Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 2 S Uncle Tom's Cabin, AMERICAN THEATRE 2 8:15 Monte Cristo. BIJOU - 2:15 8:15 The Climbers. BROADWAY - 2:10 - 8:10 The Price of Peace. ZASINO - 2 8:15 Floredora. CRITERION THEATRE 2:15 8:15 When Knightheo CRITERION THEATRE—2:15—8:15—When Amphon Was in Flower.

DALY'S THEATRE—2-8:10—San Toy.

EDEN MUSEE—The World in Was.

EMPIRE THEATRE—2:15—8:20—Brother Officers.

GARDEN THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Under Two Flags.

GARRICK THEATRE—2:15—8:30—Captain Jinks of Heater Marines. Horse Marines.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 2 8 In Central Park.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 2 8.15 Robin Hood.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE 2 Kabale und Liebe 8:15 Die Beruchmte Frau. KFITH'S-Continuous Performance. KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—2:15—8:20—To Have and KOSTER & BIAL'S-1:45-7:45-Vaudeville, LYCEUM THEATRE-2-8:15-On and Off, followed by

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2:15-8:30-On th Quiet.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN 2-8.15-Wild West.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN 2-8.15-Wild West.

MENDELSSOHN HALL 3-Recital.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE-2-8-Ingomar.

NEW-YOOKK 2-8.15-Vaudeville.

PASTOR'S-Centinuous Performance.

REPUBLIC-2-8.15-In the Palace of the King.

VICTORIA THEATRE-2-8-My Lady.

WALLACK'S THEATRE-2.15-8.15-Are You a Mason

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New Hork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1901.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Russia in an official statement regarding the Manchurian agreement again declared her purpose to withdraw her troops from that province when normal conditions were restored, communications to this effect were made to other powers; Japan will send a second and more peremptory remonstrance to Russia; in Paris it was reported that Russia proposed to withdraw the Manchurian convention; China has granted to the powers a valuable island in the harbor of Amoy.—— Admiral Farquhar, North Atlantic Squadron, is at Culebra Island, south of Porto Rico, where he awaits instructions from Washington; Minister Loomis is expected to reach San Juan from Venezuela on the Scorpion about April 10.—— Arrangements have been made for a resumption of diplomatic relations between Venezuela and France.——
The condition of Premier Waldeck-Rousseau of France was reported improved.—— General French is still pressing the Boers in the southeastern section of the Transvaal Colony.—— A Polish hymn book containing revolutionary matter has been confiscated by the authorities of West Prussia.—— The Sultan has replied to the Kalser's message congratulating him on his recent escape.—— The United States is alleged to have assumed a threstening attitude toward Denmark in regard to the sale of the Danish West Indies. FOREIGN.-Russia in an official statement

DOMESTIC.—The President signed the commission of P. C. Knox, of Pittsburg, who has accepted the Attorney-Generalship, —— Governor Allen of Porto Rico arrived at Old Point Comfort and started for Washington, where he will have a conference with President McKinley to-day —— Arrests of well known men in to-day. —— Arrests of well known men in connection with the case of Oberlin M. Carter are expected within a few days, government detectives having ascertained where the greater part of the ex-captain's stealings went. —
The legislature held a short session; several bills relating to New-York City were passed and introduced. —
The amalgamation of Monon, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Southern and Cincinnati Southern railroads, through the J. P. Morgan interests, was said to have been accomplished. — Governor Odell expressed himself in favor of several amendments made in the Charter Revision bill. —— A trotting match has been arranged between The Abbot and

Danish West Indies.

CITY.—Mayor Van Wyck received the amended charter from Albany, and harshly attacked the measure. — The New-Jersey Central officials issued a statement regarding the difficulties with the company's employes. — John Smith, a retired merchant of Yonkers, was buncoed out of \$1,500 by card sharps. — The prosecution annunced some of the witnesses by whom it would corroborate the testimony of Jones, W. M. Rice's valet. — Good Friday was observed by services in the churches

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Rain and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 52 degrees; lowest, 42; average, 47%.

RUSSIA'S CHANGE OF ATTITUDE.

