Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—The Squaw Man.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—2:15—8:20—Paid in Full.
BELASCO—2:15—8:15—The Warrens of Virginia.
BIJOU—2:20—8:30—Bluffs.
BLANEY'S—2:15—8:15—The Masqueraders.
BROADWAY—2:15—8:15—A Waltz Dream.
CARNEGIE HALL—2:30—8:15—Concert.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—Nearly a Hero.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—2:15—8:15—Miss Hook of Holland.
DALY'S—2:15—8:15—Girls.
DEWEY—2—8—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—2:15—8:20—Father and the Boys.
GARDEN—2:15—8:15—Marta of the Lowlands.
GARRICK—2:15—8:20—Toddles.
GERMAN—2:15—Was Ihr Wollt—8:20—Alt Heidelberg.
HACKETT—2:15—8:15—The Witching Hour.
HAMMERSTEIN—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—2:15—8:15—The Girl Behind the Counter.
HIPPODROME—2—8—Battle of Port Arthur, Ballet and Circus.
HUDSON—2:15—8:20—The Honor of the Family.
KNICKERBOCKER—2:15—8:15—The Talk of New York.
LIBERTY—2:20—8:20—Polly of the Circus.
LYCEUM—2:15—8:30—The Thief.
LYRIC—2—8—Lord Dundreary.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2:15—8:15—Circus.
MAJESTIC—2:15—8:15—Bandanna Land.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—2—Louise—7:45—Special Performance.
METROPOLITAN—2—Mignon—8—Tannhäuser.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—10 to 6—8 to 10—Exhibition of Paintings and Sculpture.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2:15—8:15—The Merry Widow.
NEW CIRCLE—2:15—8:15—Lonesome Town.
NEW YORK—2:20—8:20—The Soul Kiss.
SAVOY—2:20—8:20—The Servant in the House.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Ice skating—Three sessions.
STUYVESANT—2:15—The Music Master—8:15—A Grand Army Man.
WALLACK'S—2:15—8:20—A Knight for a Day.
WEBER MUSIC HALL—2:15—8.15—Burlesque of The Merry Widow.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1908.

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

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: The Aldrich currency bill was passed, 42 to 16, the entire session being devoted to consideration of that measure. ═══ House: The agricultural appropriation bill was discussed, but was not materially amended.

FOREIGN.—Hundreds of persons, it is feared, have lost their lives in the earthquakes in Mexico; two towns are reported to have been destroyed by shocks and fire. ═══ The Duke of the Abruzzi arrived at Liverpool on the Lusitania; he refused to discuss reports of his engagement. ═══ The German cruiser Bremen left Port-au-Prince, carrying seventy-five refugees who had taken refuge in the legations to Kingston, Jamaica. ═══ Henry Farman, the aeroplane inventor, was painfully injured at Issy, one of the wings of his machine striking the ground and throwing him out. ═══ Both Cubans and Americans in Cuba favor plans to raise the wreck of the Maine. ═══ A decree raising Brazilian sugar duties from 200 to 400 reis will be signed to-day, the action indicating that Brazil will not adhere to the Brussels sugar convention.

DOMESTIC.—Official information was received at Washington that David Jayne Hill is persona grata at the Berlin court. ═══ It was said in Washington that Representative Hepburn would make a strong effort to have the bill amending the Sherman law taken from the Judiciary Committee. ═══ Representative Heflin, of Alabama, shot at a negro on a street car in Washington, wounding him slightly and also hitting a horse trainer, of New York. ═══ Governor John A. Johnson of Minnesota, in a letter published at St. Paul, announced his receptive candidacy for President. ═══ Governor Broward of Florida appointed Hall Milton, of Marianna, to succeed the late W. J. Bryan in the United States Senate. ═══ Superintendent Stevens of the State Department of Public Works announced at Albany that the Erie Canal would be opened for navigation on or about May 5. ═══ Charles P. Williams, First Deputy Attorney General, was re-elected to the State Committee by the Wayne Democratic district convention at Clyde, N. Y. ═══ The funeral of Senator S. P. Franchot took place at Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Governor Hughes and about one hundred members of the Legislature were in attendance.

CITY.—Stocks advanced sharply toward the close. ═══ Joseph W. Hyams, Speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives, said that Governor Hughes was the real choice of Southern Republicans for the Presidency. ═══ The Board of Estimate authorized the letting of contracts for six sections of the Brooklyn subway. ═══ Speaker Hyams of the Louisiana House of Representatives said he hoped for the passage of bills abolishing racetrack gambling in that state this year. ═══ Daniel Leroy Dresser was found not guilty of larceny. ═══ It was reported that negotiations were pending for the consolidation of the Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn and a Manhattan trust company. ═══ More evidence was heard in the hearing of charges against District Attorney Jerome. ═══ Commissioner Bingham transferred Acting Captain Bernard Kelchar and several other policemen following the gambling expose.

THE WEATHER.—Rain to-day; colder and cloudy to-morrow; east to south winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 70 degrees; lowest, 50.

