TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Remit by express, money order, draft, or in reg-istered letter, at our risk, to Tribune company,

CHICAGO-TRIBUNE BUILDING. NEW YORK-FLATIRON BUILDING. WASHINGTON-10 WYATT BUILDING.

Persons wishing to take "The Tribune" by garrier may order it by postal card or telephone— Central 100. When delivery is irregular make

DOMESTIC POSTAGE—Twelve or 14 pages, sent; 16 to 24 pages, 2 cents; 28 to 40 pages, 2 cents; 28 to 50 pages, 6 cents; 72 to 90 pages, 6 cents; 72 to 90 pages, 6 cents; 90 to 100 pages, 6 cents; 72 to 90 pages, 6 cents; 90 to 100 pages, 6 cents; 72 to 90 pages, 6 cents; 90 to 100 pages, 90 to 100

FOREIGN POSTAGE-Twelve or 14 pages. cents; 16 pages, 8 cents; 24 pages, 4 cents; 32 pages 5 cents; 40 pages, 6 cents; 44 to 48 pages, 7 cents 48 to 56 pages, 8 cents; 60 to 68 pages, 9 cents 70 to 78 pages. 50 cents; 80 to 85 pages. 11 cents; 86 to 92 pages. 12 cents; 94 to 100 pages. 13 cents. Note—The laws of the postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

LARGEST 2 CENT CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1907.

A THEOLOGICAL LABORATORY. At the celebration of the ninety-fifth an niversary of the Princeton Theological seminary an announcement was made which illustrates the change in the methods of instruction of intending ministers made necessary by modern conditions of life. One of the trustees, the president of the Baldwin Locomotive works, was mentioned as the donor of a completely furnished house in the city mission district of Philadelphia to be used as a sort of laboratory by the students of the seminary. Opportunity will be afforded through it of practical experience in religious work in a large city. To such actual service in what the scientist might call laboratory or field work, groups of students are to be regularly assigned.

There is frequent complaint that the

candidates for the ministry are few in number. Perhaps one reason for this condition is the amount of preparation absointely essential to success. The olden day notion of the sufficiency of "a call" is gone. The man who looks hopefully toward a career in the ministry is obliged to familiarize himself with a wide range of knowledge. The conventional require-ments of courses in church history, pas-toral theology, homiletics, and interpretation of the Old and New Testaments make but a small part of the equipment. Even more than ever forcefulness in public speaking is recognized as essential. But beyond this it is absolutely necessary that there be knowledge of the actual conditions of life which the minister must meet. Problems of urban life, questions of labor and capital, subjects connected with dependents, defectives, and delinquents, and many other topics of an economic and so-clological nature must be studied and, to magtarad

Without much advertising of the Mact there has been a good deal of laboratory and field work undertaken in recent years. Large city churches have had their missions which often have been in charge of ministerial students. They have had provision for assistance to their pastors, this assistance being given by the same class of individuals, an assistance entirely distinct from practice preaching.

The gift to Princeton, therefore, simply recognizes what has been shown to be necessary and provides better machinery for accomplishing it. That a practical business man should furnish the equipment is interesting. Such a person well understands the value of the laboratory to the chemist or physicist. What experimentation is to the locomotive builder It is likewise to the one who hopes to improve humanity. The increased recognition of this fact during recent years is one of the notable things in the domain of theological education.

RESTORING A LOST ART

Naturally, perhaps, it will be the first impulse to make merry over the action of the purposeful women of Oak Park who have been holding what is disrespectfully termed a long distance talking contest. It will be suggested by ribald and unthink-Ing people that so far as the ability to "talk," to form phrases, to keep up a running fire of chatter is concerned, the modern woman requires, no competitive test. It will be added, flippantly, that her vocal chords do not demand the exercise which may be afforded by these exhibitions of wordy prowess.

The serious and practical side of the question is likely to be wholly overlooked, and this; too, despite the fact that for years the decadence of the art of conversation has been mourned by those who have seen in modern recreations a blow to friendly and instructive discourse Even among the most intelligent women, gathered together for an afternoon or evening entertainment, the old style of improving conversation has been generally tabooed. There are practically no Mrs. Montagus, or Mrs. Carters, or Fanny Burneys, or Hannah Mores, no Mme. Geoffrins or Julie de Lespinasses, to engage in brilliant conversation and inspire a Dr. Johnson to his best efforts and excite his highest commendation. Bridge whist has come to claim feminine atten tion, and such talk as is heard deals chiefly with the drivel of the day, the chatter of the moment. Whatever may be the volubility of the woman in her family circle her tongue as a useful member is falling rapidly into disuse whenever she goes

abroad. And so it is that the adventure in Oak Park may lead to the most fruitful results. The dumb may speak and general intelligence will be diffused. Woman will be encouraged not merely to utter words that she may be heard for her much speaking but to participate in a conversation with breadth of purpose and brilliancy of idea. Possibly she may be baited at first with the familiar topics of babies and servants, and as she gathers confidence the discourse will be switched to national questions, the third term for

nouncement, municipal governments and to lack of care as to details. The railroads reforms, the best book of the day, British rule in India, and Asiatic exclusion in the United States. A lost art will be redstablished and the days of the "great conersers" will be restored.