Russia has recognized at last the interest of the other powers in China. That is the obvious at Washington that the Russian Government has given to the United States Government formal assurances in writing concerning her in tentions in Manchuria, to the effect that she will withdraw her troops from that province as leave Manchuria an integral part of the Chinese Empire. Those assurances, it is added, are regarded as entirely satisfactory. They may well be thus regarded if the account of them is correct, and if, as is to be assumed, they are coupled with an unequivocal withdrawal of the Manchurian agreement which Russia has been endeavoring to impose upon China, and which China has refused to accept. Our Paris correspondent reports in his cable dispatch this morning that such is the case, and that the withdrawal of that objectionable proposal is to be attributed to the personal intervention of this is so, and if, as on the face of the case we are bound to assume, the assurances of Russia are fulfilled in good faith, one of the most seri-

The salient feature of the situation is, as we have said, that Russia now recognizes the inas in other parts of China. Only the other day she was reported to be maintaining a very different attitude. She practically intimated to Japan and to the world, so the story ran, that she alone was concerned with Manchuria, and that she would brook no meddling there by any other power. This report gained strength and color from the indisputable fact that Russia strove with all her might to make with China a private and secret compact concerning Manchuria, from which all other powers were excluded and the terms of which Russia refused to reveal to any other power until the convention should become an accomplished fact through China's acceptance of it. Such secret bargaining was contrary to the rule and practice of the concert of powers in China, and naturally and not unjustly gave rise to the sus picien that Russia was striving to gain some undue advantage for herself. If Russia was seeking only to restore order in Manchuria, and to withdraw her troops from it and leave it to China, she was doing only what the other powers were doing in Chi-Li, and there was no apparent reason why she should not do it as openly as they. And so to-day the one thing their resources. A new tax cutting off a few that would most commend her assurances to the ready credence and acceptance of the world would be her frank and entire abandonment of all attempts at private and secret negotiations with China, at least until the pending international controversies there are settled.

not to be supposed that Russia has abandoned her ultimate purposes concerning Manchuria. She is doubtless as intent upon them as ever. But she will henceforth proceed to their execution with a certain regard for the rights of other countries. She will not so confidently assume a privileged position, but will concede the equal privileges of other powers, and be subject to the good old Bismarckian rule of "Do ut It is, of course, to be most earnestly hoped that the bright anticipations reported at Washington and elsewhere will be justified, and that Russia's assurances concerning Manchuria, and indeed all of China, will be vindicated in faithful fulfilment. In the mean time Russia's position is absolutely secure. She has all she wants for the present. She is in full possession of Manchuria. Her possession of it is actually more complete and absolute than it would be, at least nominally, under the agreement which China refuses to sign. As she is said to have something like three hundred thousand soldiers there, her ability to hold the province against China is undoubted. As to her moral or legal title to do so, it is passing fair, provided it is necessary to take it into consideration at all. She is in Manchuria, she tells the world, to restore order, and she must remain there until order is fully restored. How long that will take, who can tell? "It may be for years, and it may be forever." England went into Egypt to restore order nearly twenty years ago, and is still there And according to Colley Cibber, "possession is eleven points in the law."

LET THE VOTERS DECIDE.

The refusal of the Senate to refer the Canal Improvement bill to the Finance Committee, a majority of whose members are known to be opposed to it, is thought to indicate a probability of its adoption; but there is likely to be an animated contest over it in both branches of the legislature, and the result is by no means certain. It appears to us desirable that the bill should pass, and entirely proper that it should receive the votes of members who do not wish to see the scheme which it proposes carried out. In short, the question of canal development on a large scale being one which the people must decide, they may as well decide it at the next election. The facts essential to a public understanding of the subject have been laboriously collected in recent years by commissions appointed for the purpose, and if the voters are desirous of acquainting themselves with the situation and prospects, there is nothing to prevent their doing so now as thoroughly as they could a year or two hence. The problems involved are intricate, and we do not imagine that any considerable number of citizens will take the trouble to read even a small part of the literature of the subject; but if the project becomes an issue of the campaign it will be vigorously discussed on the stump, and the electorate will be as well prepared to pronounce judgment next November as it usually is to deal with large affairs submitted to its decision under similar conditions.

Moreover, there are some special advantages in taking a popular vote this year on a grave question of State policy, inasmuch as it is an "off" year in politics, outside of New-York City. Our municipal election will be immensely im portant, but the people will not have a Governor to elect, or Congressmen, as they will have in 1902, and on the whole a more favorable opportunity to settle the everlasting canal question for a term of years can never be presented. Senator Brackett took the right view of the matter on Thursday. He said that he doubted if the people would approve of the scheme, and that he would not commit himself to its support, but he thought it was time to secure a popular vote upon it, and therefore refused his consent to a premature burial. His view prevailed by so large a majority as to make the passage of the submission bill in the Senate probable, if not an absolute certainty, and to impart additional interest to the deliberations of the Assembly Committee on Canals, which will take the question up in earnest next Tuesday.

TAXING EDUCATION.