INCREASING THE SUBWAY TANGLE.

We cannot look upon the proceedings in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday by which the municipal construction of the Brooklyn subway was authorized as expediting rapid transit, unless the members of the board who voted thus knew where the money for the building of the subway was to come from. The city's chief financial officer professes not to be able to provide the funds, the Mayor agrees with him that they are not available, and the figures regarding the city's borrowing capacity, so far as the public can learn them, bear out that conclusion.

The vote to build the Brooklyn subway contains every indication of an agreement by which the Bronx and Manhattan members supported the Brooklyn and Richmond members in consideration of a promise from the latter to vote with the Bronx and Manhattan men for the municipal construction of the Bronx-Manhattan subway. Apparently the intention was to put this project through, along with the Brooklyn project, yesterday, but some parliamentary obstacle stood in the way. The prospect, therefore, is for the same combination of votes to authorize the Broadway-Lexington avenue route at some early meeting of the board. But what will really be accomplished when that has been done? The political future of Mr. Coler, Mr. Haffen and some other local statesmen will look brighter, and the blame for the city's failure to provide for rapid transit construction will rest more squarely, where perhaps it mainly belongs, on the chief officers of the administration, the Mayor and the Controller. But the city, with hardly a dollar to spare—so poor that it was ready to contract for only one of the six sections of the Brooklyn subway—will be committed to $100,000,000 in expenditures. Mr. Metz will refuse to enter into contracts into which probably the city cannot legally enter. Mr. Coler and Mr. Haffen will be enabled to leap into the limelight with mandamuses and a multiplicity of sensational legal proceedings. The project will be endlessly involved in order to give a few persons cheap political applause. Meanwhile, if it should prove possible to interest private capital under more liberal laws the city would be already bound to municipal construction, which it cannot carry out.

We hold these truths to be self-evident:

If the city has not money enough to build these subways, or either of them, as a whole it should not be committed to the municipal construction of them, or either of them, as a whole.

If the city has not money enough to build a reasonably large section, say one-fifth, of these subways yearly it should not enter upon the municipal construction of them in annual sections.

If private capital is likely to provide the city with subways more quickly than city capital can everybody, without regard to theory, should welcome their construction by private capital.

The subways should not be juggled with for the sake of obtaining political advantage. If Mr. Coler, Mr. Haffen and the rest of them, in their bid for popular applause, have actually delayed the building of the subways by yesterday's action they have betrayed the public interest just as effectually as the Mayor and the Controller have done in not keeping far enough inside the debt limit to have funds ready for traction relief.

DANGEROUS SCHOOLS.

Too much amazement and uneasiness may easily be aroused by the latest official report of Mr. C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings. Mr. Snyder informs the Board of Education that 429 schools in greater New York do not afford suitable protection against fire and attendant risks. Of this number twenty-three are in such bad condition that the superintendent advises their immediate desertion. Inasmuch as the replacing of all the 429 non-fireproof structures with fireproof ones would cost about $60,000,000, Mr. Snyder thinks an improvement here and there will have to do for the present. In view of the new Brooklyn subway and the city's debt limit, Mr. Metz and others doubtless agree with this view; but probably thousands of parents feel that financial considerations ought to be waived if the occupants of 429 schools are daily exposed to death by fire. This is unreasonable anxiety. The true significance of Mr. Snyder's report has been somewhat distorted. The superintendent pronounces 429 schools imperfect in some respect; but neither he nor anybody else supposes that all these are firetraps. Doubtless they fall far below the standard set by the school buildings erected during the last five years; but, then, so do most public and private buildings in the United States. In Mr. Snyder's list are included all school buildings of second class construction, such as those having wood floor beams; but Mr. Snyder himself explicitly says that "these buildings are not "necessarily unsafe for use for school pur-"poses." However unideal such schools may be, their continued occupation involves little more risk than that incurred every hour of the day and night by all tenement and apartment dwellers.

Alarm and emergency measures, however, are fully justified in some specific cases, of which Mr. Snyder notes no fewer than twenty-three. If so many school buildings are as dangerously constructed and arranged as the report indicates, the public cannot be expected to withhold its indignation nor the city its funds. Only flagrant negligence somewhere can account for the existence of so many firetraps; and only prompt desertion of them can forestall the evils of past mismanagement.

MISLEADING HEADLINES.

The treatment of Rear Admiral Evans's report upon the position of the armor belt shows how a misleading idea of the news is often disseminated. Almost all the New York papers, basing their captions upon the first sentence of the admiral's report, without regard to what follows, announce that his conclusion is that the armor belt is placed too low. "Higher Armor Belt Safer, Says Evans," is "The Times's" headline. "Armor Belt Is Too Low, so Evans Reports," says "The World." "Admiral Says Armor Belt Should Be Higher," is "The Sun's" view. "High Armor Belt Is Idea of Evans," "The Herald's" caption declares. But the truth is that if that part of the letter which relates to the armor belt is read through it will be found that Admiral Evans offers no conclusion at all as to the proper position of the armor belt, but says expressly:

> The fact is that under the sea conditions in which battles may be fought a belt of eight feet in width, if considered alone, is too narrow to afford the desired protection wherever it may be placed, so the question becomes an academic discussion with certain arguments on each side.