Then let ribald merriment cease and respectful admiration hold sway. Instead of holding up to mirth and scorn these women who, perhaps timidly and awkwardly at first, strive for the gift of tongue in its best attainment, let other women be encouraged to follow suit and acquire that confidence of self, that facility of expression, that cleverness of thought that will make their conversation instructive delight and the pattern of good discourse, So even bridge whist may be finally discomfited in the house of its friends and the glories of past conversational achievements be renewed.

THE AERIAL BOULEVARD.

THE TRIBUNE is in sympathy with Mr. Mansure's protest against the proposed boulevard on stilts between the north and south sides. Since the world began no such monstrosity was ever heard of. The scheme is unworthy of the Commercial club or of the distraught architects that gave birth to it. It would destroy Michigan avenue north of Randolph street and make it for all purposes, whether of business or pleasure, far worse than it is at present.

.It would injure the property on the street irreparably and invite bills for damages that would exceed the cost of making a permanent improvement. We do not see how any sane men could have consented to such a project or how they can seriously propose to push it through. It must be intended more to benefit some property owners in the neighborhood than the public, for the public certainly would have nothing to do with it, except to visit their displeasure upon the persons who should have carried it out.

Another scheme is to start an "aerial boulevard" at or near Randolph street and carry it along the street formerly known as Central avenue, which lies bebuildings immediately to the west of them, In order to fill out the measure of folly of this scheme it is proposed to condemn half of the rear part of the buildings on the eastern side of Michigan avenue. This would involve expense almost equal to that of condemning the front half of those buildings, and would confer no benefits upon the public or adjacent property. This scheme, devised by representatives of the Commercial club, is ill timed, ill judged, visionary, and inadequate. It looks like a "job" and not like a sincere effort to accommodate the residents of the

north and south sides. We hope the mayor and council will have nothing to do with either of these projects, and that both of them will be kicked out of court unceremoniously. There is only one thing to be done in connection with the proposed driveway between the north and south sides, and that is to widen Michigan avenue north of Randolph street. Half of the buildings on the eastern side of the avenue should be removed. Then the remaining half would be worth more than the whole is now. Besides, the abutting property on the west side of the avenue would be immensely benefited. Ultimately all the wholesale business would move away and Michigan avenue would be obstructed only by the east and west traffic to and from the freighthouses east of the railroad tracks. It would be entirely feasible to exclude heavy teaming from all parts of

Michigan avenue.

The proposed "outer harbor," with its slips and wharves, is another job. It is not founded in reason. It would choke up Michigan avenue and deprive the residents of the north and south sides of any useful thoroughfare. If carried far enough it would make the lake front a nublic nuisance instead of the pleasure ground it is intended to be. We do not believe that Gov. Deneen is committed to any such project. If he has been led by misrepresentations to consider it favorable he will, on reflection, correct and amend his opinions and take a more reasonable

view of the subject. DEMAND FOR BETTER RAILS. The frequency with which railroad accidents are laid to broken and defective rails has been noted by many. It has now become a matter of controversy between leading railroad men and the representatives of the steel interests. The discussion is likely to have good results to the traveling public in the improvement

of the roadbed equipment. The report of the director of maintenance and operation on the Harriman lines that 449 rails had been broken during the month of February of the present year, 179 of them being 90 pound rails which had been in use less than half a year, has been used as an illustration of the conditions. The director made inquiries of similar officials of other roads and found that they had had much the same experience. Besides this specific report there have been many complaints from all parts of the country to the same general effect It is suggested that as the rails furnished by the steel corporation have been of faulty construction some of the losses should be borne by it.

The reply is that the railroads have received just what they have ordered, the contracts being specific regarding the per centage of phosphorus and carbon and the standard of tensile strength. The rails are made under the direct supervision of the railroad inspectors, who test the product before its delivery to the companies. For that reason the steel corporation's agents decline to assume the responsibility which the railroads are trying

to place upon them. Instead, they say that heavier rails are needed. A few years ago the heaviest rails were 70 or 80 pound ones. Then the weight went up to 90 or 100 pounds to the yard. Considering the conditions at the present time they believe that a 110 pound rail is necessary. They point out that the locomotives are far heavier than they formerly were and that the cars carry three or four times their former capacity. Engines built for a certain speed are run at a much faster schedule, and certain damage to the track is the

result. The recommendations from this point of view are a more perfect roadbed, heavier rails, and engines more carefully counterbalanced. An official of one interest allied with the steel corporation states that 7,000,000 tons of first class rails were delivered between 1890 and 1906. The total failures reported during that period aggregated 2,232 tons, a small percentage

of the total. The probability is that each of the contestants has something on his side. The steel mills have been crowded with orders and have been worked hard to meet the presidents, the latest sociological pro- demands. Such a condition often leads have been going forward at a rapid rate also and may not have been so watchful as they should be. The discussion and investigation ought to work advantage to the third interested party-namely; the traveling public. Faith in the safety of equipment is what the traveler depends upon when he takes a seat on a limited train with the expectation of being carried in safety by day and by night.

REGULATING BILLBOARDS.