The proposed measure to levy a State tax upon mortgages is not less remarkable for the class of mortgages which it does levy upon than for the enormous exemptions which it permits. Much attention has already been bestowed on the exemptions, which aggregate possibly three-fourths of the total of mortgage se curities in the State, including as they do all bonded debts of corporations and all mortgages interpretation of the highly interesting news held by any bank, savings bank, trust comwhich we print this morning. It is announced pany, title guarantee company, insurance company, fidelity and casualty company or building and loan association. These exemptions have been widely denounced, even by those who do not seriously object to a mortgage tax in itself. as unjust, discriminating against individual in soon as safety will permit, and that she will favor of corporate borrowers, and calculated to give a monopoly of loaning to moneyed institutions. Less notice has been taken of failures to exempt which are likely to work se rious injury to public interests.

The bill is so drawn as to tax the endowments of colleges, hospitals and other charitable institutions, so far as they may be invested in mortgages on New-York real estate. These institutions are doing public work, and the State's policy has ever been to free them from burdens. New-York maintains no State university like those Michigan and Wisconsin spend large sums for annually, but has left to private enthe Czar. It is probably judicious to say that if terprise and philanthropy the work of higher education. Having done this, it owes a moral obligation to those who have undertaken this duty not to put obstacles in their way or deplete the funds which private generosity has devoted to public work. A tax on the mortgages of the colleges, however, is nothing less than a diversion to the State of the capitalization of terest of the other powers in Manchuria as well | the tax. A tax of \$1,000 on the mortgages of an institution is like cutting off \$20,000 from its permanent endowments, thereby decreasing by so much its ability to employ teachers or

give free scholarships. Detailed infermation from two institutions in this State shows that such a tax would be a real hardship. St. Lawrence University has about \$400,000 invested in New-York mortgages, and would be taxed by the Stranahan bill nearly \$2,000 a year. The University of Rochester has \$410,895 so invested, and would pay \$2,054. Some institutions, notably Cornell. have their funds largely invested in the West, but all of them to a greater or less degree would be crippled. Two thousand dollars may seem a small amount. It is to the State, which, while levying a tax on college endowments, is able to exempt a billion dollars of mortgages issued by money making corporations, and probably another half billion held by banks and other corporate money lenders. It is not, however, small to the colleges, hospitals and similar institutions. They need every cent of their incomes. They are not run for profit, and they extend their beneficent activities to the limit of thousands from their incomes means not merely a check on progress, but positive retrogression and curtailment of work begun on the basis of

In the end, doubtless, the borrower pays the tax, and after a time the colleges would be The fact that Russia has proved amenable to able to call in their mortgages and reinvest. If international influences is full of promise. It they could not do this, then the tax on them removes the Manchurian question, at least for would be a permanent burden on education. So the present, from the domain of belligerent far as they can do it speedily, the tax merely about \$3,000,000 happens to be 40 per cent

unimpaired endowments.

out corresponding benefit to the State. Until they can change the form of their investments they will be oppressed and their public work interfered with to secure only a petty sum to the treasury. If mortgages owned by savings banks are exempt because those institutions are using their income to promote thrift, why should not the endowments of colleges, which use their income to promote learning under the regulation of the State, be likewise exempt? Whatever else ought to be done to the Stranahan bill, certainly it should be amended in this particular. As well tax the common school fund or the normal school appropriations as the endowments of the colleges, to whom New-York State has delegated its work in the field of higher instruction.

DON'T CHANGE THE NAME.

Our local Solons have shown scant discretion in their changes of street names. It was a mistake, for instance, to throw aside into the rubbish heap of wornout titles the honorable designation of Chatham-st., and to substitute for it the meaningless appellation of Park Row. Now it is proposed to rename Elm-st., with its extensions to Fourth-ave., and to call it Lafayette-ave. in the future. This is a senseless notion. Brooklyn has a Lafayette-ave. well known and conspicuous. It is unwise to duplicate in Manhattan a name so long in use in Brooklyn, and there is no sufficient reason for any modification of the present title. Elm-st. is suitable and befitting for the entire thoroughfare from its southers, boundary to its northern

limit. It is not necessary to mourn over the oblivion into which Marion-st. and Lafayette Place may decline if Elm-st. is chosen to designate the whole stretch of roadway. Lafayette Place and Marion-st. are not so inherently important and significant in their way as the good old name of Elm-st., which ought not to be rejected. It abounds in Knickerbocker associations and is redolent of cherished local traditions.

AN ABSURD DETENTION.

The detention of Mr. Albert Priestman on his arrival at this port was one of those outrages which sometimes suggest that the United States is a barbarous nation which considers the words "foreigner" and "enemy" as synonymous. Mr. Priestman is a merchant of Philadelphia, and though he is not an American citizen he and his family have lived there for many years. He frequently goes to Europe, and has always returned without trouble or annoyance until now. On Thursday he came in on the Germanic, and the immigration inspectors, on the ground that he had an artificial arm-which was not new, but had come in with him many times before—held him up as likely to become a public charge, under the law made to prevent the dumping on our shores of the paupers and incapables of Europe.

