SANTO DOMINGO IN UNCLE SAM'S CARE

No Revolution in the Republic Since an American Has Been in Charge of the Customs Increased Revenue, Much Less Graft

From THE SUN'S special correspondent with Secretary Knox.

SANTO DOMINGO, March 29.—Down here in a corner of the Caribbean Sea is a little republic whose fortunes are destined to have a far reaching effect upon the fate of Latin American republics. Upon the permanent success or the ultimate failure of the American receivership of the customs revenues of the Dominican Republic will unquestionably depend the extension of the plan devised by the United States as a remedy for the ills which have crippled many wards of the Monroe Doctrine.

If for no other reason than the fact that Santo Domingo is getting the first application of what the Administration regards as a preventive against internal upheaval and national bankruptcy, Secretary Knox would have found his visit to this republic one of the most interesting of his whole tour. In addition, however, the Dominican Republic is more than any other of the Caribbean islands the meeting place of the old and the new of the Western World. Its ruins are a stimulus to the imagination. Its history is a romance which has degenerated into a tragedy.

To-day, in its capacity as trustee of the national income, the United States is endeavoring to work out the regeneration of the republic. Through the receivership the framework of economic stability and sound national finance is being erected around the remains of a political system that was never competent and always dishonest. So in the capital itself a new and clean city is growing up around the ruins of the first permanent settlement in the Western Hemisphere.

The preventive treatment administered by the United States in the form of supervision of the customs collections of the Dominican Republic has not proved a panacea. Yet it has accomplished good for the country and its people. One does not spend much time in the Spanish-American republics before acquiring the conviction that any plan which offers even partial relief from existing conditions is well worth while. The Dominican receivership commends itself to even the casual visitor as a great step forward in providing at least a partial and temporary solution of the problem of the Caribbean republics.

In 1905 it became apparent that unless the Republic of Santo Domingo was to be taken over by her European creditors, who were pressing for the fulfilment of financial obligations greatly in default, the United States must step in. After two years and a half of temporary administration of the revenues of the republic a general receivership of the national customs, under the supervision of Washington, was provided for in a convention between the United States and the Dominican Republic. A loan was negotiated at the same time, through American bankers, by which the European obligations were paid off, the slate wiped clean and the country given a fresh start.

Results Already Reached.

The amount of the loan was $20,000,000 at 5 per cent. This was used to pay foreign debts and claims aggregating $15,000,000 (after they had been scaled down to 50 cents on the dollar), leaving a surplus fund to be applied to internal improvements. An American collector of customs, or Receiver-General, was employed by the Dominican Government, as provided in the convention. He in turn was authorized to employ the necessary assistants.

He was put in charge of the collection of all customs, both import and export duties. Out of the collections $100 a month, as provided in the convention and loan contract, is paid by him to the fiscal agents of the loan in New York, this sum being the interest on the $20,000,000 loan. The money remaining is turned over to the Dominican Government for expenditure as that Government sees fit.

Out of the total collections the Receiver-General is allowed a maximum of 5 per cent. for the expenses of the receivership. As a matter of fact the expenses of the receivership have been kept considerably below the maximum allowed and the saving has been turned over to the Government. Provision is also made for the redemption of the loan bonds by the setting aside of collections above a certain figure. The accumulation of this fund has already begun, owing to the increase of the customs collections under the receivership.

Here are some of the results already accrued from the American receivership:

Customs collections, both import and export duties, have increased from a total of $2,502,154 to $3,433,738. This increase is the more satisfactory because of the fact that the export taxes have been reduced 50 per cent. and the import duties, which supply the great bulk of the revenue, by 14 per cent. The United States trade with Santo Domingo has increased proportionately.

The Government for the first time in decades is meeting its financial obligations promptly and paying off the principal of its debt.

Internal improvements, such as good roads, hitherto unknown in Santo Domingo; clean streets, properly lighted, and harbor improvements are coming rapidly. The Government has had more money to spend after meeting its just obligations than the amount of its total income before the receivership.

Efficient and honest financial administration has replaced corruption and incompetence. Frauds upon the part of importers and grafting by customs officials have been wiped out. The burden of indirect taxation has been partially removed from the masses.

