

Amusements.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—2.30.—"The Little Prince."
AMERICAN THEATRE.—2.30.—"The Little Prince."
BROADWAY THEATRE.—2.30.—"The Little Prince."
CANTON THEATRE.—2.30.—"The Little Prince."
CRITIC THEATRE.—2.30.—"The Little Prince."
DALEY'S THEATRE.—2.30.—"The Little Prince."
EMPIRE THEATRE.—2.30.—"The Little Prince."
GARDEN THEATRE.—2.30.—"The Little Prince."
HARVARD THEATRE.—2.30.—"The Little Prince."
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—2.30.—"The Little Prince."
LACEY & HALLS.—2.30.—"The Little Prince."
MAISON SQUARE THEATRE.—2.30.—"The Little Prince."
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.—2.30.—"The Little Prince."
METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—2.30.—"The Little Prince."
MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—2.30.—"The Little Prince."
NEW-YORK THEATRE.—2.30.—"The Little Prince."
PACIFIC THEATRE.—2.30.—"The Little Prince."
REPUBLICAN THEATRE.—2.30.—"The Little Prince."
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—2.30.—"The Little Prince."

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New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1901.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Russia, in an official statement, declared her purpose to withdraw her troops from Manchuria. The statement was made in a communication to the Japanese government, and was received in this city. It was reported that Russia proposed to withdraw the Manchurian convention. China has granted to the powers a veto in the League of Nations. The Russian government has proposed to withdraw the Manchurian convention. China has granted to the powers a veto in the League of Nations. The Russian government has proposed to withdraw the Manchurian convention. China has granted to the powers a veto in the League of Nations.

DOMESTIC.—The President signed the commission of E. K. Kirk, 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 the President. The President has received a letter from the Governor of Porto Rico. The President has received a letter from the Governor of Porto Rico. The President has received a letter from the Governor of Porto Rico.

CITY.—Mayor Van Wyck received the amended charter from Albany, and has accepted it. The New Jersey Central officials issued a statement regarding the difficulties with the company's employees. John Smith, a retired merchant of Yonkers, was fined \$1,500 by card sharps. The prosecution announced 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 and synagogues. A trotting match was held at the track. The weather was fair.

RUSSIA'S CHANGE OF ATTITUDE.
Russia has recognized at last the interest of the other powers in China. That is the obvious interpretation of the highly interesting news which we print this morning. It is announced at Washington that the Russian Government has given to the United States Government formal assurances in writing concerning her intentions in Manchuria, to the effect that she will withdraw her troops from that province as soon as safety will permit, and that she will 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 the Czar. It is probably judicious to say that if 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 serious crises in the whole Chinese embroilment is safely laid over.

The salient feature of the situation is, as we have said, that Russia now recognizes the interest of the other powers in Manchuria as well as 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. 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 suspicion 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 today the one thing 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.

The fact that Russia has proved amenable to international influences is full of promise. It removes the Manchurian question, at least for the present, from the domain of belligerent

menace to that of amicable negotiation. It is 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 des." 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 fulfillment. 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 for ever." 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 important, 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 securities in the State, including as they do all bonded debts of corporations and all mortgages held by any bank, savings bank, trust company, 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 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 serious 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 of Michigan and Wisconsin spend large sums for annually, but has left to private enterprise 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 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 information 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 their resources. A new tax cutting off a few thousands from their incomes means not merely a check on progress, but positive retrogression and curtailment of work begun on the basis of unimpeded endowments.

In the end, doubtless, the borrower pays the tax, and after a time the colleges would be able to call in their mortgages and relievise. If they could not do this, then the tax on them would be a permanent burden on education. So far as they can do it speedily, the tax merely

means expense and inconvenience to them without 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 worn-out 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 southern 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 here 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 disgraceful 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 streetcar company because he was carried a block beyond his corner, 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.

Free trade publications have been jubilant 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 suspended.

