WRITING STATE AGE AND NUMBER OF PIANO

The BACON PIANO COMPANY, whose history goes back to 1789, is desirous of obtaining one of the old pianos of their make for exhibition purposes and to illustrate the remarkable durability of this famous piano. They are also compiling a pamphlet showing photographs and giving data of their pianos which have seen over 60 years of use.

To claim durability for a piano is the privilege of any manufacturer, but to prove it is possible only to those who have the proof.

The BACON PIANOS have stood the test of time. They have given satisfaction for five successive generations—the strongest indorsement accorded any piano. Their history is a matter of record. It is an open book.

Compare the pianos made by this company to-day with those which are rushed through the factories and simply made to sell.

If you understand construction—compare construction. If you appreciate an Art product in case design and tone—compare the FRANCIS BACON with other pianos. Compare our Player Piano with other Players.

We save money in rent, which we put in our pianos. This is one explanation of their durability.

THE BACON PIANO CO. Room 505. 505 Fifth Ave. Near 42d St.

GARDNER ELECTED CAPTAIN

New York Athlete to Lead Harvard Hockey Team Next Year.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Cambridge, Mass., April 4.—A New York boy, Harry Burchell Gardner, 23, who prepared for college at St. Paul's School, today was elected captain of the Harvard hockey team for the season of 1912-13. This winter Gardner played goal for Harvard, being the choice for all-intercollegiate goal keeper, and after the close of the college season he played in the important late season matches for the Boston Athletic Club. He was a varsity substitute two years ago, and as a freshman was captain of his class seven.

Besides playing hockey, Gardner also is a good football man, and he doubtless will be the regular quarterback on the Harvard eleven next fall. He played on his freshman team and for the last two seasons has been a substitute on the varsity, participating in parts of the last two matches that Harvard has played against Yale on the gridiron.

Gardner is one of the few backfield veterans on whom Captain Wendell will rely next fall, and at present he is working with the Harvard football squad, which practices daily on Soldiers Field. There are thirty candidates working under Houghton, who already has begun to figure on new plays calculated to be specially adapted for use under the revised rules of the game.

COURT TENNIS TITLE UP

National Championship Matches to Begin on Monday.

Preparatory to the national court tennis championship tournament, scheduled to begin at the Racquet and Tennis Club on Monday, April 8, the entrants are putting on the finishing touches to their training. The present title holder, Jay Gould, stands out, but he will be on hand to meet the challenger the latter part of the week.

Prominent among the entrants is Joshua Crane, the Bostonian, who was runner-up to Gould when the tournament was held here two years ago. There is also Val Pennell, here on a visit from England. Pennell won the amateur championship of Great Britain in 1904, but he has played little since then.

There will be six matches to open the tournament on Monday morning, according to the draw. Three matches will follow on Tuesday, the semi-finals on Wednesday, final on Thursday, and the challenge match on Saturday. Charles E. Sands, Pierre Lorillard, jr., and S. S. Furman drew byes. The men are scheduled to meet on Monday, as follows:

April 8—Pulton Cutting Cambridge vs. G. I. Scott, New York, 9:30 a. m.; Wilson Potter, Philadelphia vs. T. A. Havemeyer, New York, 10:30 a. m.; Joshua Crane, Tennis and Racquet Club of Boston vs. J. B. Lowell, New York, 11:30 a. m.; W. H. Huhn, Philadelphia vs. D. P. Rhodes, England, 12:30 p. m.; Vane Pennell, England vs. C. Russell, Tennis and Racquet Club of Boston, 1:30 p. m.; Pierre Lorillard, jr., Tuxedo, vs. S. S. Furman, New York, 2:30 p. m.

CARLISLE FOOTBALL DATES

Indians Will Play Hard Schedule of Thirteen Games.

Glenn S. Warner, coach of the Carlisle Indian School, has announced the football schedule for the season of 1912. Thirteen games have been arranged and a number of teams will be played for the first time.

West Point will be met instead of Harvard, Lehigh in place of Lafayette, while the Springfield Training School and Washington and Jefferson also get dates. This outlook for a successful eleven at Carlisle next season is bright. The schedule follows:

September 21, Albright vs. Carlisle at Carlisle; September 25, Lebanon Valley vs. Carlisle at Carlisle, and September 28, Dickinson vs. Carlisle at Carlisle.