Finally, more important than all the other good results, the Dominicans have had a longer period of peace than they had enjoyed in generations. The Government has been relieved of the continual drain upon its finances of the expense of suppressing revolutions. The people have been permitted to cultivate the land in peace, with opportunity and incentive to accumulate property, without the fear that it would be taken from them by a revolutionary raiding party.

America Stopped Graft.

The system that dragged Santo Domingo down to the lowest depths was simple. It consisted of a general plundering of the Government by grafting officials, carried to such an extent that the "Outs" were ever willing to fight for the privilege of controlling the public finances. Under this system the country was in constant turmoil, the farmers always in danger of being conscripted for military service. Thus there was little opportunity for steady cultivation of crops and no incentive to accumulate wealth, because the chances were against the possessor's being able to keep what he acquired.

PRESIDENT GOMEZ OF VENEZUELA AND MRS. KNOX.

As the natural revenues failed, through the impoverishment of the country, the customary device was to make the poor poorer by raising the duties on imports and limit the market of the producer by increasing the export taxes.

W. E. Pulliam, the Receiver-General, has been making every effort to uproot the most vicious features of the Dominican system of taxation. He has succeeded in bringing about many reforms, but much remains to be done. The seat of the trouble lies in the fact that the system of unjust distribution of the burden of taxation has existed in the Dominican Republic so long that it is difficult for the Government to comprehend the advantages of a reformed tariff.

The present tariff law of the republic, drafted by the Receiver-General, was a long step forward. The export duties were cut in half and the number of articles to which these taxes were applied reduced. Mr. Pulliam is now convinced the time has come for the total abolition of this form of taxation. Many of the prohibitive duties on articles of import were greatly reduced, and a sweeping reduction, averaging 14 per cent., made throughout the import schedules. Further reductions are desired by Mr. Pulliam.

The schedules have been so readjusted as to place the heaviest duties on luxuries wherever possible. Under the Dominican system it was the rule to place the heaviest tax on articles of universal use. Thus the poor paid the bulk of the tax, while the rich paid little. Formerly automobiles and champagne were admitted under a nominal duty, while rice, beer and the cheapest grades of clothing were assessed at nearly 100 per cent. Through the influence of the Americans this relation has been reversed, and the indirect customs taxation based more nearly on ability to pay.

New Land Tax Proposed.

Perhaps the thing which has contributed most not only to the impoverishment of the people of Santo Domingo but of all the Latin American republics is the absence of taxes on land and improvements on land. Under this system the common people supply most of the revenue through indirect taxes in the form of customs, while the wealthy landowners pay comparatively little. In Santo Domingo city, it was related, there is a wealthy Dominican who owns 200 city houses. On these he pays not a cent of taxes; he does not even pay for the improvement of the streets in front of his houses.

His tenants, on the other hand, pay not only rent to their landlord but a tax on nearly every article they possess, in the form of high prices for imported articles of universal consumption. Incidentally the same situation has been found in every country Secretary Knox has visited thus far. The poor are kept poor by the heavy burden of indirect taxation; the wealthy contribute practically nothing for the support of the Government in proportion to their ability to pay.

Until this situation is at least partially alleviated it is difficult to see how the Dominican Republic, or any of the Spanish-American republics can achieve genuine stability of Government and sound economic conditions. The masses can never accumulate under such a system, and until the majority of the people acquire enough material wealth to make peace their desideratum they will continue to be material for the revolutionary leader.

The progress already made in the Dominican Republic is building up a prosperous business element extremely desirous for internal tranquillity. In the extension of this attitude throughout the people seems the only hope for the real regeneration of the nation. Santo Domingo is one of the richest islands of all the West Indies, and its development is increasing by leaps and bounds under the receivership. If the receivership continues effective in making for internal stability it is reasonable to expect increased prosperity and greater material welfare of the people.

Yet that the receivership is limited in its beneficent influence is revealed by the present situation in Santo Domingo. A condition arising out of the assassination of President Caceres last November threatens to make serious trouble for the present Government and perhaps involve the republic in one of those upheavals from which it has been free during the receivership.