The Municipal Art society of New York is supporting with great engerness two propositions which it believes will help naterially in reducing the evils of the billboards which have been so offensive to many citizens. One of them is a legislative measure, the other an amendment to the city ordinances. In each instance taxation is looked to as the way out.

The difficulty in regulating the big signs has been that a property owner is privi-leged to do with his land as he wills. If he can secure a good income from vacant lots by permitting the erection of billboards upon them it is his lookout. Even if such billboards front on a park and flaunt their obnoxious advertisements in the faces of those who seek the city's open spaces for rest and reinvigoration, there is little chance for relief except through appeal to the public spirit of the land owner.

It is now proposed to resort to taxation as a possible method of abating the nuisance. The assembly bill mentioned provides that any object the surface of which is used for the display of advertising matter shall be taxed at the rate of 12 cents for each square foot utilized for such purpose, except that permanent signs painted in oil shall be taxed 8 cents a square foot. Signs not more than eight feet in either direction are to be exempt from taxation. Where a rock, tree, or other object of nature is used for advertising purposes the owner must pay the highest rate and also \$5 a year additional.

The amendment to the ordinances of the city deals with large signs on the tops of tween the Illinois Central tracks and the buildings, limiting their height to five feet above the front wall or cornice and requiring a tax of 25 cents a square foot. For fences and billboards there is to be an advertising fee of 2 cents a square foot. These fees are small in amount, but in the aggregate will amount to a large sum, and it is believed that their adoption would result in a material reduction in the size of the signs.

The opinion of leading lawyers is that such a plan of taxation for billboards is constitutional and that the proposed measure will stand the tests of the courts. If anything can be done to lessen a nulsance which has been steadily increasing throughout the country in recent years it will be a good thing. The propositions mentioned are not aimed at the elimination of outdoor advertising by means of large billboards, but those who advocate them believe that two improvements will come, one in the reduction of the size of the boards and the other in the creation of a tendency to appeal to the public by more attractive advertisements.

Bur will it not be up to Mr. Bloom to give that holdup man a job after the demands of justice have been fully satisfied?

Ar any rate, the lawyers who are managing the trial at Boise City are finding that nearly everybody in sight is undesirable as a

When about to crank up your automobile approach the machine with firmly set teeth.—Reflections of Bion J. Arnold. It is interesting to read that the new sub-marine boat, the Octopus, made a trip the other day to "standardize" its propellers.

THERE is no sort of doubt that Uncle Joe Cannon understands the president business as well as any man possibly can who has never followed it.

Every effort is being made in Bolse to pre-serve good order during the Haywood and Moyer trials, notwithstanding the old adage that Boise will be Boise-Kansas City Times Just as noise is noisy?

Tom Platt says Mr. Roosevelt "discovered the ten commandments." Is it not time for Tom Platt himself to discover the ten commandments?

THE experienced crook, nevertheless, will be of the opinion that Holdup Man Fosburg deserved what he got for throwing down

his gun on the promise of a job. Nobody seems to fear that Prof. Jake Stahl, ate of the celebrated Washington Baseball club, will hoodoo the Sox.

It is an unfortunate omission that Chicago's new charter contains no provision for

FROM the school board's point of view however, it would have been at least a mis-demeanor if the teachers had been asked to contribute to the Busse campaign fund,

IN A MINOR KEY.

Neckromancy. Noiselessly the prudent mamma of the large family of daughters opened the parlor Bottly she withdrew.

The young man who can make two heads seem to grow where only one grew before, she said to herself, "is a benefactor to the human race, and deserves to be encouraged.'

Uncle Allen Discovers a Great Truth, 'It isn't hard to understand why some kes tickle," spoke up Uncle Allen Sparks. It's because of their whiskers."

Where, where shall rest be found-Rest for the weary soul,
Who has to spend the whole year round
Shoveling in the coal!

As a Foreign Substance. "Buttrin has been a good deal in the public eye, hasn't he?"
"Yes, in the sense that he gets himself

blown into it once in awhile." TENNIS ELBOW.

[From the London Hospital.] Nearly every form of sport is liable to give rise to some apecial surgical lesion, taking the form either of a fracture of a bone or a tearing of some muscle or ligament. In most cases the lesion is definite and obvious, but in the case of the so-called tennis elbow the exact nature of the injury is obscure.

It is highly probable that the lesion is not quite the same in all: cases, although there

quite the same in all cases, although there are certain signs common to all. In most cases there is definite tenderness on pressure about the external condyle of the humerus, especially on the posterior aspect, and acute pain is caused by any forcible and complete extension of the elbow. In some cases this pain is felt most sharply when the arm is extended and at the same time supinated, as occurs when a low ball is struck in tennis. extended and at the same time supmared, as occurs when a low ball is struck in tennis. In these cases it is probable that the injury has been inflicted in the effort to take such

In other cases, again, the injury appears to In other cases, again, the injury appears to be caused by a forcible back handed stroke, and it is this stroke in particular which causes most pain, and may give rise to a recurrence of the symptoms after they have subsided. In these cases the forearm is extended and pronated, and the extensor muscles of the arm and forearm are chiefly involved. Considering the position of the injury, it seems probable that in these cases, the injury consists in a tearing of muscular fibers. Tennis elbow is a troublesome condition, intractable to treatment, and lighle to tion, intractable to treatment, and liable to recur even after prolonged rest

MAROUISE DE FONTENOY. Copyright: 1007: By the Marquise de Fontenoy.