We do not know whether this detention was technically legal or not, and we do not care. It was discreditable to a civilized country. Whether some idiot of a petty official abused his power to annoy a traveller by an absurdly literal construction of the law entirely at variance with its manifest purpose, or the law was so stupidly drawn as to give the officials no discretion but to make themselves and their country ridiculous, is not specially material. The detention was something shameful. If the local officials are stupidly or wantonly at fault they should be disciplined. If the orders to them have been too rigid, some competent authority in Washington should open the way for them to exercise a little common sense. If the law itself is totally unmanageable and barbarous, the officials should give prompt and emphatic notice of the fact, that Congress may speedily work a cure. Meanwhile they would be justified in failing to notice henceforth, as they apparently have done many times heretofore, that Mr. Priestman carried an artificial arm hidden in his coat. There is such a thing as intelligence and decency in the enforcement of all laws.

TOO MUCH GOOD NATURE.

A Wilkesbarre judge was so earnest a stickler for equity that he sued a ner, although he had told the conductor plainly to stop the car at a certain street. The verdict in his favor was for ten cents. That resolute wearer of the ermine was, of course, born in England, and before he crossed the Atlantic his time was taken up largely in writing to "The London Times" forcible letters of complaint against all sorts of things.

Our American cities need more jurists and citizens of his type. There is too little blunt, plain faultfinding in New-York and in the other cities of this republic, and the average citizen of this country is too patient, tolerant and indulgent of wrongs and abuses. We need more kickers. That is the rough truth of it.

MISREPRESENTATIONS ABOUT COMMERCE.

over the detailed statement of exports in February. These organs claim to find in the official report full demonstration that the growth of American industry has met with a check, and they rejoice over what seems to them evidence that our manufacturers cannot retain foreign markets. Higher prices for British iron and steel products and better wages at English works are chronicled as facts and pointed to as proof that American competition is no longer feared. But latest cables tell of workmen resisting reductions of pay in some British mills. while at other points plants have entirely sus-

returns discloses the fact that the loss in exports of manufactures as compared with the same month in 1900 amounted to \$3,923,536. This is by no means so serious a decrease as conspicuous headlines might suggest. Moreover, it appears that about \$1,000,000 of the difference foreign demand, since 408,654 gallons more were sent abroad this year than last. In other words, the loss was entirely due to the lower price. In copper ingots there was a decrease of \$2,241, 377, which is not of the class of manufactured products especially referred to in the criticisms. The loss of \$536,482 in exports of cottons to China is a natural result of disturbances in that country. These three special items alone account for \$3,765,042, or practically all of the loss.

In the leading industry where tariff opponents threaten serious disasters because of present revenue laws the comparison with last year's figures are cheering. The increase in exports of agricultural implements amounted to \$635,159; raffway cars, \$98,151; instruments, \$216,025; ocomotives, \$200,549, and electrical machinery, \$274,816. All this occurred incidentally in the face of lower prices for iron and steel products than prevailed a year ago, so that the increase in quantity exported was proportionately even greater than the gain in value. In boots and shoes there was an increase of \$138,869, and in paper and manufactures \$126,876. There has also been much unreasonable com-

ment on the increase of \$3,063,001 in imports of dutiable foodstuffs. One writer sympathizes with the downtrodden wage earners, who are compelled to pay duties on imports of food amounting to 40 per cent more than last year. The fact is that imports of dutiable foodstuffs are always extremely small, and the increase of

menace to that of amicable negotiation. It is means expense and inconvenience to them without to be supposed that Russia has abandoned out corresponding benefit to the State. Until receipts of sugar from Cuba, and no one can sticks this day. receipts of sugar from Cuba, and no ene can object to the present prices at which this product is available. Meanwhile the steady growth of beet sugar production in this country promises to place this among the prosperous industries and remove one more necessary of life from the list of staples for which we are dependent on other countries.

> Devery defles the Committee of Fifteen. Tweed defied the Committee of Seventy. Tweed died in jail. Will Devery take warning?

Flowers for Easter. New-York is full of them. Never were there more of them, never were they daintier. In delicate fragrance, in exquisite forms, in luxuriant profusion of loveliness, the great floral festival of the year will excel to-morrow in wealth of beauty and lavishness of charm the best of those which have gone before. It will be a happy Easter for the New World of peace and goodwill, a time for high hopes and general rejoicing.