A band of revolutionists is now operating near the Haitian border. The Government is already staggering under the expense of carrying on a guerilla warfare against the malcontents.

By its repressive measures, and because of the stories of official graft that are heard in the capital, the Government which succeeded the Caceres administration is unquestionably making itself unpopular.

Thus far it has kept the revolutionists at a distance, and the majority of the country feels no effect of the disturbances. Yet it is predicted that eventually the present Government must go down. It is declared that only the moral support of the United States keeps the Administration in power. The United States gunboat Nashville is now at Santo Domingo City and will remain until quiet is assured.

The revolutionists have announced that they will not attempt to take any customs houses, recognizing their inviolability under the convention with the United States. Without the customs houses and the revenue derived therefrom it is difficult to see how the revolution can long continue. On the other hand, it is rumored that Hayti, cherishing an ancient enmity against the Dominican Republic, is aiding the rebels operating near her border.

Murder of the President.

As has been said, the situation grew out of the assassination of President Caceres. This assassination came like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky. It is regarded as a great misfortune, as it has bred a recurrence of the evil symptoms formerly chronic in Santo Domingo. Though it happened last November the details were never generally known in the United States.

President Caceres drove out on the beautiful boulevard Santo Domingo's first good road, built under the receivership régime one Sunday afternoon to visit a relative. He was accompanied only by his military aide. The conspirators, supposedly about twenty in number, learned of his whereabouts and quickly assembled for an ambush. In automobiles and carriages they drove to a house on the boulevard past which the President must go to return to the city. This house is set far back from the road and surrounded with trees and shrubbery. It is the second house beyond the American legation.

When the President's carriage appeared the negro drivers of a carriage and an automobile, both empty, who had their instructions, stopped it by blocking the roadway almost completely by their vehicles in front of the house where the assassins lay in wait. At that moment the conspirators opened fire on the President from the house and from behind the trees and shrubbery in front of the house.

In the first fusillade the President was wounded in the right shoulder. He was thus unable to use his revolver, with which he was an expert. His aide returned the fire as best he could, while the coachman endeavored to drive around the obstructing vehicles. In the attempt the carriage was upset, and both the driver and the wounded President were thrown out. Drawing his revolver, the negro coachman joined in the firing, at the same time assisting the President to run from the assassins.

The attacking party had now appeared in the open and fired rapidly at the fleeing President. Caceres was wounded several times but still kept his feet. On the other side, Luis Tejera, the leader of the conspirators, who had cherished a personal enmity against President Caceres, lay fatally wounded in the roadway.

Meantime the boulevard, crowded with the best people of the city taking their Sunday afternoon drive, was a scene of confusion. Rescuers were running to the aid of the President, who had made his way into the yard of the adjoining house. Wounded in a dozen places, he could no longer keep his feet, and was dragged into an outbuilding. The conspirators followed him here, and again and again shot at the dying man.

Finally, the fence surrounding the American legation property was cut down and the President was dragged and carried through the opening, across the garden and up the steps of the legation building. He breathed his last lying in the doorway of the legation, where the Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Endicott, did what he could for him.

The assassins did not dare follow him into the legation, though they had pursued their victim, firing into his body repeatedly, long after it was apparent that the President was fatally wounded. Their leader, Tejera, dead, they fled in their carriages, and escaped that night. The soldiery sent in pursuit never caught up with any of them.

The wonder of the affair was that a score of people were not killed in the promiscuous firing. Many Americans were caught in the midst of the shooting and were forced to seek safety by lying prostrate in the roadway. Women and children were in the zone of the firing, yet none was struck. The child of an American engineer, deserted by its frightened nurse when the shooting began, played beside a tree throughout the affair. The tree saved the child's life by stopping a bullet which had gone astray.

Victorio in Control.

The American Chargé d'Affaires telephoned to the commandante of Santo Domingo City and told him of what had occurred. This commandante was Gen. Victorio, who is only 27. He at once took charge of the situation, and from then until this day, according to accounts heard in the capital, he has been the real ruler of the Dominican republic. Though the assassins escaped, political enemies were thrown into jail; many of them are still there. Victorio directed all with an unrelenting firmness; he kept order in the city, but his military dictatorship aroused so much enmity that he is now seen no more on the streets of Santo Domingo City, and his assassination is predicted as inevitable.