RAZIL'S action in prohibiting Prince Louis of Orleans from landing at Rio on Thursday last, when the ocean liner on which he was traveling touched there on its way to Paraguay, serves to recall that this young scion of the historic house of Bourbon is well known in the United States, having spent the greater part of 1904 in visiting this country, being hospitably enterlined in most of the leading ospitably entertained in most of the leading

cities.

It is easy to understand the motives that have prompted the authorities at Rio to prevent him from landing there. For the decree of banishment enacted against the family of Dom Pedro is aimed more against himself than against any other members of his house. True, he is only the second of the three soms of the ex-crown princess of Brazil, who married the French Prince Gaston of Orleans. Count of En and who is the eldest who married the French Prince Gaston of Orleans, Count d'Eu, and who is the eldest of the two daughters of the last emperor of Brazil. But owing to the crippled condition of his elder brother, Peter, Prince Louis, who was born in Brazil, is the hope of the still powerful monarchical party in Brazil-the prince to whom they look to restore the empire. They regard him as their leader, derive from him their inspiration, and consider him in much the same light as the Carlists in Spain do Don Jaime.

His presence in Paraguay, or, in fact, anywhere in South America, must be a source of considerable concern to the Brazilian auconsiderable concern to the Brazinan authorities, more especially when it is taken in conjunction with the recent recrudescence of activity among the members of the imperialist party in Brazil, and had it not been for the fact that the arrest and imprisonment of the prince while on board a foreign mail steamer would have involved the remail steamer would have involved the re-public in diplomatic complications with all those reigning families in Europe to which. Louis of Bourbon is related by close ties of kinsmanship, the government undoubtedly would have taken advantage of his placing himself within its reach to detain him in captivity.

himself within its reach to detain him in captivity.

Prince Louis declines to recognize the legality of the decree of banishment pronounced against himself and his family, and in this contention he is supported by some of the leading lawyers at Rio, who declare that the decree of banishment was proclaimed as an exceptional measure by the provisional source. claimed as an exceptional measure by the provisional government immediately after the overthrow of the empire, and that as it never has been legalized by the constitution of the republic, nor by the laws of the latter, nor yet by the national legislature, the excrown princess, her husband, and her son, being citizens of Brazil, are entitled, like every other citizen, to enjoy all the rights and privileges guaranteed by the constitution and by the laws of the republic.

Prince Louis, who, like his brothers, has re-ceived his military training in Austria and holds a commission as officer of cavalry in holds a commission as officer of cavalry in the army of Emperor Francis Joseph, saw active service in the Boer war. Under the name of "Louis de Mercy" he accompanied the late Col. de Villebois-Mareuil and a number of other titled Frenchmen to South Africa and fought under the Boer flag throughout the greater part of the war against the English, achieving no little distinction as an officer of artillery.

On several occasions he narrowly escaped capture and it is a matter of speculation as to just what attitude Queen Victoria and afterwards King Edward would have assumed with regard to him had he been taken prisoner. For he is nearly related to them, and when, after the overthrow of King Louis Philippe of France, the latter sought refuge with his family in England, his son, the due do Nemours, and his grandson, the comte

with his family in England, his son, the due do Nemours, and his grandson, the comte d'Eu, that is to say, the grandfather and father of the Brazilian pretender, had an English palace, or rather crown residence, known as Bushey house, placed at their disposal by Queen Victoria. The due do Nemours was allowed to retain it until his death, more than forty years afterwards, the place and grounds all that time being maintained in repair for him, his children and his grandchildren, at the expense of the English government and of the English taxpayers.

The prince has been on more than one occato frown on the idea of an alliance between a member of his family to a prince who is a pretender, least of all to a throne situated in that western hemisphere where his brother, Emperor Maximilian, met with so tragic a death on the plains of Queretaro.

Lord Overtoun, who has just been appointed lord lieutenant of Dumbartonshire in the place of the late Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, is, in spite of his title, a self-made may and his nomination to the highest office in the county by the present government is certain to cause keen resentment among all those proud old Scottish chieftains and lairds of ancient lineage in that part of Scotland, as well as to irritate the king's sister, the Princess Louise, duchess of Argyll, who has had all sorts of bitter quarrels with Lord Overtoun on the subject of his opposition to grant a license for the sale of liquor at the Roseneath Ferry inn, which belongs to the princess, and which is leased to one of her of servants, who had been in her employ for many years as butler.

Lord Overtoun, formerly Mr. Campbell
White, derives his fortune from the mam-

facture of what is commercially known in the united kingdom as turkey red, and re-ceived his peerage for the financial support which he gave to the Gladstone administration. He entertains strongly developed evan gelistic views. For years past he has preached both under cover and at the street corners of Glasgow, and has instituted what is known as the hoonday prayer meeting in that city, which he presides over every day Not content with bossing the evangelical Free Kirk folk, he has on several occasions Free Kirk look, he has on several occasions addressed species of pastorals to all the clergy and ministers of the Presbyterian and Episcopal denominations, and even to those of the Roman Catholic church of Scotland, in which he explains that "a new testament, in which he explains that "a new testament, with all those passages specially marked which show plainly the way of salvation, has been found useful in inducing the careless to read the bible," and begging the reverend addressee's acceptance of a copy of this marked testament, with all the peer's favorite texts underlined, the volume being bound, of course, in turkey red, and adorned with a huge glit coronet. It has naturally excited comment in this connection that Lord Overcomment in this connection that Lord Ove toun should not have thought any verse in the sermon on the mount or in the Lord's prayer worth underlining or marking.