Now, will the change of the State flag from buff to blue be deemed to indicate a change from Radical to Conservative or from Roundhead to Cavalier? It was only by chance that Rupert of the Rhine made blue the badge color of the royalists in a bad cause, and 't was upon the eve of Marston Moor-an ominous remembrance for wearers of that color.

Criminals have been flocking to New-York since reports ran like wildfire all over the country that the city was as "wide open" as at any time in its history. Burglars, pickpockets, sneak thieves, second story flichers, porch climbers, front hall snatchers, rug grabbers, bunco steerers, policy swindlers, "con" men, "flimflam" operators, "check charmers," cozeners and picacoons of every type, class and degree are of fensively numerous in many parts of the town. Does the valiant Murphy slumber? This is no time for him to drowse and dream. Let the veteran bestir himself, shake off his heavy sleep, gird himself with his deadly falchion, and go abroad to redress wrong and overcome offenders like a new Amadis of Gaul. Let him smite and spare not, lest he himself be smitten

There's a panic among the pushcarts. Whole sale dealers in peanuts frankly avow they are forming a trust, and intend to raise prices because, they say, the crop is short. And every curb merchant whose stock in trade is made up of the odoriferous "goober"-and there are housands of these lowly traffickers in and near New-York-turns his eyes heavenward and in choice Sicilian, Tuscan or modern Greek calls on all the saints to come to his aid

Mining work is again beginning in South Africa, and before long the whole Witwatersrand will take on the activity which it displayed before the war. As the war has cost England more than \$500,000,000 and the Vaal pretty nearly all its accumulated wealth, it will take some time for the product of the mines, the original cause of the trouble, to balance the acount, if it ever does.

PERSONAL.

Patrick M. Donahoe, the son of the late Patrick Donahoe, will be the business manager of Boston Pilot," and James Jeffrey Roche will con-

The Rev. E. F. Merriam has become co-editor of 'The Watchman," of Boston

The bronze tablet to be set up by the Navy De partment in memory of the late Frederick Wollason Ramsden has just been finished at the Wash ngton Navy Yard, and is ready for shipment. As onsul-General of Great Britain, Mr. Ramsden tendered conspicuous aid to Hobson and his men by way of alleviating their sufferings while in con-finement. The tablet was designed by Robert G. Skerrett, of the department. General Wood will attend to the placing of the memorial tablet on the house occupied by Mr. Ramsden in the sub-urbs of Santiago, and a replica will be kept at the Naval Academy at Annapolls.

The students of Jefferson Medical College, of

If I thought," he added, "that the purpose were in sympathy with the sa ampable work of destroying men's s end my resignation to Rome immediately

M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU BETTER. Paris, April 5.-The condition of M. Waldeckthe Premier, shows considerable im-

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Some of those booked to sail for London to-day on the steamer Minnehaha are Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Arnold, Bernard N. Baker, president of the Atlan Transport Company; Poultney Bigelow, Mildred Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bower, Lieu tenant F. J. Eavins, Mr. and Mrs. G. Emden, Mr. and Mrs. Paul R. G. Horst, the Rev. Dr. Sylvanus Stoll, the Rev. and Mrs. William C. Willcox and

Among those who expect to sail for Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa to-day on the Trave are the Misses M. and G. W. Bellinger, Professor and Mrs. J. M. Baldwin and family, of Princeton; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Cowherd, of Indianapolis; Mr. and Mrs. Royal E. Deane, Captain A. C. McCallum, of Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Porter, of Philadelphia; Dr. and Mrs. Charles Schram, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Skidmore, Mrs. Edward Wheelwright, of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Woodward.

Booked on the Rotterdam, which sails to-day fo Boulegne-sur-Mer and Rotterdam, are Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Brokaw, Miss E. A. Condit, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Antrim, Professor J. Balthazard, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burger and Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Ruilock

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The following letter, written by a woman in Kansas, has been received by the Philadelphia Police Department: "Chief Police, will you see the woman whose name is in the inclosed advertisement, i will settle with her for \$500. She has a medicine which she says will Remove hair from the face. I sent her one doller and got a bottle of the medicine. i had some fuz on my face. i used the medicine and it burnt my face and now i have got a heavy beard the docter say i will have whiskers now all my life. if she will give you \$500 i will take it and say nothin against the woman."