Gen. Victorio dictated, it is charged in Santo Domingo, the selection of his uncle, Eladio Victorio, a former Senator, as President, and is now the real force of the administration. By Americans the situation is regarded as unstable. The two Victorios now have on their hands an incipient revolution, and their government is said to have incurred the antagonism of the majority of the people by its harshness. Though the custom houses are beyond the reach of any revolutionists, through the American receivership, there seems serious danger of a governmental upheaval, with subsequent disaster to business and agriculture.

Many Americans in Santo Domingo are of the opinion that the receivership, while accomplishing great good, does not go far enough. They declare that the United States should go a step further and assume control of the next election, calling back to the country all the political exiles and enforcing a fair and open election. Then, they declare, the election once over, the Dominicans should be given to understand by the United States that the Government thus chosen openly and fairly must be maintained at any cost for the full term for which it shall have been elected.

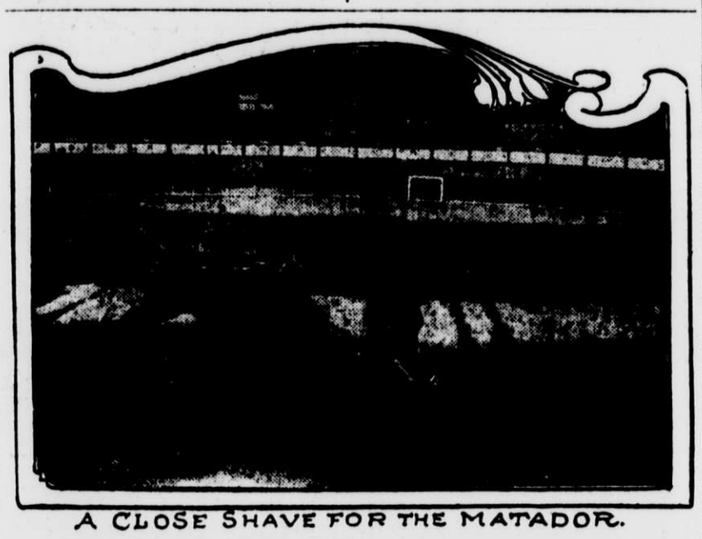
The Americans in Santo Domingo connected with the Dominican Government display the same enthusiasm for their work and the same optimism as to the future as was found among the group of Americans attempting to put the Nicaraguan Government on its feet. The receivership has accomplished great things for the Dominican Republic, despite its limitations. The Dominicans unquestionably now have more peace, more prosperity than ever before. Neighboring republics drifting into similar trouble might do far worse than accept a modified form of the same treatment at the hands of the United States.

The tourist will find the remains of Spanish occupation of Santo Domingo of more than passing interest. At the entrance to the harbor, made by the mouth of the Ozama River, are the ruins of the castle built by the brother of Christopher Columbus, who founded the city of Santo Domingo. Just beyond is the huge tree to which, tradition says, Columbus moored his ships when he visited Santo Domingo. On the high bank above are the walls of the old city, almost obliterated in the more modern structures built against them. The ancient stone arches, the gateways to the city, are still standing, though the stone and mortar are fast crumbling away.

Facing the plaza is the old cathedral, once a huge structure, covering what is now two blocks. A portion of it has been preserved and is still used. In this cathedral is the lead box in which are the remains which Santo Domingo believes are the bones of Columbus.

Outside the city are ruins of the old Spanish forts. There is also the falling walls of what was the first stone church in America, built in Santo Domingo City in 1503-1508.

KNOX PARTY IN RUINS OF FORT SAN GERONIMO, SANTO DOMINGO CITY.



A CLOSE SHAVE FOR THE MATADOR.

YIELD FROM A SMALL FARM.

What the City Man Who Goes "Back to the Soil" Can Make.