Lord Overtoun has no children, and at his death his business, and I presume his fortune, will go to his nephews and nieces, the chil-dren of his sister, while his peerage will become extinct.

He is altogether unknown in London society and, for the matter of that, sees little of the aristocracy of Scotland, the principal guests of his brand new castle of Overtoun, which stands on a magnificent ridge of hills above the historic town of Dumbarton, and over-looking the Clyde, being missionaries and evangelists and members of the Young Men's

Christian association.

He is the patron and financial backer of that John McNeil who, after starting out in life as a railroad porter, became minister of the Regent Square Presbyterian church in Lon-don, and then resigned his pulpit there to start as mission preacher with D. L. Moody and to undertake evangelistic work itinerant character all over the world at the expense of Lord Overtoun.

Reedless to add that Lord Overtoun is one of the pillars of the temperance movement in

scotland, and that his objections to the gran ing of a liquor license to the royal duchess of Argyll's butler, which originated his feud with that princess, were due to principles rather than to considerations of policy, which nfluenced that grand old Highland chieftair the late Sir Robert Menzies, in such matters Sir Robert, in presiding over the licensing Sir Robert, in presiding over the licensing court for the county of Perth, refused on one occasion to renew a license for the sale of liquor to one of his own tenants on the ground that the man kept his—that is, Sir Robert's ervants "constantly" inebriated. Sir Robservants "constantly "inebriated. Sir Robert declared from the bench that he was "far too broad minded a man" to object to the "occasional intoxication" of his servants, but that he distinctly objected to their "being drunk all the time."

"How far long have you gotten toward the discovery of the north pole?" "Quite a distance," answored the explorer, as he sat down to the typewriter. "I'm half through chapter seven."—Washington Star.

NEWS OF THE THEATERS.

THE MAN OF THE HOUR. A Play in Four Acts.

DY GEORGE BROADHURST. Presented at the Illinois Theater, Chicago, by W. A. Barry and J. H. Grismer, on May 12, 1007. The Cast:
Alwyn Bennett. Orrin Johnson
Charles Walnwright. Frank Sheridan
Scott R. Gibbs. Thomas Meighan
Richard Horrigan. Robert G. Fischer
James Phelan. Harry Harwood
Perry Carter Walnwright. W. J. Deming
Judge, Newman. Charles Stedman
Henry Thompson. Bennett Southard
William Ingram. Charles Farnum
Richard P. Roberts. Samuel Forrest
Henry Williams. Frank Russell
Arthur Payne. Charles H. Booth
Mills. Edward Culver
Dallas Walnwright. Frances Ring
Cynthia Garrison. Diva Merolda
Mrs. Bennett. Kate Lester on May 12, 1907. The Cast:

"The Man of the Hour" came to the Illinois last evening for an indefinite stay, and judging by the unqualified manner in which it, it will score as heavily here as it has in New York, where it has been running for over six months and where it promises to remain for many months yet to come.

It deals with politics in much the same serious, telling manner that "The Lion and the Mouse" deals with finance. The two plays resemble each other in dramatic matter and manner, and the newcomer doubtless will have as wide and generous appeal to the great mass of theatergoers as has the former. Its author, Mr. Broadhurst, has hit former. Its author, Mr. Broadhurst, has hit upon a timely theme, and he has handled it with good appreciation of theatric climax and the effective presentment of a story, and he has known how to draw several characters so true to life that they are recognized instantly as correct by the onlooker, and are enjoyed and applauded accordingly.

The rôle of Phelan, who formerly has been cheft of puller and non-key an adequate on the contraction.

chief of police, and now is an alderman, out for the scalp of Horrigan, the "boss" of the entire party, is one of the "fattest" parts ever written for an actor, and, as played last evening by Mr. Harwood, had scarcely a sentence which did not compel laughter and handelapping from the au-

The play is a man play, and has for its triumphing central character a young, likable chap instead of a brave, courageous girl, as has "The Lion and the Mouse." The appeal may not be quite as strong, perhaps, but it still remains strong enough for the winning of success. Mr. Broadhurst has taken as ms hero Alwyn Bennett, the son of a man who had served in the army with distinction, had been a contractor who suc-cessfully had carried several large public undertakings, and who, dying, had left be-hind him a fortune and a name unsullied by any suggestion of dishonesty or crooked any suggestion of dishonesty or crooked dealing. Young Bennett has grown up honest, fine principled, and manly, but his life has been one of comparative uselessness and purposelessness. He has lived as the son of a wealthy man, and has done nothing save "for the fun of the thing." He has fallen in love with Dallas Wainwright, the niece of one of the wealthlest men and most daring financiers of the city, and his love is returned, says for the fact that Dallas is returned, save for the fact that Dallas wishes him to do something worth while. She points out to him the meaninglessness of his life and promises to give him her love if he prove himself truly capable.