Examination of February foreign commerce returns discloses the fact that the loss in exports of manufactures as compared with the same month in 1900 amounted to \$3,925,536. 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 occurred in mineral oils; not owing to a smaller 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; railway cars, \$98,151; instruments, \$216,025; locomotives, \$290,549, 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 comment 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 about \$3,000,000 happens to be 40 per cent

in this case. Nearly all the increase occurred in receipts of sugar from Cuba, and no one 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 defies the Committee of Fifteen. 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 it 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 fliers, porch climbers, front hall snatchers, rug grabbers, bunco steers, policy swindlers, "con" men, "flimflam" operators, "check charmers," cozeners and pleasers of every type, class and degree are offensively 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 and unspared.

There's a panic among the pushcarts. Wholesale 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 thousands 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 account, if it ever does.

PERSONAL.

Patrick M. Donahoe, the son of the late Patrick Donahoe, will be the business manager of "The Boston Pilot," and James Jeffrey Roche will continue to be its editor.

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

The bronze tablet to be set up by the Navy Department in memory of the late Frederick Wollaston Ramsden has just been finished at the Washington Navy Yard, and is ready for shipment. As Consul-General of Great Britain, Mr. Ramsden rendered conspicuous aid to Hobson and his men by way of alleviating their sufferings while in confinement. The tablet was designed by Robert G. Sierrett, of the department. General Wood will attend to the placing of the memorial tablet on the house occupied by Mr. Ramsden in the suburbs of San Francisco, and a replica will be kept at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

The students of Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, have presented to the college a portrait of Dr. W. W. Keen, its professor of surgery for the last twenty-one years.

Archbishop Keane, Bishop Cullen, of Dubuque, 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 Dubuque were in sympathy with the saloons in their demand for the destruction of men's souls, I would send my resignation to Rome immediately."

M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU BETTER.

Paris, April 5.—The condition of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, shows considerable improvement today.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Some of those booked to sail for London to-day on the steamship Minnehaha are Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Arnold, Bernard N. Baker, president of the Atlantic Transport Company; Poulton Bigelow, Miss Mildred Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bower, Lieutenant F. J. Eavins, Mr. and Mrs. G. Emden, Mr. and Mrs. Paul R. G. Horst, the Rev. Dr. Sylvanus Scott, the Rev. and Mrs. William C. Wilcox and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Tully.

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 Pittsburgh, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Porter, of Philadelphia; Dr. and Mrs. Charles Schreiner, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Skidmore, Mrs. Edward Wheelwright, of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Woodward.

Booked on the Rotterdam, which sails to-day for Boulogne-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. Bullock.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The following letter, written by a woman in Kansas who has been needed 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 \$50. She has medicine which she says will remove hair from the face. I sent her one dollar and got a bottle of the medicine. I had some fuz on my face. I used got a heavy beard the doctor says. I will have whiskers now all my life. If she will give you \$50 I will take it and say nothin against the woman."

"Oh, hurry, please! This rubber plant tub has fallen on my husband and I'm afraid he's smothered."

"Thurs. 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 in out—(Cleveland Plain Dealer).

The Rev. W. L. Meese, of Auburn, Ind., has married 79 couples, and a large number of them have organized, with the name of the Meese Matrimonial Association, under the following resolution and preamble:

"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, and that we are, 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 Gospel."

Mrs. Eddy's honesty has never been discredited, except by disloyal slanders. Her work must be as good as her traders', and she has positively demonstrated years ago that anything in her book, "Science 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 1888 show that the legal attempt was made to prove that the Rev. Dr. Douglas still states as true failed utterly, and Mrs. Eddy was vindicated. Of Mrs. Eddy's honesty the legal attempt was made to prove that the Rev. Dr. Douglas still states as true failed utterly, and Mrs. Eddy was vindicated.

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 been sacred and having for our aim, and that we are, 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 Gospel."