In these days of the slogan "back to the soil," city dwellers of small means often wonder as to just what monetary return can be expected from a farm of limited acreage. Interesting light on this problem is thrown by a letter written to the Towanda, Pa., *Daily Review* by a farmer, who tells his experience in dollars and cents.

"I have been farming thirteen years," he writes, "putting in good time, and at the end of each year I would only have enough to begin the next year. Beginning March 1, 1911, with a team of horses and tools, four cows, two of them being two-year-old heifers; four head of young cattle, two shoats and twenty hens, and assisted by my twelve-year-old boy, I started work for the season. Here are my receipts for the year:

Veal calves and cream sold from four cows	$140.10
Hogs and pigs	40.00
Cattle	43.00
Hay	255.00
Grain	188.00
Straw	18.00
Cabbage and onions	8.10
Potatoes	5.00
Nuts	19.40
Eggs and chicks	21.19
Earned with team working out	28.00
Farming out on shares	90.32
Total income for year	$853.11

"Here are my expenses during the same length of time:

Hired help, one man	$26.40
Hired woman, three weeks	7.00
Twenty washings	10.00
Taxes	38.00
Insurance on buildings	8.20
Threshing and pressing bill	35.30
Blacksmithing and horseshoeing	15.25
Groceries	31.10
Shoes and clothing	30.50
Clover and timothy seed	25.00
Court cost and attorney fees	55.00
Fencing material	6.50
Bought one cow	26.10
Smaller items not mentioned	28.40
Total expense	$338.75
Receipts for year	$853.11
Expenses	338.75
Balance March 1, 1912	$514.36

"I had the same amount of hay and grain on hand March 1, 1912, as I had March 1, 1911.

"I have 75 acres of land, 25 of which are improved; balance is woodland. This year I began with an increase of 3 cows, making 7 head, 4 shoats and 40 chickens.

"You will notice that my hired help expense was not a great deal, as the boy and I did most of the work in the house and on the farm, and we did not work very hard either, being careful not to hurry ourselves.

"Now I am not boasting, for I know a number of farmers who have done far better on the same amount of land, but my statement shows what we have done, according to my books. Last season was not very good, the drought doing a lot of damage, some of the crops being almost a total failure. Oats yielded a little more than 40 bushels to the acre, being my best crop.

"I now consider myself a farmer, and I am enjoying farm life to the fullest. My boy and I have as neat and respectable a home as can be found in good old Bradford county, and we sincerely hope that all others following agriculture will do as well as we have. And be sure and keep a book account, so you will know just what you are doing."

FRENCH DOCTORS RAISE FEES.

Forty Per Cent. of Them Earn Less Than $1,000 Each Annually.

Owing to the sharp rise in the cost of living, a movement has been started among certain French physicians to raise their fees. While the incomes of most breadwinners have increased, the remuneration of general medical practitioners in this district has remained stationary in recent years.

It has been practically arranged in this city (Lyon) that a doctor's professional visit costing $1 and in the country and suburbs 80 cents, shall be now considered the minimum. A payment of $2 a visit in Lyon and $1.40 in the country ought to be made for a visit at a considerable distance, but between these two extremes a doctor may now ask an average fee of $1.40 for a visit in the city and $1 in the country.

A visit between 7 and 10 o'clock in the evening shall be charged double the rates or counted according to the higher scale already mentioned. Night visits between 10 o'clock and 7 in the morning shall be triple the average charge. Sunday visits or urgent summons shall be paid for double. A country doctor shall be compensated in addition to the fee for his visit, from 20 to 40 cents a kilometer (0.62137 mile) for the distance he is obliged to travel to the patient.

SOCIETY IS GAY AGAIN.

Continued from Second Page.

greater part of the winter and is going to Europe for her health.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen D. Loney of Guildsborough House, Northampton, England, are here for a visit and are at the Hotel Gotham. Mrs. Loney was Miss Catharine Bruce Brown of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter will go to Europe for the early part of the summer and on their return will pass some weeks in Newport.

Jules S. Bache and his daughter, Miss Hazel Bache, will sail on the Titanic next Saturday and will join Mrs. Bache in Paris.

Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair and the Misses Blair, who have been in Panama, returned to New York last week as did Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood and Miss Rosalie Bloodgood, who have been in Bermuda.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, who have been for the winter in Aiken, S. C., will return here next week and will be at the St Regis.

Col. and Mrs. John Leslie and their son Shane Leslie are visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, at their country place in Port Washington, L. I.

One of the Easter dances of last week was that of the Yale Chaper of the Beta Theta Phi Fraternity, taking place at Delmonico's on Tuesday night. The entertainment committee included William B. Loughridge, R. A. Hendrickson, J. W. Loveland, Jr., and William Gaylord. Mrs. Charles N. Schenck, Mrs. Audley Clarke, Mrs. E. B. Lockwood and Mrs. J. W. Loveland acted as patronesses. The favors were silver buckles for the girls and silver matchboxes for the men. Among the special guests were the Misses Helen Clarke, Helen McCaddin, Martha Chapman and Margaret Helen Sumner.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gerken and the Misses Gerken will sail for Europe on May 14 and will be joined later on by Frederick Gerken, Jr., who is now at Yale. Miss Florence Gerken returned last week from a three months visit in California.

Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright will give a dinner and theatre party to-morrow night.

Miss Marguerite Kennelly will give on Tuesday night a theatre party followed by supper at Sherry's for Miss Greta Hostetter.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., will give a small dance for Miss Jane Morgan on Tuesday night at her house, 231 Madison avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Clinton Falls will sail for Europe on April 23 and will return early in August.

Mrs. Robert C. Watson will give a bridge party on Tuesday afternoon at the Plaza.

LAKEWOOD ENJOYING POLO.

Practice Games at Georgian Court Favored by Good Weather.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 13. Polo has been the feature of the outdoor life at Lakewood during the past week. Since the opening of the practice on March 30 on the Georgian Court grounds the players have been favored with perfect weather conditions. Warm sunshine, cloudless skies, cheering crowds have greeted their efforts and have helped them to put forth all their skill.

It was noticeable that in the first two or three games the ponies were fresh and tired easily; that the men were suffering from want of practice, and some of their attempts to hit the ball were laughable. That was naturally to be expected. Since then there has been a very appreciable improvement in both.

The ponies have hardened and can stand the periods without turning a hair. The players have become used to the field and their aim and direction are all that could be asked. On account of the condition of both horses and men it was judged advisable to have as many practice games as possible before the regular work of the tournament began.

Polo is an exhilirating game to watch. The quick movements of the men and horses make a stirring picture. One sees the flash of color, the swing of the mallets hears the deadened thud of hoofs and the zip of the ball as it is sent flying. And perhaps nowhere in the country can polo be played under more favorable circumstances than at Lakewood.

Therefore the visitors here have had a treat this week. Many of them have watched the practice play, and the chances of the various players and the teams in the tournament have formed a favorite subject of conversation.

The question of the change of rules has been discussed a good deal by the experts. T. T. Dwyer, who is an old and experienced player, said in speaking about this matter that he did not favor mallet hooking; that it was a needless innovation which often made many players lose their tempers, and thus spoiled the beauty of the game. He was also of opinion that the ponies ought to be handicapped as well as the men. He contended that the riders who had fast and expensive ponies got away with the ball and could not be overtaken. A 14.2 hand half-bred could not carry a player as swiftly as a 15 hand thoroughbred, and no matter how good the player was on the slower animal, the want of speed seriously handicapped his play. For this reason he would favor having all ponies 14.2 hands, which he considers the proper size, and not allow the thoroughbred in the game.

Evidence in support of these remarks was afforded by several of the practice games. It was not always possible to bunch the ponies, and consequently when a rider with a fleeter footed pony than any of the others got away he left the field behind and invariably scored at will.

POLO AT LAKEWOOD.
MR. WATERBURY READY TO REFEREE. HARRY WATERBURY AND H. H. HOLMES ON THE RIGHT.

PINEHURST'S OUTDOOR LIFE.

Visitors Combining Various Sports With Informal Social Pleasures.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 13. Revelling in mellow sunshine, balmy air and blossoming flowers Pinehurst is living much out of doors, various sports combining happily with informal social pleasures.