October 2, open; October 5, Washington and Jefferson vs. Carlisle at Washington, Penn.; October 12, Syracuse vs. Carlisle at Syracuse; October 19, University of Pittsburgh vs. Carlisle at Pittsburgh, and October 26, Georgetown University vs. Carlisle at Washington, D. C.

November 2, Lehigh vs. Carlisle at South Bethlehem; November 5, West Point vs. Carlisle at West Point; November 16, University of Pennsylvania vs. Carlisle at Philadelphia; November 23, Springfield Training School vs. Carlisle at Springfield, Mass.; and November 25, Brown vs. Carlisle at Providence.

WORK FOR HUMANITY THE NEWS OF CIVIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS

SEES DANGER IN SMOKE

Pittsburgh Now Regards Its Nuisance with Alarm.

CIVIC CAMPAIGN IS BEGUN

Experts Probing Every Phase of the Question and the City Is Aroused.

Dr. C. W. A. Veditz, professor of sociology in George Washington University, is in charge of the investigation being made into the cost of Pittsburgh's superabundant smoke. Pittsburgh, like a good many other cities, has been rather complacent about its smoke nuisance, apparently under the impression that it was a good advertisement for the city's industrial activity. Not much attention was paid to the beauty loving folk who objected from aesthetic considerations. Even the doctor who pointed out the danger to the public health of loading the air with carbon particles, to lodge eventually in people's lungs, did not succeed in getting Pittsburgh to take the matter very seriously.

But Pittsburgh was finally persuaded to take notice when the economists and statisticians began to estimate the actual money loss from smoke in other cities. First, from London came the statement that in 1908 the direct and indirect cost of the luxury of smoke was about \$50,000,000. Then, in 1909, Cleveland squandered in the same way \$6,000,000, as much as the previous year's taxes. Cincinnati wasted \$3,000,000, or \$300,000 more than the year's taxes. When all this was brought to the attention of the "Smoky City" in Pennsylvania, some active steps were taken to see if Pittsburgh couldn't save a lot of money that has been going up in smoke.

One of the city's financiers backed the investigation, which is being conducted by the University of Pittsburgh. Twenty-five scientists are now studying the subject from every possible point of view. Two chemists are finding out all about the chemical nature of smoke and soot in general and the Pittsburgh varieties in particular. A botanist is studying the effect of smoke in various sorts of plant life, and will announce later what kinds of vegetation thrive and what kinds cannot exist at all around smoky cities like Pittsburgh. This information will be of practical value to the managers of city parks.

Several physicians are making a careful study of the physical effects, not only from breathing the soot and the smoke, but from the loss of sunshine, the damage to eyesight from working in artificial light, the nervousness caused by the concentration in the homes of housewives, who shut the windows to keep out as much dirt as they can.

A meteorologist is tracing the relation of smoke and soot to fog, rains, wind and weather conditions generally. Architects and builders are preparing a report on the effect of smoke and soot on building materials, paint and exterior decorations, and on the health of the people. A physician called "smoke doctors," who make a diagnosis of smoke inventory of the district. They will find out how many smokestacks Pittsburgh has which produce smoke, how much, when and why. They will tell what modification of existing plants will be necessary to prevent smoke production entirely or to lessen it. They will demonstrate the fact that the manufacturer who doesn't burn up his smoke really throwing away a part of his fuel, which should be converted into additional power.

Concerning his own share in the work, Dr. Veditz says: "The economists are seeking to give greater accuracy to the items of cost and greater accuracy to the items of benefit. Information about the cost of the problem arises under this head are somewhat like 'Artemus Ward's' proposed census question, 'How much do you pay for the problem more like it?' Nevertheless, it is possible to investigate this aspect of the problem more than has yet been attempted in any other American city. An important item of the cost of the problem is the loss of less from smoke in the running of special ventilation devices not needed in cleaner cities. The frequent cleanings of light colored buildings and private houses, electricity curtains, carpets and so forth have to make many trips to the cleaners."

Dr. Veditz calls attention with a touch of personal address to the fact that in Pittsburgh his laundry bills are twice as great as when he is in the city teaching sociology in George Washington University. "Laundries and clothes cleaning establishments," he adds, "do a larger business per capita in Pittsburgh than in any American city of similar social and economic conditions. The fact that vacuum cleaners that sell vacuum cleaners do a larger business in Pittsburgh is bound to will do its work in Pittsburgh, for no one who can be more severely tested, than the local expert of the dealing with the 'local expert' of the dealing with the 'local expert' will draft a model of the ordinary commercial picture later in the ordinary organized charitable shows."