Wainwright has a railroad franchise which he wishes to obtain through bought legisla-tion, and he schemes with Horrigan, the political "boss" of the city, to accomplish political "boss" of the city, to accomplish the putting through of the needed measure. They have to have a man for candidate for mayor who will win public confidence and yet whom they can use. They pick out Bennett as the suitable fellow, and he takes the offer, since it will give him a chance to prove to Dallas that he really is worth something. He is elected mayor, and when the railroad bill comes to him for signature after having been passed by the city council he vetoes it, and this despite the threats of Horrigan and Wainwright, despite the fact that Dallas and Walnwright, despite the fact that Dallas is made to doubt his motives, and despite threats of exposure of the discovered dishonesty of his father while contractor for the city. The thleving bill is prevented from passing, and of course Bennett wins both Dallas and the approval of the public whose

Dalias and the approval of the public whose rights he has protected.

There is strong material in the play, many ringing, rousing speeches, and many blunt, unpleasant truths told concerning our present day municipal life and financial conditions, which unfortunately are truths and which last night won rousing approval from the audience. There also is abundance of good, bright humor and many effective touches of sentiment.

The rôle of the mayor is played by Orrin Johnson, and the young actor has done nothing here of late years which in anywise has approached in excellence his presentment of this part. He suggests in the first act the boylsh, careless, happy idleness of the youth, and then as the acts progress shows the setand then as the acts progress shows the settling and deepening of the man's nature. His positive scenes are played with a quiet intensity and repressed force which make them decidedly telling. His love making is admirably done, being kept free from all touch of gush or effeminacy and being caused to ring true, and his scene with his mother, in which he confesses to her the discovery of his father's dishonesty—a scene of much difficulty—is acted with just the right blend of tenderness, hesitancy, and manly blend of tenderness, hesitancy, and manly strength. In appearance, bearing, speech, and temperamental powers Mr. Johnson was uncommonly satisfying.

The roles of the two opposing aldermen are played with a skill truly great by Mr. Harwood and Mr. Fischer. Better interpreters of the characters in looks, voice, brogue, manner, and movement could not be desired. manner, and movement could not be desired. Mr. Sheridan does Wainwright, the scheming financier, capitally; Mr. Deming wins instant liking as a joke making, good-hearted young cub; Mr. Southard does a strongly dramatic cub; Mr. Southard does a strongly dramatic scene in the last act well, and Mr. Farnum, Mr. Meigham, Mr. Stedman, and Mr. Forest round out the male part of a cast of true worth. Miss Ring plays Dallas with girlish grace and sweetness and makes of the part all that can be made; Miss Lester is gracious and aristocratic as the mother, and Miss Morolda is satisfactory as a wealthy young woman turned stemographer, save as regards her costume when acting in the latter capacity. The mayor's office is scarcely the place for such a dress as she wore in the scene. wore in the scene. W. L. HUBBARD.

THE TATTOOED MAN.

A Comic Opera in Two Acts. HARRY B. SMITH, and A. N. C. FOWLER, and VICTOR HERBERT.

end VICTOR HERBERT.

Presented at the Grand Opera house, Chicago, by Frank Daniels and his company, May 12, 1007. The cast:
Omar Khayam J. Frank Daniels Abdallah William Pruetto Algy Cuffs. Harry Clarke Hashish Nace Bonville Muley George Corry Ail George Corry Ail George Openation of Charles Drew The Shah George O'Donnell Leila Edna Fassett Alma fathelle D'Armond Fatima May Vokes

"The Tattooed Man" harks back to the days of "The Wizard of the Nile" and "The Idol's Eye," when Victor Herbert and Harry B, Smith were the sole purveyors to the theatrical needs of Frank Daniels. In this state-B. Similar was the sole purveyors to the theatrical needs of Frank Daniels. In this statement there is intended no Inference that the
new opern is reminiscent of its predecessors
or that it is lacking in novelty. In the interim
Daniels has had musical plays from various
sources, sometimes with the book by Smith,
but never with the old combination of Herbert and Smith until now, and consequently
he has had nothing quite so good as this
latest vehicle in which he rode into undisputed success at the Grand Opera house last
evening. Another cause for congratulation
is that once again the little comedian is
placed amid oriental surroundings and given
just the opportunities which he can best improve.

For A Creater Chicago"

BY CHARLES H. THORNE, Treasurer Montgomery Ward & Co.