Chorus of Rescuers (as they grasp the tub)-Now, all together:

The Devoted Wife—Gently, please, gently! Don't lift it too suddenly. It's got a new leaf just coming out.—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Rev. W. L. Meese, of Auburn, Ind., has married 750 couples, and a large number of them have organized, with the name of the Meese Matrimonial Association, under the following rese "We, the members of the Rev. W. L. Meese

Matrimonial Association of Auburn, Ind., believing that the marriage institution is of the Lord and is sacred, and having for our aim "First-The encouragement of courtship and mar-

Second-The promotion of happiness and concord in married life; and "Third-The discouragement of separation; there "Resolved, That it shall not be lawful for the

members of this association to in any way dis-courage or prohibit the marriage of worthy per-Should a member of this association be found guilty of such action, through petty spite or personal feeling, such member will be promptly The next reunion of the association will occur in

Waterloo, Iowa, in July.

Anecdotal.—"I find myself too poor," faltered Sir Walter Raleigh, "to keep a servant!"
"Well?" rejoined the good Queen Bess, with

"Your majesty," quoth the courtier, "if I have
no servant, who, pray, is to throw an ewer of
water over me as I enjoy my pipe, exclaiming:
'Where there is smoke there surely is fire!'?"
Even the Tudor could not find it in her heart to
stand in the way of Sir Walter's having an anecdotal side to his character; accordingly, albeit it
was with no very good grace, she drew an order was with no very good grace, she drew an order upon the royal exchequer.—(Detroit Journal.

"The Atchison Globe" says that at a recent dinner party in Atchison a colored man, who for-merly worked as a passenger brakeman, was employed to call out the different spoons and forks to use. When the oyster cocktails were served the colored man appeared at the pantry door and said, in the voice he formerly used in calling out stations: "Use the small harpoon looking fork to the right!" When the biscuits were brought in the man said: "Everybody look out, now; use butter knife directly in front of your plate. on the side. Don't put your dinner knife in the butter plate." When the escalloped fish came on the brakeman said: "Here is where the best of them usually fall down. Use the silver affair in front of your plate. It is a cross between a fork and a spoon, and looks like a scoop shovel with corner bent." And so on, with the different forks and spoons, until the end.

"Come down and see us." seductively writes a friend from Durango. "We live in very simple quarters, but we can let you have three big rooms, you can wander out of doors all the time, and we'll throw in for your use a private chapel for your devotions. Private chapels and no bathrooms—that is Mexico."—(Boston Transcript.

A Scottish minister was once asked how long he would require to prepare a speech. "That de-pends," said he, "upon how much time I am to ccupy in its delivery. If I am to speak for quarter of an hour, I should like a week to prepare; if I am to speak for half an hour, three days will do; if I am to go on as long as I like, I am ready now.'

Mamma-Tommy! Tommy! you're doing the very thing I told you not to. Now, don't you let speak to you again.

Tommy—Gee whizz! ma; if pa can't keep you from talkin' when you once get started, how d'you expect me to?—(Catholic Standard and Times.

SUCH A CLEVER GIRL!

AND STILL SHE HAS SOMETHING TO LEARN ABOUT PUNCTUATION.

Polly Dutton is a bright girl. Oh, but she is such a bright girl! Still, she doesn't know much about punctuation. She saw a little article in The Tribune yesterday about a train robber who was entenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment, and whose sentence was commuted to ten years President McKinley. The article was headed President Grants Clemency.

How her eyes must have danced as she clipped this out and sent it to the Editor of The Tribune, with a little note which said: "Please tell us tomorrow where General Grant comes in and oblige Polly Dutton'! Of course, children, you all see where Polly went wrong. The Tribune said nothing about General Grant at all, much less anything about his clemency. Polly thinks that the heading means "the clemency of President Grant." But it doesn't mean that at all. It means "the President does grant clemency." But an average prose write loes not bother to say "the President does grant," but simply says "The President grants," just as Polly and her friends are in the habit of saying not "He does love," but "He loves." If The Tribune had meant what Polly thinks that it meant, it would have printed it "President Grant's Clem-ency." instead of the way it did.

And if The Tribune were inclined to be as critical as Polly, it might tell her that she uses bad grammar when she says "General Grant comes in and oblige Polly Dutton." She should say, "General Grant comes in and obliges Polly Dutton." Now, if Polly says that this was not what she meant at all, be it answered that The Tribune has just as much right to assume that from what she writes as she has to interpret The Tribune's head the way she does. A little study of punctuation would enable her and many another nice girl to write more learly and to understand more clearly what they

PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO NEW-ORLEANS.

AN ELABORATE DEMONSTRATION TO BE GIVEN IN HIS HONOR.