Of arrivals there have been many who will remain through the month, among them Mr. and Mrs. William B. Chave, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Christy, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Ames, Mr. and Mrs. C. Woolley, Miss Delite Woolley, Douglas F. Woolley, N. W. Bloss, Ira Barbour, Arthur Heffelfinger, Arthur J. Coz, G. B. Adams of New York, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kinkel, Mrs. E. Danforth and Miss C. Danforth of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. C. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. W. Herschel Collins and Clarence and Wentworth Collins of Montclair, Mrs. S. S. Keen and Mrs. William J. Irick of Vincenttown, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Martin, of East Orange, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Powell and G. N. Powell of Morristown, Ainsley Wilcox and George Walbridge Miller of Buffalo, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Tate of Gloversville.

ARKANSAS SPA'S SEASON.

Homeward Bound New Yorkers Stop Over at Hot Springs.

ARKANSAS HOT SPRINGS, April 13.—Though the season at Arkansas Hot Springs is rapidly nearing its end, tourists, particularly from New York and other Eastern cities, keep coming, and this week's arrivals were practically as numerous as during any week in March when the season was at its height. Easterners who wintered south of Arkansas Hot Springs are stopping off at the Spa on their way home.

The banner event of the spring season was the Easter ball at the Arlington Hotel on Tuesday night. It was the first ball following the close of the Lenten season and the visitors turned out en masse. The Arlington's ballroom looked prettier than ever in its new garb. Naturally, white was the predominating color. There were Easter lilies in profusion. Miss Elnita Straus, Mrs. A. De Dominincis, Mrs. C. H. Stanton, Mrs. V. C. Martin, Mrs. Cullen Battle, the Misses Ada and Elsie Smith, Mrs. J. J. Hamilton, Mrs. Charles C. Cooper, Mrs. W. De L. Kountz, Mrs. A. L. Shakman, Mrs. E. Elmerdorf and Mrs. G. O. Leavitt were among the New York colony noticed on the floor.

M. H. Glynn of Albany, ex-Comptroller of the State of New York, who with his brother, J. T. Glynn, has been a guest at the Arlington for the last fortnight, is much improved in health as a result of his visit to the American Carlsbad.

John T. McCall, ex-State Senator, and J. M. Mansberger of New York, are registered at the Arlington.

The Eastman Hotel has finally closed after the most successful season in its history. It is practically certain that Manager Egbert T. Osborn will again be in charge a year hence.

The week's New York arrivals at the Arlington Hotel include Miss Dubois, Mrs. J. L. Holland, J. B. Naylor, E. N. Sickles, A. M. Whyte, A. Sachs, C. A. Robinson, A. E. Foise, E. C. Caldwell, H. J. Somnurich, George W. Raymond, H. P. Geoghegan, George H. Hertel, Joseph Wohl, Nathaniel Cohen, A. P. Tries, George F. Daniels, F. M. Joseph, W. B. McNulty, Sr., J. B. Macdonald, W. K. Hill, Col. Edward E. Gold, Samuel Herz, H. H. Sarnek, C. T. Jacobson, H. C. Cholk, J. W. Seidelberg, C. G. Fundinger, John P. Hilman, George A. Carleton, Jr., C. A. Broomfield, Gustave Hirsch and E. E. Maxwell.

Where the Women Propose.

From the Chicago Tribune.

So far as proposals of marriage are concerned in New Guinea it is always leap year, for in that island the men consider it beneath their dignity to notice women, much less to make overtures of marriage.

Consequently the proposing is left for the women to do. When the ebony belle falls in love with a man she sends a piece of string to his sister, or if he has no sister, to his mother, or another of his lady relatives. Then the lady who received the string tells the dusky Adonis that the particular damsel is in love with him. No courting follows, however, for it is considered bad form to waste time in such a pursuit.

If the man thinks he would like to wed the lady he meets her alone and they decide straightaway whether to marry or drop the idea. In the former case the betrothal is anounced. The man is then branded on the back with charcoal, while a mark is cut into the woman's skin. No breach of promise actions are possible in New Guinea, though if the lady is jilted, her friends may hunt her lover up and "go" for him.