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froidour, for she chanced to be across than two sticks this way.

"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: 'Here there is smoke there 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 upon the royal exchequer.—(Detroit Journal).

"The Atchison Globe" says that at a recent dinner party in Atchison a colored man, who formerly 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, not 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 butter knife usually fall down. Use the silver fork, and then throw it for your use a private chap for your devotions. Private chapels and no bath-rooms—that is Mexico."—(Boston Transcript).

"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 over all the time, and we can throw it for your use a private chap for your devotions. Private chapels and no bath-rooms—that is Mexico."—(Boston Transcript).

A Scottish minister was once asked how long he would require to prepare a speech. "That depends," said he, "upon how much time I am to occupy in the delivery. If I am to speak for a 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 me speak to you again.

Front of your plate! It is a cross between a fork and a spoon, and looks like a scoop shovel with one corner bent." And so on, with the different forks and spoons, until the end.

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 sentenced to twenty-five years imprisonment, and whose sentence was commuted to ten years by 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 to the effect: "Please tell us to-morrow what General Grant comes in and obliges 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 does grant clemency. It means "The President doesn't mean that at all. But an average prose writer does 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 'He does love,' but 'He loves.' If the Tribune had meant what Polly thinks that it meant, it would have printed 'The President Grants Clemency.' 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 obliges 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, she might as well come 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 clearly and to understand more clearly what they read.

PRESIDENTS VISIT TO NEW-ORLEANS.

AN ELABORATE DEMONSTRATION TO BE GIVEN IN HIS HONOR.

Washington, April 5.—President McKinley took a long walk after breakfast this morning, accompanied by Representative Meyer, of Louisiana, who had called to talk with the President about his West-day trip. The President is looking forward to the long tour with great pleasure, and speaks of it with enthusiasm. Mr. Meyer told the President that the plans for his entertainment in New-Orleans were practically completed. An elaborate demonstration is being arranged. The city will be appropriately decorated. According to the present plan 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. The next morning there will be a carriage ride through the city, which will include a stop at the Biltmore Hotel, where the President will be staying. The Spanish and French regiments, 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 REQUEST THAT CAME TO IT FROM THE BARNARD ESTATE.

A decree of judgment was entered in the United States Circuit Court yesterday against Columbia University for \$4,856.63, the judgment being the culmination of the suit brought against the trustees of Columbia in August, 1897, by Abe and I. W. Schiffer, of the Bank of Alamosa, of Alamosa, Col.

By the terms of the will of Frederick A. P. Barnard, who died in August, 1888, Columbia was made 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 properties, had been paid, the plaintiffs came forward in this suit alleging that they were creditors of the Barnard estate to the amount of \$6,556.66, and asked judgment for that amount, with interest from October, 1896.

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

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DELEGATION.

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday Morris K. Jesup, president, appointed the following delegation to visit Texas for the purpose of examining into its resources with the view of bringing about closer business relations with this city: Charles M. Jesup, Alexander M. Hildt, William H. Eddy, John H. Eddy, Wm. C. 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 reports 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 cold, and that he would be in "Science and Health" on Friday afternoon in "Faust," and again on Friday in "Tristan and Isolde."

A DEFENCE OF MRS. EDDY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The Rev. Dr. Thomas Douglas's attack on Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy is disconcerting to a gentleman, and is unbecomingly 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 Gospel."

Mrs. Eddy's honesty has never been discredited, except by disloyal slanders. Her work must be as good as her traders', and she has positively demonstrated years ago that anything in her book, "Science 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 1888 show that the legal attempt was made to prove that the Rev. Dr. Douglas still states as true failed utterly, and Mrs. Eddy was vindicated. Of Mrs. Eddy's honesty the legal attempt was made to prove that the Rev. Dr. Douglas still states as true failed utterly, and Mrs. Eddy was vindicated.

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 been sacred and having for our aim, and that we are, 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 Gospel."

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