It is "an academic discussion" which a real sea fighter dismisses with scarcely disguised contempt. Those who would like to place the belt higher overlook the fact that as it now is, "even when heavy laden and in the smooth to moderate seas"—says Admiral Evans—"which "have thus far characterized this cruise, the "ships have frequently exposed their entire belt "and the bottom plating beneath." That part of the ship is especially vulnerable, and shots there are particularly dangerous. To raise the belt would increase the ships' vulnerability below. Those who think the belt is at present in the right place have to meet the "replies from commanding officers which relate to this subject," from which "it would appear that better protec-"tion might have been afforded had these belts "been placed between six inches and one foot "higher."

If the belts were higher there would be less vulnerability just above the water line and more beneath. That is so obvious as to be hardly worth saying. And so it is a mere matter of opinion, upon which naval men will probably always disagree, whether a ship is better guarded against shot and shell with her heavy belt six inches higher or six inches lower. It is "an academic discussion," as The Tribune has twice before said, and the public will doubtless gladly take the opinion of a practical sea going officer—there is none of wider experience in the service—dismissing the whole discussion, if only they read far enough into his report not to be misled by headlines.

FRANCE AND HER POSSESSIONS.

The improvement in the prospects of Algeria's prosperity which, as our Paris correspondent reports, is now apparent must be profoundly gratifying to those Frenchmen who through many years of discouragement and criticism have steadfastly maintained the policy of colonial expansion and have secured for France outlying possessions second to those of only one other land. Social economists have long discussed and deplored the lack of increase in the population of France, not always, we think, with approved discretion. There are better things in the world than a mere swelling of the census roll, and some of these France seems to possess in a high degree. If the quantity of her population does not considerably increase, its quality shows no deterioration, while in thrift, popular competence, self-sustaining power and other important particulars the great republic is an object of widespread admiration and envy. Moreover, it should not escape observation that whatever may be said of the French Republic the French colonies have in the last two generations grown in a marvellous manner.

Just before the middle of the last century the outlying possessions of France had an area of only 37,000 square miles and a population of only 600,000. Expansion has proceeded under the kingdom, the empire and the republic, until now they comprise more than 4,225,000 square miles and nearly 60,000,000 inhabitants. The increase in sixty-five years has been more than 11,300 per cent in area and 9,900 per cent in population. Moreover, that enormous increase has

been effected with comparatively little fighting, and it has resulted in a marked advance in the political, social and industrial status of the countries annexed. Algeria, indeed, is no longer considered a colony at all, but an integral part of France, being under the jurisdiction of the Minister of the Interior, just the same as France itself. Nevertheless, it is only fair to reckon it as a part of the French colonial domain.

In many respects the French have shown themselves to be highly successful administrators of outlying possessions. Their relations with the subject races are generally sympathetic and amicable. They are conspicuously endowed with both practical and imaginative foresight, and more than most other colonial administrators devise and execute liberal plans for future development. They have created great harbors on the Barbary Coast, and are gridironing the interior with railroads. There are now 1,000 miles of railroads in Northwestern Africa, reaching down to the borders of the Sahara, and in Indo-China there are nearly 2,000 miles, while such rivers as the Senegal, the upper Niger and the Mekong have been greatly improved, the navigable length of the last named having been extended by about 1,000 miles. All these things have of course cost a good deal of money, the expenditures for colonial administration, excluding Algeria and Tunis, reaching $24,000,000 a year. But, then, the volume of colonial trade is large and is increasing. Apart from their large commerce with other countries, the colonies sell to France $100,000,000 worth and purchase from her $120,000,000 worth yearly. On such a basis the French colonies seem to be pretty secure and their future prosperity to be assured.

OTHER BRONX "PARKS."

The region of Hunt's Point Park is likely to become justly famous as the one where parks are thicker than they are anywhere else on the surface of the earth. The renowned submarine park is by no means the only pleasure resort in that vicinity whither the city's tired millions may go and recreate themselves. Explorers travelling along the top of the Farragut street sewer should pause to notice, as they approach the Hunt's Point reservation, another park of almost equal merit. In the swamp there is a small island of solid ground—perhaps there are many such—but at or near this particular small island of solid earth there is a shanty where resides a woman who does not know that she lives on the edge of a city park. When this particular combination of circumstances is found the explorer may know that he is at the Joseph Rodman Drake Park. Therein are some more or less neglected graves, in one of which sleeps the poet after whom the park is named. It is a very small park now, but "historical" and "scientific" societies in The Bronx are moving heaven and earth to have it trebled in size.