PICTURES IN CIVIC UPLIFT

Films Help Solve Problems of Social Service.

On Wednesday evening, in the assembly hall of the United Charities Building, students of the School of Philanthropy and other social workers saw a private display of five motion picture films dealing with the problems of the city. The films are the property of the Edison Company, and will be used of the ordinary commercial picture later in the ordinary organized charitable shows. Various organizations, including the National Child Labor Committee, the National Association of Public Health Officers, the National Association of Probation Officers, the National Association of Societies for Organizing Charities and the Commission on the Church and Social Service are all to meet with the national conference.

The Minnesota Bureau of Labor, Industries and Commerce is making a special study of the prevention of industrial accidents. W. F. Houk, the Labor Commissioner, issues at intervals "Safety Bulletins." One of the bulletins contained forty "pointers on safety." Some of these suggestions were of a technical nature and others were of a human nature, such as "Safety committees composed of the men, not the superintendents or foremen, but the men, are the best inspectors; they will find the danger points and suggest the remedies, and then they will make the suggestions go because they are their own ideas." Another was: "You must imbue the employe with the idea that it is not the company, but himself who suffers and his wife, who is left a widow, that is the only way in which you can stop accidents."

UPLIFT OF RACE ITS AIM

Charities Conference Will Discuss Human Betterment.

In a bulletin just issued by the National Conference of Charities and Correction an announcement is made of the thirty-ninth conference, which will open in Cleveland on June 12. There are nine general subjects to be discussed—children, families and neighborhoods; housing and recreation; public supervision and administration; standards of living and labor; immigration, sex hygiene, courts of prisons, and the relation of medical and social work.

The committee in charge of the last named subject appears on the programme for the first time this year, though the topic has been touched upon before. This committee has been divided into seven sub-committees, which will consider the medical and social interrelation of hospital service, visiting nursing, industrial diseases and accidents, infant mortality, blindness, insanity and epilepsy, and important social diseases (tuberculosis, syphilis, hookworm disease and alcoholism). Dr. J. Alexander Miller, of New York, is chairman of this committee.

Owen R. Lovejoy, of New York, and Mrs. Raymond Robins, of Chicago, are chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the committee on standards of living and labor. Under the head work is divided into "National Industrial Platform," "Compulsory Wage Publicity," "Regulation of Night Work for Women and Minors," "Abolition of Child Labor" and "Hazards in Coal Mining and Other Dangerous Occupations." Congestion, taxes, rent, etc., will be taken up in connection with industry. Among the speakers engaged by this committee are Mrs. Florence Kelley and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.

Willis J. Schieleff, of New York, is chairman of the committee on immigration, and Professor E. A. Ross, of the University of Wisconsin, vice-chairman. This committee will give special attention to the problem of industrial assimilation.

The bulletin says: "It is probable that some comparisons may be made between classes of immigrants which differ so widely in character and the conditions from which they seek to escape. Regulations for which they seek for one class may be severe, and even cruel, for another."

Charles W. Burtwell, secretary of the American Federation for Sex Education and Hygiene, is chairman of the committee on sex hygiene. The problem of parent teaching is to be discussed at length. One meeting will be occupied with relations of boards of health to sex hygiene and another meeting will be devoted to eugenics, including sterilization.

MOVE TO SAVE BABIES

Show Will Tell Mothers How to Care for Young.

Dr. J. M. Hamill, who was eminently successful with Philadelphia's milk exhibit last year, is chairman of the committee on lectures and demonstrations of the Baby Saving Show, which is to be held at the city May 15 to 25. There will be a conference on infant hygiene in Philadelphia during the same week.

Dr. Hamill visited New York this week and conferred with Miss Babbitt, of the Russell Sage Foundation, regarding preliminary arrangements. While here he said: "This show has for its object just what is in the hearts of the mothers of the poorest mothers can benefit by it. The devices we demonstrate are not costly affairs in reach of the rich only. They are simple, and can be made at home. There are not many pictures in it—mostly actual conditions reproduced with models. It is divided into sections on such subjects as 'Influence of Heredity,' 'Care of Newborn,' 'Feeding Infants,' 'Maternity,' 'Pertaining to Milk,' 'Housing and Environment,' 'Communicable Diseases' and 'Non-communicable Diseases.' The communicable diseases section will be under the direction of the Board of Health. We will have some exhibits from abroad which will be of practical value."