Washington, April 5.-President McKinley took

washington, April 5.—Fresident alcathley look a long walk after breakfast this morning, accompanied by Representative Meyer, of Louisiana, who had called to talk with the President about his stay at New-Orleans at the beginning of his Westerait of Dr. W. W. Keen, its professor of surgery or the last twenty-one years. Archbishop Keane (Roman Catholic), of Du- with enthusiasm. Mr. Meyer told the President buque, in his sermon last Sunday denounced the liquor traffic as infamous, and said that he was ashamed to see so many Catholics engaged in it.
"If I thought," he added, "that the people of Dubucous resets to the control of the present demonstration is being arranged. The city will be appropriately decorated. According to the present demonstration is being arranged. The city will be appropriately decorated. According to the present plans the President's party will reach New-Orleans at 4:30 p. m. on May 1. That evening a banquet will be given in the President's honor, at which he will probably make a brief speech. The next morning there will be a carriage ride through the city. which will include a stop at the Cabildo, the old government building in the Spanish and French regimes. After luncheon the party will take a sail along the river front. The departure from New-Orleans will be made at 6 p. m. on May 2.

A JUDGMENT AGAINST COLUMBIA.

MUST GIVE UP A BEQUEST THAT CAME TO IT FROM THE BARNARD ESTATE.

States Circuit Court yesterday against Columbia ulmination of the suit brought against the trus ees of Columbia in August, 1897, by Abe and I. W. Schiffer, of the Bank of Alamosa, of Alamosa,

By the terms of the will of Frederick A. P. Barnard, who died in April, 1889, Columbia was nade a legatee of the estate after certain bequests and debts had been satisfied. After the bequest to Columbia, amounting to \$7,000 in cash and prop erties, had been paid, the plaintiffs came forward in this suit alleging that they were creditors of the Barnard estate to the amount of \$6,656 66, and asked judgment for that amount, with interest from October, 1896.

The suit was heard by Judge Shipman, who

October, 1836.

The suit was heard by Judge Shipman, who signs the decreee of judgment.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DELEGATION. At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Compointed the following delegation to visit Texas for the purpose of examining into its resources, with with this city: Charles M. Jesup, Alexander M. Hudnut, William C. Le Gendre, George W. Young, Thomas J. Hurley, William Duryea, William N. Coler, jr., Henry C. Berlin, Howard Page and C. T. Collins.

JEAN DE RESZKE'S ILLNESS SLIGHT. Boston, April 5 .- In view of the conflicting re ports which have been circulated concerning the health of Jean de Reszke, the tenor to-day issued a statement saying that he was convalescing from a slight attack of bronchitis, and that unless some unforeseen complications ensue his complete recovery is a question of only a few days. He expresses confidence in his ability to sing on Wednesday afternoon in "Faust," and again on Friday in "Tristan and Isolde."

A DEFENCE OF MRS. EDDY. To the Editor of The Tribun

Sir: The Rev. Dr. Thomas Douglas's attack of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy is discourteous to a gentlewoman; is unbecoming a Christian gentleman, and is false as to fact. Dr. Douglas does not seem to reflect that sweet charity practised by Jesus, and lauded by Paul, a Christian virtue much to be admired, and always expected in a minister of the Mrs. Eddy's honesty has never been discredited.

except by disloyal students. Her word must be as good as her traducers', and she has positively denied years ago that anything in her book, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," was and Health, with key to the Scriptures," was taken from the teachings or writings of Dr. Quimby. The law records in the Boston courts for the year 1883 show that the legal attempt then made to prove what the Rev. Dr. Douglas still states as true falled utterly, and Mrs. Eddy was vindicated. Of her book Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health," page 4: "No human pen or tongue taught me the science contained in this book, 'Science and Health,' and neither tongue nor pen can ever overthrow it."

throw it."

It is said that Dr. Douglas owes his life to the prayers of his fellow clergymen. If this be true, he should be slow to denounce a religion which has many such cases of healing to its credit. Mrs. Eddy has established this religion, which says that God, working through human agents, heals man now, as He did centuries ago. This is the religion the Rev. Dr. Douglas is denouncing.

WILLARD S. MATTOX.

A TEMPORARY CHECK?

DOUBTS ABOUT THE SINCERITY OF MUSCOVITE PROMISES.

NO GUARANTEES FURNISHED THAT MAN-CHURIA WILL REMAIN CHINESE-

(Copyright: 1901: By The New-York Tribune.)
[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON NEWS NOTES.

London, April 6, 1 a. m .- The importance of the blow dealt Russian prestige through the rejection of the Manchuria agreement is probably overrated by the English press. Earl Li has been set aside, and the Yangtse Viceroys have easily convinced the Manchu dynasty that its ancestral provinces ought not to be surrendered, but the result has been accomplished without pressure from the powers, and Russian diplomacy has not received anything but a temporary check. The trees in Manchuria were shaken before the apples were ripe enough to fall inside the Russian wall. There are no international safeguards against another stealthy approach when the fruit is ripe. If the power of the Central Viceroys could be increased by the action of Japan and other governments, there might be a permanent veto upon Russian aggression, but there is no suggestion from Berlin that this policy is likely to be adopted.