The Joseph Rodman Drake Park is only half a mile away from Hunt's Point Park. Thus there are two pleasure resorts in the midst of this swamp where the congested masses of the city may escape and commune with nature. Their utter inadequacy is so obvious that certain civic spirits of The Bronx plan another near by. The Hunt's Point submarine park lies on the north side of Hunt's Point. Across this strip of land, about two thousand feet away from the justly famed Hunt's Point Park, the eminent citizens of The Bronx have hopes of another submarine resort, whose name we believe has not yet been decided upon. Perhaps it will be called, if ever bought, the Baretto Point Park, for it lies between Hunt's and Baretto points, and, moreover, the real estate company which sold Hunt's Point Park to the city for sixty times its assessed valuation was called the Baretto Point Realty Company. Surely history calls for the preservation of the name of that company by the bestowal of it upon the future park, if bought. Some Bronx "historic" society may be trusted to see that this famous incident does not pass into oblivion. The Baretto Point Park—we might as well anticipate the justice of history's verdict—is obviously just as advantageously placed for sale to the city as was the Hunt's Point Park. Why it has not been sold we do not know, unless it be because of that moderation and self-restraint of the eminent citizens of The Bronx which we have hitherto noted. As a convincing instance of this amazing modesty we would only mention that when the Baretto Point Park project was on the calendar of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for authorization—on December 20 last—there were only five other Bronx park projects on that calendar.

SENATOR SMITH'S TITLE.

The United States Senate went on record last Thursday as favoring an extremely liberal construction of one of the statutes governing the election of Senators. It accepted by a vote of 34 to 29 the credentials of John Walter Smith, chosen by the Legislature of Maryland to fill the vacancy caused last week by the death of William Pinkney Whyte. The desire of the upper branch of Congress was, apparently, to do practical justice rather than to stick at legal technicalities, and its action was to that extent somewhat at variance with the stringent construction of constitutional provisions and election laws on which it has been in the habit of insisting.

The history of the Smith case is interesting. Congress found out long ago that much embarrassment was caused by the failure of states to fill vacancies occurring in their representation in the Senate. It was therefore determined to lay down a strict rule binding on all the state legislatures and governing their procedure in elections. To prevent delays and neutralize plots to defeat elections it was ordered that whenever a vacancy was in prospect through the expiration of a term the Legislature should proceed to ballot for a Senator on the second Tuesday after its organization. This regulation served to give due notice to all persons interested and it also compelled the legislative branch to begin balloting promptly and to continue balloting daily, if there was no agreement, until adjournment. The same rule was laid down for filling a vacancy occurring during the recess of the Legislature, and then, to cover all possible cases, Congress also prescribed that "whenever "during the session of the Legislature of any "state a vacancy occurs in the representation "of such state in the Senate similar proceed-"ings shall be had on the second Tuesday after "the Legislature has organized and has notice "of such vacancy."

The trouble in Maryland was this: The Legislature of that state can sit for only a limited period—ninety days—and it had already arranged to adjourn *sine die* before Senator Whyte died. His death occurred on Tuesday, March 17, and by a strict construction of the statute an election to fill the vacancy would have had to be held on March 31. But the Maryland state administration was anxious to avoid the expense of summoning the Legislature in extra session and, on the advice of the Attorney General, the Governor and the Legislature held that the election of a Senator could take place legally on March 24. According to the Attorney General's argument, the fact of Mr. Whyte's death, published on Tuesday, constituted a sufficient notification to the Legislature, so that two Tuesdays elapsed between the death and the election. This construction might or might not have been accepted by the Senate. But in his argument in support of the validity of Mr. Smith's credentials Senator Rayner seems to have gone to the added length of contending that once the Legislature has organized and the second Tuesday of the session has passed the formality of a two weeks' pause before filling a vacancy can be entirely dispensed with. This may be

a more sensible mode of procedure, since it allows legislatures to elect up to the time of their dispersal, and it may often happen that, with limited sessions general as they now are, a vacancy will occur within two weeks of adjournment. The state has then to face the dilemma of calling an extra session at considerable cost or leaving the vacancy unfilled; for the Governor cannot appoint to fill a vacancy not actually occurring in the recess.

It has been the aim of recent decisions in the Senate to limit the Governor's appointive power and to force the legislatures to fulfil their function of choosing Senators. Possibly the statute regulating the filling of vacancies occurring during the session should be amended so as to give the legislatures greater freedom of action. The Senate seems to have practically amended it by sustaining the claim that the law was not violated in Mr. Smith's election.

BLUE PILL AND STRONG WILL.

More straggling shots have just been heard along the firing line between the two great armies of philosophy. The missiles were the usual ones—blue pills from one army and thought waves from the other; and, as usual, no fatalities have been reported. The sharpshooting began when Professor James Jackson Putnam, of Harvard, fired off the following materialistic sentiment: "The best cure for the "blues is the blue pill. No man died a phi-"losopher who had a disease below the dia-"phragm." Then from the trenches of the foe came this hot shot, aimed and fired by Professor James: "This blue pill business is new to me. "The nervous breakdown often begins with "feelings of inadequacy and fear, and is kept "back by forms of discipline that train us to "emphasize emotions such as strengthen the in-"telligence, will, courage and faith."