We are showing only good conditions in one part of the hall and bad conditions in another. They are not set side by side for comparison. Some of the bad things demonstrated are patent medicines, improper exercises, bad habits of milk after it is delivered to the home, improper foods such as sauerkraut and bananas, you know, effects of allowing a baby to sleep in a bed with a stove, improper bed clothing and influence of vermin on babies. No, I don't know just how to do it, but I demonstrate that it is in charge of a man who can do it. There will be a series of educational lectures each morning and afternoon.

Notes and Comment

Among the important happenings of the last week some are too significant to be passed without notice in this department, although no additional comment is necessary.

The action of Governor Dix in vetoing the Wheeler milk bill, which would have legalized the sale of a poorer quality of milk, belongs in this class.

The success in the House of Representatives of the bill prohibiting the manufacture of poisonous phosphorus matches in another victory for the temperance cause. "A saloonless nation in 1920," is the new slogan of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. This organization is trying to make prohibition a part of the Constitution of the United States and the members have promised themselves a celebration of victory July 4, 1920.

The official tour of Washington Market by the officers of the Housewives' League on Wednesday was impressive. Many of the women carried market baskets, and these varied in size from the good, old-fashioned kind that would hold provisions for a family of twelve or more down to a small basket which might have been filled by a wife who had to go to the market on a daily basis. The owner of this diminutive receptacle said it was just right for one who lived in a hall bedroom who wished to stock the pantry of a single woman's kitchenette.

After the official tour had been made, Mrs. Julian Heath, the president of the league, declared that in her opinion the market was "perfectly fine." One observer of the league's rush to the market was heard to exclaim derisively: "Suffering cats!"

The International Congress on Tuberculosis will meet in Rome on April 14. Dr. Antonio Stella, a prominent Italian physician of New York City, will officially represent the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society. Dr. Stella will read a paper on "Workmen's Compensation" in relation to tuberculosis, and will present a report of the work done by this committee among the Italians of this city. Dr. Stella advocates compulsory insurance of workmen against tuberculosis.

NEED GROWS WITH CITY

Department of Charities Asks a Big Appropriation.

DRUMMOND TELLS DEFECTS

Commissioner Says Work Must Fall Behind Unless Facilities Are Increased.

Commissioner Michael J. Drummond is asking the Board of Estimate for over \$3,000,000 of corporate stock for the Department of Charities in 1912. He will ask for more money for maintenance for next year, too. To The Tribune reporter who wanted to know just what are the most urgent needs of the department the Commissioner said: "This department has never received in any one year enough for its necessities. We can't keep abreast of actual need; we merely temporize. If we had a city that didn't grow, I suppose we should catch up, but we must go behind unless we can keep increasing our facilities."

"What are the special reasons why we want more money? Every hospital we have is a special reason. I could talk to you till night about what we need and haven't got, but I shall let you go and see the places for yourself."

Armed with the necessary letter and pass, the writer found Dr. Walter H. Conley at the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island. Dr. Conley was more specific in his explanation of just what is wanted and not a bit less emphatic.

"To begin with," he said, "we pay such low wages that we can't get competent employes or enough of them to do the work. He spoke of 7,000 chances having been made in one year recently to keep 1,500 places filled. 'Imagine what it is to have to do the work with the kind of people who change six times a year,' said the doctor. 'We pay them only \$10 or \$12 a month and their living, and some work for living only. What class of helper gets such pay? Well, they are the people who do the laundry, the boiler house, the dining rooms and kitchens, and about the grounds, and some help in the wards.'

"Already this year we have broken last year's record for the largest number of patients on any one day. There has been an increase of seventy-one patients, but no new people to care for them. When our new dormitory for women employes is opened the quarters they now occupy will be turned into wards and we will have still more to look after. Next year we will probably have 1,500, 1,500 patients and we must have more help."

"It isn't just employes, though, that we have to think about. This building has been here for fifty years, and until a short time ago nobody paid much attention to repairs. Expenses were kept down while the property deteriorated, and now we have to look after many repairs at once. Do you know we have rooms in this hospital, rooms occupied by patients, where the nurses have to use a common kerosene lamp? We are going to have electricity soon."