ORESIGHT must govern every step thing that fails to provide for threefold in the building of the greater Chiin the building of the greater Chi-cago. Provisions must be made not for a city of 2,000,000 inhabitants but for a city of 0,000,000 people. The danger in carrying forward all the plans for greater Chicago lies in the failure to note the difference between bigger Chicago and

greater Chicago. Bigness is coming rapidly,

so rapidly that surprised as we all now are at the growth of the outlying districts we must prepare for at least people in the ext ten years. ulation. have is that the plans that transportaion, for rail-

road termilevard extensions, and imilar public mprovements may prove inadequate and

shortsighted. It is my personal opinion that Chicago will never be great until it works out a set plan for a city of at least 6,000,000 people. This set plan would naturally call for the solution of the traction problem along lines calculated to provide not only the Chicago of today but also the Chicago of tomorrow, with an adequate system of street railways. It would naturally call for the building of a great subway, for the erection of of the people. Any one plan should be sacriadequate terminal stations, an extensive boulevard system, for a complete and up to date system of street paving, and entirely new sewerage and water systems. In other words, Chicago must prepare for a distribution of civic conveniences throughout its en-

We are plainly suffering today at all points because of the lack of foresight of ten or twenty years ago, and everything we do now should be done with the idea in mind that

There is great hope that all these things will be foreseen, but, nevertheless, I am

fearful that we are not yet sufficiently edu-cated to look far enough into the future and to build for tomorrow as well as for today. The coming of the new charter will enable public officials who desire to accomplish something to move forward, to do things, to get results. In the past the accomplish ment of results was a hopeless task. Hampered by lack of funds every city department has been held back. They have had the excuse of poverty upon which to lean, and too often it has been an excuse for inem.

Chicago has much to hope for from the Realizing new administration. So far as we are now that nothing able to judge at the present time it means can stop the business, it means to accomplish something. I commend the mayor for the character of the appointments he has made to his cabinet and to department offices. They seem to be men of large caliber. Altogether the persimistic feeling of a few months ago has dis appeared, and there is a bright outlook for Chicago. Chicago has many wants and there is good reason to hope that she will get a

great many of them. There is not any question of the value to Chicago of a beautiful water front. If the beautifying of the lake front does not come now it will come later, when it will cost more.

It must come, and now is the time that it should come. The boulevard connection between the south and north sides and the outer park belt are two public improvements which will have to be made sooner or later, and it will be a measure of public economy to make them soon.

If one or two plans fall because of certain objections another plan should be formulated and the objections removed. No single plan should be permitted to stand in the way of a public improvement for the general good ficed to the public good,

The widening and straightening of both the north and south branches of the Chicago river must be included in the plans for the greater Chicago. Every business man realizes the value of the river if made access. ble, and every business man also realizes the inadequacy of teaming. The one method of transportation cannot be abandoned, how ever, until we are given the other. With all the plans that are now being pushed forward with the greater Chicago as the goal the outlook for the city is brighter than it has been

and consequently he never felt quite himself or wholly comfortable during the seasons when he was forced to don the uniform of a London "bobby." Try hard as he did, he London "bobby." Try hard as he did, he never succeeded in being quite so amusing in the part of Sergeant Brue as he was last night as Omar Khayam Jr., astrologer, poet. eworn foe to temperance, and regent of

Persia during the temporary absence of the Neither has Harry B. Smith given a better account of himself in some time. His plot is not of great value, but his humor is generally excellent and his wit pungent and incrally excellent and his wit pungent and inclisive. As Omar is a poet and a lineal descendant of the great Omar, he is given to frequent rhyming, and many of the couplets provided by the librettist are neatly turned. The Herbert score contains many effective numbers, which linger in the memory and are bound to schleve nonnlarity. are bound to achieve popularity.

Omar, the pseudo weather prophet, is about ato himself an unwilling bride in the person of Leila, a Persian beauty. The shah is away on a trip to Paris and during his absence Omar is regent. He is heartly disliked by his subordinates because of his fondness for things American and because he has introduced American customs into the court Abdallah, an Arab chief, is the leader of s Abdallah, an Arab chief, is the leader of a band of revolutionists who are determined to overthrow Omar. Accidentally, while visiting the regent's palace, Abdallah and Leila meet, and, falling in love with each other, plan an elopement. Omar is haunted continually by Fatima, a faded wall flower, who has designs matrimonial on him. She overhears the plan of Abdallah and Leila and through her instrumentality the Arabia and through her instrumentality the through her instrumentality the Arab is cap through her instrumentality the Arab is captured in time and is sentenced to death. In the meantime Omar's daughter, Alma, arrives from America, where she has been attending college, and in her wake she brings Algy Cuffs, a matinée idol. When she introduces the youth to her father, the lover is clapped into prison and the girl is told that she is to marry the shah on his return.

The execution of the two prisoners is set for noon and in their extremity Leila and Alma appeal to Fatima for assistance. She comes to their aid by telling them that Omar bears on his neck the tattoo mark of a scara-beus, and that it is his belief that some-where in the world there are two other people who have the same mystical mark, and that the fates of the three individuals are so intermixed that should one meet with death, a like fate would be meted out to the others within a day. Fatima, therefore, tattoos similar marks on the necks of Abdallah lah and Algy, and just as the ax is about to fall Omar discovers the coincidence and par-

With his "Are We Downhearted?" and "How's Every Little Thing?" Daniels scored throughout and kept his audience in a state of continued merriment. His most successful vocal numbers were the "Omar Khayyam" and "Take Things Easier," which was encored repeatedly. After the first act he made one of his charteness of the control of the charteness of the control of the charteness acteristic curtain speeches, which has com to be as much a part of his performant as the elevation of his eyebrows or the puck

ering of his lips.