This resumption of hostilities is greatly to be regretted because, like most conflicts, it starts from a misunderstanding. In seeking the nature, origin and cure of indigomindedness both camps have failed to analyze psychic blues as thoroughly as chemists have tested the corresponding material colors. The first result of this negligence has been the supposition that all blues are essentially alike; the second result, a search for a single remedy equally efficacious in removing every bluish tinge from the stream of consciousness. Now, all science protests against this excessively simple view. Chemical blues show the greatest variety in their molecular structures, the method of their manufacture and the way to remove their stains; the probability of a similar state of affairs among other blues is therefore high. It is increased considerably by human experience with psychic blues. Unfortunates who have been sprayed, spattered or drenched with the latter testify to the great differences between the royal blues that follow the enjoyment of too many strong cigars and the Cobalt blues that are thrown in with the purchase of mining stock. It is also noted that the blues peculiar to seasickness are ultramarine, while those caused by reading Schopenhauer and Nietzsche are Prussian blue. Again, the blues that some persons are trying to have over the present hard times are very deep so long as they are not exposed to the light; but when illuminated they change quickly to a bright robin's egg blue or else fade away altogether. It is well known that some psychic blue stains may be easily removed, without injuring the fabric of thought, by a poke in the ribs, others by a cup of tea, others by a raise in salary, and still others by alcohol. A penny arcade or a New Year's resolution will sometimes work. We are therefore willing to believe in the efficacy of the blue pill for some stains and thought waves for others; but not in the omnipotence of either pretended panacea.

The determination of Mr. Coler and his associates, acting for the city, to build the Brooklyn subway looks a good deal like the offer of a Park Row panhandler to pay the national debt.

The Republican National Committee has found it necessary to send out warnings to many state and district committees that their conventions for choosing delegates to the national convention are being unduly delayed. No delegates can be lawfully elected after May 17, and thirty days' notice of the holding of each convention must be given. All calls should be out by April 17. Despite the plain language of the committee's instructions, a benighted branch of the Republican party in Texas recently called a state convention to meet on May 26.

The Hon. John Sharp Williams will retire from Congress for two years to make a study of the life and times of Thomas Jefferson. In this he is taking a cruel advantage of other Democratic leaders, who merely draw on their imaginations to prove what Jefferson would do to-day in any contingency or under any possible set of circumstances.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"El Constitucional," of Caracas, the official organ of President Castro of Venezuela, proves the old story that often news about home has to come from afar. The Caracas newspaper has been displaying a most pessimistic view of the relations between the United States and Japan. Some time ago it predicted the destruction of the Pacific fleet by Japan and the subsequent Japanese invasion of San Francisco. In its issue of March 14 "El Constitucional" scored the following news "beat": "General Grant has arrived in Cincinnati charged by the government with the special mission of recruiting a great army corps and quickly instructing and equipping it. When he has finished his work in Cincinnati he will go to other states to recruit volunteers. Mr. Taft has gone to Buffalo with the object of recruiting soldiers for the North American army. Mr. Taft expects to recruit 500,000 volunteers."

"So Crimson Gulch keeps a poker game running night and day now?" said the tourist.

"Yep," answered Bronco Bob. "We hate to do it, but moral obligations must be met. A feller out East gave us a library on condition that we raise a share of the expense, and we dasn't let the kitty rest a minute."—Washington Star.

Telegraphing by telephone is the latest novelty in Philadelphia. To quote "The Record": "'You may not believe it, but I understand that deaf and dumb man better than any one else who talks over a telephone,' said a 3d street broker. 'Better stop drinking,' said a friend who overheard the remark; 'it's bad enough understanding people who can talk.' 'I mean just what I say,' declared the broker; 'the man I speak of used to be a telegraph operator. After getting some one to call my number he grabs the receiver and waits until he hears taps, for he can hear taps or thuds, as you call them, but can't distinguish oral words. I used to be an operator myself, and he taps back the answers very distinctly. We each use a small metal plate as sounders, and an ordinary penknife serves as a key. I tell you we can talk for a whole hour that way and understand every word that's telegraphed. And the beauty of it is any one listening on a party wire doesn't know what we're talking about.'"

First Tramp—After all, it pays to be perlite, pardner.

Second Tramp—Not always. The other day I was actin' deaf and dumb when a man gave me sixpence. I says "Thank you, sir," and he had me arrested.—Tit-Bits.

The Boston Work Horse Parade Association, after which New York successfully took pattern last year, has recently enlarged the scope of its activities. In addition to arranging the annual parade of draft animals for Memorial Day and offering handsome prizes in several contests, the association has instituted a course of free lectures on the care and treatment of horses. Owners and drivers have been urged to hear the addresses, the subjects of which include shoeing and care of feet, feeding and watering, driving, harness, colic and distemper.

Soakington—I think I am a good judge of whiskey.