"We need a pavilion for children. Now we have about seven boys and girls in two one-story wooden shacks, and the children who need surgical treatment are put into the wards with adults. Our general supplies are scattered all over the place, and we want a store room where these can be kept until needed, and in the same building we want a dining room for employes and a kitchen for the general hospital. The dining room we are using now is forty years old, dilapidated, and not nearly large enough."

"Another urgent need is a reception building where newly arrived patients can be kept until they are classified; also until they have been bathed and a receipt given to them for their clothes. All these things are absolutely needed to run this institution properly. The place is entirely run down."

In the Commissioner's statement to the Board of Estimate he sets forth the need of the general drug department. This department is now on ground needed for the new Bellevue Hospital, in a building too small to hold its stock. The building was opened in 1887, since which time the amount of drugs distributed has more than doubled. At present the stock is scattered, some on

STUDYING FOOD PROBLEMS

New York's Methods of Distribution Called Archaic.

For the first time in this country an extensive scientific study is being made of food distribution in a large and complex marketing center. The committee on marketing of the New York State Food Investigating Commission has just completed its eighth week of public hearings, and these hearings show that sometimes as much as half the price paid by the ultimate consumer of farm produce goes to pay the cost of handling the food after it comes within city limits. In many instances the distributors have got more than half of the consumer's dollar.

There are five sub-committees of the State Commission, and these take up the study of marketing and prices, production, transportation, co-operation and labelling, weights and measures.

The evidence secured thus far by the marketing investigators tends to prove that many people have declared already, that New York City has grown faster than its methods of food distribution have developed; facilities are inadequate, and compared with older and more highly organized cities of Europe, and even some American cities, conditions here are archaic. Farm produce passes through three, four and sometimes five hands after reaching the city before it is finally consumed. Terminals are congested; the wholesale district is crowded, and enormous waste and expense are incurred in the long hauls necessitated by the present trucking methods.

Owing to the congestion in the city and its topographical peculiarities, the problem of devising a system that will effect an actual saving is a complex one. Testimony given at the hearings before this commission called attention to the fact that some of the railroads and steamship companies have made very little change in their methods of handling food products and the terminal capacity for this work in many years. In only a few instances are the goods, when tracks have railroad terminals, where trucks have been extended to storehouses a substantial saving averaging \$20 a car, has been effected.

Interesting cold storage information was brought to light in these hearings, one man testifying that last year his firm purchased eggs at 18 cents and held them until the price reached 25 cents. This investigation has brought to public attention the fact that only one of the public markets is to any extent a public market and consequently of direct service to the consumer. The public markets are run at a considerable loss to the city, but the question arises as to the extent of service city markets could render the general public if operated on a different basis.

A series of district markets under city supervision has been suggested as a plan to relieve present conditions. One of the most striking plans for improving transportation facilities which has been proposed is an elevated freight railway along the water front of the city. A centralized and extended terminal market with cold storage facilities is being considered for The Bronx. It has been suggested that an extension of the auction system would help to keep up open competition. The committee on marketing has not officially committed itself to any of these suggestions, as they wish to complete their investigation and make a thorough study of the whole subject before making any definite recommendations.

SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. Mailed anywhere in the United States for \$2.50 a year.

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What other weekly magazine, or what semi-monthly, or even monthly, can show a better array of talent for one issue? And yet it is a regular thing now for our Sunday Magazine to furnish its readers with a choice collection of stories and articles by writers as famous as these.

The Passing of the Maine Why the Maine Went to Cuba

It happened that when Mr. Davis sent in his most interesting article the famous filibuster's life story had just reached the subject of the Maine. The odd freak of fate that resulted in the blowing up of the Maine and the hastening of the Spanish-American War is set forth in absorbing style by Captain O'Brien. Mr. Davis deals with the final phases of the tragedy.

The Lost World

"It was a wild dream of a thought, when Challenger, the scientist, showed his pictures of the prehistoric monsters that had been discovered in South America. But Malone is finally convinced of the truth of the story, and so will the reader be, in the third installment.

The Third Generation

A Western story extraordinary. Motor cars, mustangs, society and savages all figure in a thrilling tale of the wonderful West of to-day as it really is.

Steering Wicky to a Slam

How the manicure lady "put one over" on the moving picture show magnate. Shorty in his happiest mood tells this one.

Besides all these, there will be a clever little sketch of mountaineer life, "Colonel Goforth's Funeral," by Bertha Frances Wolfe.

IN THE NEXT Sunday Magazine OF THE New-York Tribune