The supporting company is unusually competent. William Pruette has not a great deal to do as the Arab Abdullah, but he is cashing and flercely oriental in makeup and sing his several numbers in excellent voice. Ma Vokes does some highly amusing eccentric comedy work, and quite divides the honors with the star. Her one song, "Nobody Loves Me," was the most pronounced hit of the evening. Edna Fassett, the young singer who distinguished herself recently by taking Mme. Fritzi Scheff's place when the prima donna was forced to retire through illness, made a pretty Lella and a vocally pleasing one also. She has a fresh, sweet, and clear soprano voice. Isabelle D'Armond is a winsome and chie little soubrette, and Harry Clarke as Algy created a furore in the second act when he introduced some clever imita tions of James T. Powers, Sam Bernard, and

First Air Brake Trial.

[From the Engineering Magazine.]
The air brake was ushered into actual use
in most dramatic fashion. The trial trip in most dramatic fashion. The trial trip occurred in April, 1869. The train selected was the Steubenville accommodation, running between Pittsburg and Steubenville, O. When the train was going at full speed, sud denly, as he came around a sharp denly, as he came around a sharp curve, the engineer saw a stalled wagon in the middle of the track dead ahead.

With hand brakes only, nothing could have prevented a terrible smashup. The formal time for the trial of the air brake had not

prevented a terrible smashup. The tormal time for the trial of the air brake had not come, but the brake was there, and in desperation, not believing for a moment that the thing could possibly avail, the engineer threw on the zir. But it did avail.

The observers in the rear were almost catapulted out of their seats by the shock of the sudden stop. But when they saw the engine fairly poking its nose into the wagon bed, so narrow had been the margin between safety and disaster, they forgot all about their shock and stood in awed silence. The air brake had come into its own.

WIT AND WISDOM FROM CHILD LAND.

Readers of The Tribune Relate Some of the Quaint or Wise Things They Have Heard from Out of the Mouths of the Little Ones.

Jamie, a fine little fellow, had falled to Jamie, a fine little fellow, had falled to sense the meaning of the verse he had been taught, "Moses was an antere man, and made atonement for the sins of his peaple." Imagine the laughter which greeted his rendition of it: "Moses was an order man, and made ointment for the shins of his people."

"I know where the electricity that lights our house comes from," said little Edna.
"Where does it come from?" asked her
small brother.
"From the wall," replied Edna. "When
mamma wants a light she unbuttons it."

"My doggle is smarter than your," boasted baby Grace.
"He is not," said 8 year old Robert.
"My puppy wags his tall when he sees me coming, so he does!"
"Whose tail would you expect him to wag?" asked Master Robert scornfully.

A small boy had been punished frequently

for going from his own block to play.
After the latest punishment, when being put to bed, he asked God to bless father and mother and then ended his prayer by saying and, O Lord, keep me on our own block, if you can.'

During a discussion of general topics in a primary school the teacher asked the quation: "What is a veterinary surgeon?"
"One who doctors old soldiers," was the eady reply of a boy of 5 years. Homer, 3 years old, was sent out after the

eggs one evening. He came in exclaiming "O, mamma, the hens laid three good eggs and one old rubber one." One of the egg was a soft shell one. In a Sunday school class the teacher, in talking about heaven, mentioned gold crowss. "O," said Jack, "my papa wears one now." O, no," said the teacher, "that cannot be."

be."
"Yes," said Jack, "he wears it on bit

One day a little boy went out in the country to visit his grandmother. That evening his grandma picked a chicken.

"O, grandma!" the boy exclaimed, "doyot undress the chickens every night?" Elsie was stroking her kitty when it began to purr, "O, mamma!" she cried, "Kittyhsi a bee in her heart. Listen to it hum."

It was his first day at school. They saff "Mary had a little lamb." When he came home he told his mother they sang about Mary's lamb, and that the lamb "had fleas" white as snow." Wasrif if unny mamma. white as snow." "Wasn't it funny, mamma to sing about fleas?"

Hattle visited in the country and was most happy in hunting for eggs. When she came home she begged to have some chickens of her own. When the nests were made she her own. When the nests were messaid she must have a white china egg for "I'd like to know how the chickens could lay eggs without a pattern."

Little Phil was driving with his parents and brother. He yawned and was about to fail into the sandman's arms. When brother laughingly said, "You are sleepy," he relied his drooping eyellds and said in a defial tone: "No, I'm not. Aunt Anna said sometimes it thunders when it doesn't rain." A little boy of 21/2 years had had several

nose bleeds. One day his older brother came in with his foot cut and bleeding. The little fellow was sympathetic, for "Brother had nose bleed in his toe." Our little son of 3 years climbed into his

grandpa's lap and, stroking his bald head asked: "Grandpa, what makes you go bare footed on the top of your head?"

When Fred was 4 years old he ran away to a neighbor's at dinner time and when found was eating with the family. His older brother, who found him, ejaculated, "What are you eating dinner here?" "Yes," seld Fred, "and a mighty slim dinner, too." Rachel, 5 years old, had been in Chicago for the first time, and, on her return, we asked if she didn't find Chicago bigger that she expected

she expected.

"No," she replied, "for I expected to and
it bigger than I expected."

A minister's small daughter was found on the veranda with her pet kitten in hand calmiy pounding the cat's head against the house and repeating; "Make a joyal noise