The Rev. John—Oh, no, you are not a judge—you are an advocate at the bar.—Illustrated Bits

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 27.—The President received to-day the resignation of William B. Ridgely, Controller of the Currency. Lawrence O. Murray, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor, will succeed as Controller.

A delegation of veterans representing U. S. Grant Post 273, of Brooklyn, called, under the escort of Representative Calder.

Secretary Taft announced after the Cabinet meeting that the President ordered troops to Treadwell, Alaska, to prevent trouble feared from striking miners.

Other callers at the White House to-day included Senators Lodge, Frazier, Bourne, Cullom, Hopkins and Piles, Representatives Gardner and Foster, Governor Hoggatt of Alaska, Assistant Secretary Robert Bacon of the State Department, Assistant Attorney General Cooley and Surgeon General Rixey, of the navy.

The Cabinet met at 11 o'clock, with all the members present, and remained in session until 1:15 p. m.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 27.—The German Ambassador and Baroness von Sternburg will go to New York on Monday morning, to be the guests of Mrs. Sloan, and will remain for two nights of opera.

The Japanese Ambassador has cancelled all his social engagements on account of the death in San Francisco of Durham White Stevens. He did not attend the dinner given in his honor last night by the British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 27.—Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean will close their town house the first of next week and will go to their suburban place, Friendship, on the Tennallytown Road. They have issued invitations for a large breakfast, to be given on Easter morning.

Mrs. Rush Shippen Huidekoper, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Mrs. Richard H. Townsend.

Miss Anna Stephens, of New York, who came to the Ffoulke-Havenith wedding, will remain with Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Ffoulke until Monday.

Mrs. Richard Harlow will give her drawing rooms to-morrow for an auction of mysterious packages for the benefit of the Working Boys' Home.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Trout fishing opens this morning on Long Island, and yesterday afternoon many of the men of the fashionable set left town by motor and by the Long Island Railroad, bound for the various fishing clubs to which they belong, and which were the scene last night of scores of festive dinners, at which the prospects of to-day's sport constituted the chief topic of discussion. These various fishing clubs, among them the South Side Sportsmen's Club, the Carman's River Club, the Long Island Country Club, the Suffolk, the Mill Neck, etc., have each of them not only extensive preserves and their own hatcheries, but also luxurious clubhouses, provided with excellent cuisines and well stocked cellars. The foremost organization of the lot is the South Side Sportsmen's Club, founded nearly half a century ago, which includes among its members W. Bayard Cutting, William K. Vanderbilt, August Belmont, H. McK. Twombly and Richard T. Wilson, jr. Each of the hundred members is compelled to own a share of the stock, the par value of which is $500 and actual worth about $2,500. It has a long waiting list of several hundred. Its preserves, which are famous as a sanctuary for Long Island deer, include a stretch of country comprising some five thousand acres between the lines of the Montauk and the main division of the Long Island Railroad at Oakdale. Until May 15 the whipping of the waters in the preserves is restricted exclusively to members of the club, and it is only after that lapse of time that the privileges thereof are extended to their families and their guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are spending the week end at their country place on Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn will leave town for their country home at Garrison, N. Y., early in May.

The sewing class which works for the Nursery and Child's Hospital met yesterday at the home of Mrs. William M. Kingsland, in Fifth avenue.

James A. Burden, who has been staying with Mr. and Mrs. W. A. M. Burden in Asheville, N. C., returned to town yesterday.

Mrs. Frederic P. Sands has arrived in town from Newport and is with her daughter, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Maclay Bull will return from California early in May.

Mrs. Frederick Pearson and Miss Pearson will sail for Europe to-day. They will remain abroad for several months.

Mrs. John R. Suydam will give a theatre party this evening for her daughter, Miss Lisa C. Suydam.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Minturn are booked to sail for Europe to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, who are at their country place at Lakewood, N. J., will sail next week for Europe. They will return late in the summer and go to their cottage at Southampton.

Mrs. Cornelia Van Rensselaer Pruyn, of No. 23 West 49th street, and Hamilton Louis Hoppin, of No. 147 West 81st., got a marriage license in the City Hall yesterday.

FUNERAL OF SENATOR FRANCHOT.

Governor Hughes and One Hundred State Legislators in Attendance.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., March 27.—The funeral of Senator Stanislaus P. Franchot was held at St. Peter's Church at 11 a. m. to-day. For an hour previously the body lay in state in the church and was viewed by a large number. In the funeral service the ritual of the Episcopal Church was strictly observed, the Rev. Philip W. Mosher, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. W. S. Barroab, of Deveaux College, officiating.

The burial was private in Riverdale Cemetery. The pallbearers were Arthur C. Hastings, B. F. Vanderberg, George B. Clark, Dr. W. H. Hodge, George W. Whitehead and Peter P. Pfohl, of Niagara Falls; S. Wallace Dempsey, of Lockport, and Samuel Ames, of New York.

A special train from Albany bearing Governor Hughes and members of the Legislature to the number of one hundred or more arrived at 9:15 o'clock. The Governor was met by Congressman Porter and escorted to the Prospect House, adjoining St. Peter's Church, where he remained until the funeral hour. The Albany party returned at 1 p. m.