Several journals here revive the proposal for the removal of the seat of government from Peking to the Yangtse Valley, where the Emperor could be brought under British influence and released from Russian intrigue. The suggestion is promptly condemned as impracticable among the officials, and the optimists are warned that the quickest and most effective method of impairing the prestige of the patriotic Viceroys like Llu Kun Yi and Chang Chih Tung, is to take up their cause too openly and expose them to the suspicion of being instruments of Great Britain or the other powers. It is urged by men of experience that the Viceroys who have saved the situation must not be hailed as allies either here or in Washington, or be embarrassed by superfluous foreign gratitude and patronage. Still less must there be premature talk about the removal of the capital, for the Manchu dynasty will not abandon Peking for any city of Middle China, and the power of the Viceroys depends upon their independence of all foreign influence. The Viceroys have prevented the premature breaking of the concert and facilitated negotiations respecting the indemnity and the withdrawal of foreign troops.

When these matters have been settled the Russian plans for the permanent control of Manchuria will be worked out at leisure. The Viceroys have prevented the ratification of the agreement, but they have not brought about the withdrawal of Russian troops from Manchuria. Probably the number of Cossacks in occupation of the province will be considerably increased in the next three months.

A pessimistic view is taken by the newspapers here of the Russian official account of recent negotiations with China in regard to Manchuria. The statement will, it is argued, not tend to convince the powers of the bona fides of the Russian Government. At the same time it is admitted that if Count Lamsdorff acts up to the declarations made in the name of his master he will not only assist in settling the present crisis, but will also reinstate Russia in the good opinion of the world.

General French still continues his victorious march in the Southeastern Transvaal. The only South African news to cause an uneasy feeling in this country comes from Cape Town, where the plague is reputed to be spreading. The health officials admit that the concealment of corpses is still extensively practised by the colored population.

Charles T. Yerkes has been telling the English people some home truths rightly; that in spite of the money spent in helping the poorer classes the squalor and misery of London are terrible and he cannot find words strong enough to condemn the terrible overcrowding that exists in the tenement houses of this great metropolis.

ing the King to the Riviera and elsewhere he has remained quietly at work, and has kept all the court officials busy at Windsor. He is looking over the royal estate, planning many improvements, dispensing with unnecessary servants and introducing many changes. talent for practical details comes out at every turn. It is not probable that he will go abroad before August, and unless all signs fail Homburg will be preferred. The Queen will be away from the middle of June to the end of October. The King will go to Balmoral after his return from the Continent.

Lord Salisbury's physician, Sir Douglas Powell, hopes that he can start to-day for the Riviera and return early in May. It is understood that he will be relieved from public business as far as possible, and that the usual official mail will not be sent to Beaulieu.

John S. Sargent, instead of receiving friends at his Chelsea studio on Sunday, has been ordered back to the Continent by his physician. He returned to town prematurely after a recent illness, and his health has again broken down,

WITHDRAWN BY RUSSIA?

BELIEF IN PARIS THAT THE CZAR HAS ABANDONED MANCHURIAN DEMANDS,

(Copyright: 1901: By The New-York Tribune.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] Paris, April 5 .- According to information that reached Paris to-day from a source regarded as of unquestionable authenticity, Russia has withdrawn the proposed Manchurian treaty with China. This step is attributed to the personal instigation of Emperor Nicholas, and is accepted as evidence of his determination to avoid at the present juncture any conflict with Japan, Coupled with this news comes the statement that Russia does not deem it expedient to withdraw any of her troops now in Manchuria, and

intends to maintain the status quo there until

Peking strong and stable enough to inspire Rus-

Chinese government can be established at

sian confidence for the future. This courteous and unexpected withdrawal of the proposed Manchurian convention, until no so aggressively urged upon China, is regarded as an exceedingly clever move on the part of Russia, because that treaty, which could only be wrung from China by renewed drastic pressure, would, after all, only secure an empty international sanction of the position which Russia already holds in Manchuria, and the signing of the treaty might render war with Japan in evitable. The conviction prevails in diplomatic circles here that the international peace negotiations with China will be greatly facilitated by Russia's withdrawal of the convention, which by postponing the settlement of the Manchurian difficulty reduces it to an affair of local interest. At the same time, the present Russian occupa tion of Manchuria is regarded here, rightly or

wrongly, as a parallel case to the British occupation of Egypt-as de facto possession that will approach permanency as each year elapses.

CLB