HOSPITALS PRESSED FOR FUNDS.

Treasurer of Association Asks That Collections Be Turned In as Soon as Possible.

Charles Lanier, No. 59 Cedar street, general treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, desires that all treasurers of churches or trade auxiliaries that have not yet turned in their collections (and the number is considerable) send them in at their earliest convenience, as the time is approaching when the books must be posted for the distribution of the general fund.

Mr. Lanier says the hospitals are sorely pressed for funds. He estimates the collection at something over $80,000, as against $100,000 and over last year. The leading items of the collection are:

FROM CHURCHES AND SYNAGOGUES.

	1906.	1907.
St. Thomas's, Episcopal	$10,004 65	$6,762 69
Brick, Presbyterian	3,446 07	2,417 14
Grace, Episcopal	2,293 94	2,258 36
St. Bartholomew's, Episcopal	2,687 00	2,036 96
Incarnation, Episcopal	2,210 00	1,823 44
St. George's, Episcopal	520 97	1,264 48
Collegiate, Reformed	1,339 01	1,127 90
Temple Emanuel	1,590 00	1,000 00
Trinity Chapel, Episcopal	1,110 38	941 29
Heavenly Rest, Episcopal	412 19	383 39
Riverside, Presbyterian	635 55	342 00
Holy Communion, Episcopal	213 90	276 67
Zion and St. Timothy, Episcopal	250 00	255 00
Transfiguration, Episcopal	350 00	250 00
Temple Bethel	250 00	250 00
Temple Israel, of Harlem	154 00	241 25
Christ, Episcopal	337 17	237 03
Ethical Culture Society	245 82	223 36
St. Agnes' Chapel, Episcopal	142 66	181 61
Messiah, Unitarian	187 94	134 63
Ascension, Episcopal	210 85	122 30
St. Michael's, Episcopal	135 28	120 52
St. Andrew's, Episcopal	118 63	113 83
St. Matthew's, Episcopal	108 00	110 25
Holy Trinity, Harlem, Episcopal	167 33	109 68
Holy Trinity, Lutheran	162 70	104 84

THROUGH AUXILIARIES.

Woman's Auxiliary	$13,396 69	$11,726 20
Bankers and Brokers	11,505 00	8,850 00
Drygoods Trade	6,665 00	6,281 00
Tobacco and Cigars	3,420 00	2,920 00
Clothing and Kindred	2,609 00	2,266 00
Metal and Machinery	3,080 00	1,875 00
Lawyer's Auxiliary	1,676 00	1,660 00
Chemical and Drugs	1,647 00	1,600 00
Cotton Exchange	1,590 00	1,423 00
Maritime Exchange	1,607 10	1,378 00
Jewelry Trade	1,140 00	1,050 00
Coffee Exchange	1,275 00	965 00
Publishers	990 00	960 00
Paint and Varnish	1,050 00	955 00
China and Glassware	875 00	835 00
Wine and Spirits	555 00	550 00
Music Trade	614 00	540 00
Building Trades	578 00	520 00
Coal Trade	430 00	430 00
Hide and Leather	515 00	425 00
Architects	520 00	365 00
Confectionery	145 00	200 00

SOME PERSONAL GIFTS.

John D. Rockefeller	$1,000 00
Edward S. Harkness	300 00
John S. Lyle	250 00
Nathaniel Whitman	250 00
Arthur Curtiss James	250 00
Morris K. Jesup	200 00
R. Fulton Cutting	100 00
Theodore Frelinghuysen	100 00
George S. Bowdoin	100 00
Temple Bowdoin	100 00
Robert S. Brewster	100 00
William P. Clyde	100 00
James J. Goodwin	100 00
William Hall Penfold	100 00
William Colgate	100 00
Woodbury H. Langdon	100 00
T. P. Fowler	100 00

MAJOR GENERAL GREELY RETIRED.

Washington, March 27.—Major General A. W. Greely, having reached the age of sixty-four years to-day, was transferred to the retired list, in accordance with law. He was recently relieved of command of the Department of the Lakes at Chicago and is now travelling in the Orient on leave of absence. Brigadier General Charles B. Hall, commandant of the General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., has been appointed a major general, vice Greely, retired, and Colonel John B. Kerr, commanding the 12th Cavalry, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, has been appointed a brigadier general, vice Hall, promoted.

SAINT-GAUDENS EXHIBIT ENDS MAY 1.

Owing to the continued interest in the exhibition of the works of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, the time for closing the exhibit has been extended to May 1. During the remaining month of the exhibition the museum will be open on Wednesday evenings from 8 until 10 o'clock, when an admission fee of 25 cents will be charged.

FUNERAL OF DR. TRUMAN J. BACKUS.

Many Well Known Men and Women at Service in Brooklyn.

The South Congregational Church of Brooklyn was filled with well known men and women and alumnæ and undergraduates of Packer Collegiate Institute yesterday morning, when the funeral of Dr. Truman J. Backus was held. Dr. Backus, for the last quarter of a century the president of Packer, died last Tuesday at No. 57 Livingston street.

When the body reached the church it was met at the door by the Rev. Dr. A. J. Lyman, pastor of the church and for many years a personal friend of the schoolman. It was followed up the aisle by President Bryan H. Smith of Packer's board of trustees and his associates on the board, Alexander E. Orr, E. P. Bellamy, F. L. Abbott, James McKeen, Edward M. Shepard, William G. Low, Willis L. Ogden, Charles A. Schieren, J. E. Leech, A. Augustus Healy, H. E. Drier, William S. Packer, Cornelius Zabriskie and Dr. G. R. Butler, and by David A. Boody, president of the library's board of trustees, and his associates, William A. White, J. W. Devoy, R. Ross Appleton, Colonel Andrew D. Baird, Richard R. Bowker, S. B. Chittenden, T. L. Frothingham, A. S. Haight, D. M. Somers and Harrington Putnam.

The Rev. Boyd Edwards opened the services with prayer, and the Rev. Dr. L. Mason Clarke, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, read a chapter from the Scriptures. Dr. Lyman then preached the funeral sermon.

The body was carried to the Grand Central Station, where it was put on a train for Syracuse.

PRINCE DE SAGAN ILL.

Prince de Sagan denied yesterday at the Waldorf the reports that he had met Mme. Gould at the Hotel St. Regis. At the hour when he was said to have seen her the prince declared he was making an automobile trip in the suburbs. Mme. Gould paid another visit yesterday to Mrs. Tyler Morse at the St. Regis, and it was at about the time that Prince Helie left the Waldorf in the afternoon.

The prince sent word to the reporters yesterday that he was ill. It was said he might cut short his present trip.

A DREADFUL ENCOUNTER AVERTED.

Paris, March 27.—Count Boni de Castellane, the divorced husband of Mme. Anna Gould and cousin of Prince Hélie de Sagan, is here and is not expected to go to the United States.

COUNT SZECHENYI'S PLANS.

Vienna, March 27.—Count Laszlo Szechenyi has written to friends from Palermo, where he and the countess are staying, that he will not reach Hungary before May. The countess will be introduced officially in Magyar aristocratic circles after the May season. The count and the countess will then go to the Szechenyi castle, at Vermeyoe, in Zemplin district.

SENATOR PENROSE IMPROVING.

Philadelphia, March 27.—The condition of United States Senator Penrose is reported to be somewhat improved to-night. Two bulletins were issued by his physicians to-night, as follows:

"6 p. m.—Senator Penrose's condition is slightly more satisfactory than yesterday. No further extension of the disease has occurred."

"9 p. m.—Senator Penrose is resting quietly. No chance since last bulletin."

GOVERNOR GUILD STEADILY IMPROVING.

Boston, March 27.—Governor Curtis Guild, jr., passed the best day to-day of any since his illness reached a critical stage. He continued to improve steadily, and while the gains have been slight, his family and friends feel more encouraged. Dr. Winslow at 10:30 p. m. sent out the following bulletin:

"Governor Guild has had a good day. His improvement continues."

MRS. SNOW'S WILL FILED FOR PROBATE.

The will of Mrs. D. Maria Snow, wife of the late Michael Snow and mother of Henry Sanger Snow, the missing former treasurer of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, was filed with the Surrogate of Kings County yesterday. All of her property goes to Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow, who is named as the sole executrix. The will was drawn on February 8, 1903.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who will sail to-day for Europe are:

THE ETRURIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.

F. S. Allen.
Mrs. A. M. Benton.
C. A. Gillett.
Mr. and Mrs. Rufus M. Jones.
Horace G. Plimpton.

THE CALIFORNIA, FOR GLASGOW.

Edward P. Butler.
Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Coann.
Mrs. Robert Reid.
Charles E. Merry.

THE PENNSYLVANIA, FOR HAMBURG.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Ballin.
Mrs. Thomas N. Chase.
S. O. Ochs.
Edwin W. Vance.
Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Kinnear.

THE ST. PAUL, FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. J. R. Dundas.
J. R. Grant.
Montague Parker.
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Payne.
Mrs. C. B. Weeks.
Mrs. A. Fairbanks Smith.

THE CRETIC, FOR NAPLES.

Dr. and Mrs. James Shannon.
Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Quinn.
Mrs. B. H. Hall.
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Benedict.
Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Ingersoll.

THE KOENIG ALBERT, FOR NAPLES.

Mr. and Mrs. Orville E. Babcock.
Captain and Mrs. F. W. Coe.
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Reynolds.
Mr. and Mrs. Fergus Reid.
Mrs. George L. Pease.

THE ZEELAND, FOR ANTWERP.

Mrs. Charles M. Cox.
Charles M. Hemmingway.
W. O. Johnson.
Miss M. E. Perkins.
Miss Harriet M. True.
Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Wheeler.