EASTER UNDER DARK SKIES

BUT BAD WEATHER DID NOT ENTIRELY PREVENT THE SHOW OF SPRING MILLINERY.

Man has a right to expect fine weather on Easter, and most people do. Easter not only marks the real beginning of spring, but it is a day of rejoicing; it is the great religious festival that celebrates the culmination of the Christian faith. On that day when the most irreverent must feel the kindling spark of adoration, balmy skies and pleasant southern breezes are always looked for.

Yesterday promised to be a day to try man's strength. The sun rose behind banked clouds and struggled in vain to break through. The rain fell in slanting sheets, and the streets were dark and uninviting. Fifth-ave. offered small hope of a promenade when the churches should send forth their congregations.

But Easter was not to be all storm. The rain stopped and the sun peeped through many drifting breaks in the clouds, to invite the people out. Many responded, and their faith was justified. When the religious services were finished it was surprising to see how many, in the face of threatening storm and ugly, lowering clouds, had donned clothing intended only for the brightest weather.

Of course, many prudent souls were dressed in sombre winter costume. The predictions of the weather prophet had bred a righteous fear of the elements, and the memory of grip has not yet faded from many minds.

The "Easter parade" lacked much of what a bright day would have made it, but when the conditions are considered it justified its claim to special consideration. Gay colors were not the exception by any means. And where gay colors were lacking bright faces made up for the want. Some there were, as there always will be, intent on not forgetting the occasion. To them the triumph of those who had defied the weather was a glorious contrast. Altogether, the "Easter parade" was a great success for such unpleasant weather.

For to-day cloudy weather and stationary temperature are predicted, with strong northwest winds on the coast.

SERVICES IN EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

LARGE CONGREGATIONS THE RULE—ELABORATE MUSICAL PROGRAMMES.

The services in the Episcopal churches were, as usual, attended by many thousands, a large part of whom were attracted by especial musical programmes and the floral decorations, which in most of the churches are one of the features of the day.

At old Trinity Church, Broadway and Rector-st., more than one thousand people were unable to find even standing room within the doors. Several policemen did their best to keep the crowd in order and find room for all, but their efforts were in vain. Those who succeeded in finding seats were largely visitors to the city.

The Rev. J. Morgan Dix, the rector, instead of a sermon, delivered a short address descriptive of the scenes attending the Resurrection. The Rev. J. Nevitt Steele officiated at the celebration of the Holy Communion, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Joseph W. Hill, Alfred W. Griffin and Albert W. Willson.

The following musical programme was rendered by the vested choir of forty voices:

Processional, "Jesus Christ Is Risen To-day"	Worgan
Introit, Psalm cxviii	Goss
Kyrie Eleison in D	Hummel
Credo Sanctus, Agnus Dei, Gloria in Excelsis, in D, No. 3	Haydn
Hymn 118, "At the Lamb's High Feast We Sing"	Bach
Offertory, "Messiah"	Handel
Recessional, Hymn 121, "The Strife Is O'er"	Palestrina

The decorations of the historic old church are never elaborate, and yesterday practically nothing in that line was attempted. A few Easter lilies and palms had been arranged around the altar, but they did not go far toward relieving the sombreness of the interior of the church.

Dr. Dix held an informal reception at the close of the service.

CROWDS AT THE CATHEDRAL.

IMPRESSIVE OBSERVANCES—FLOWERS ABUNDANT IN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Throughout the day streams of people flowed in and out of the Catholic churches, the greatest gathering naturally being that at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Impressive masses and sermons, augmented choirs and sonorous music vied with flowers in great profusion in emphasizing the religious meaning of the services.

At 11 o'clock pontifical mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and earlier in the day mass was said by the rector, the Rev. M. J. Lavelle. Archbishop Corrigan officiated at the 11 o'clock service. The Cathedral was decorated with flowers and palms, every pew was filled and all available space crowded with chairs. A detail of fifty policemen kept those without tickets from crowding the entrances.

At 10:30 o'clock the chimes began to ring, continuing for thirty minutes. During the service the following musical programme was rendered:

Prelude, orchestra and organ	Thome
Processional, "Come, Ye Faithful, Raise the Strain"	Lissant
Grand Messe Solennelle	Thomas
Graduale, Haec Dies	Howard
Offertory, Terra Tremuit	Lebone
Recessional, "Unfold, Ye Portals"	Gounod
Postlude	Lachner

Father Gannon's sermon was on a text from Psalm cxvii.

At the Jesuit Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park-ave. and Eighty-fourth-st., the celebrant of the solemn high mass at 11 o'clock was the Rev. David Merrick, and the preacher was Father David H. Buel.

The magnificent high altar, completed during Lent at a cost of $20,000, was adorned with flowers and many lights. The music was given by a chancel choir of thirty boys, a chorus choir and stringed instruments. In the evening solemn Vespers were celebrated.

SERVICES IN OTHER CHURCHES.

DENOMINATIONAL HOUSES OF WORSHIP FILLED BY LARGE CONGREGATIONS.

The services in the churches of the various denominations in different parts of the city attracted many sightseers in addition to the members of the congregations. The sermons, appropriate music and display of flowers were in keeping with the spirit of the day.

The sermon at the morning service at the Calvary Baptist Church was preached by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur. The altar was decorated with palms and lilies. The pulpit and rail were banked with palms and carnations. Dr. MacArthur took for his text I. Corinthians xv, 17, 20.

At the afternoon service one hundred new members were taken into the church, seventy receiving the sacrament of baptism. A feature of the service was a procession of one hundred and fifty juniors bearing lilies to the altar. The flowers were sent to the different hospitals.

In connection with the services in the Broadway Tabernacle, Sixth-ave. and Thirty-fourth-st., the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson made the announcement that the sum of $31,500 had been subscribed to pay off the floating debts of the congregation.

The seating capacity of Carnegie Hall was taxed to its utmost by those who wished to hear Dr. Felix Adler deliver the first of a series of lectures on "The Attitude Toward the Idea of God." A musical programme, consisting of Mozart's "Larghetto" and Mendelssohn's "Aria," was rendered prior to the lecture, and Godard's "Adozia," a violin solo, completed the service.

Dr. Adler said that a three days' celebration would be held on May 2, 3 and 4. On Thursday afternoon an exhibit of the work of the Society for Ethical Culture would be shown in the hall. On Friday evening an entertainment, consisting of orchestral and vocal music, would be given, and on Saturday afternoon a reception would be held for the children.

EASTER SERVICES IN BROOKLYN.

There were a number of Easter offerings formally dedicated in Brooklyn churches yesterday. In the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, Classon-ave. and Monroe-st., a handsome stained glass window, in memory of Alfred J. Pouch, was unveiled. Mr. Pouch was for many years treasurer of the church.

In the Memorial Presbyterian Church, Seventh-ave. and St. John's Place, a large art glass window was unveiled. It bears the following inscription: "A worshipful token to our risen Lord, from the women of Memorial Church, Easter Sunday, 1901."

The new building of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, St. James's Place and Lafayette-ave., was opened for service for the first time yesterday. One of the finest parts of the interior furnishings is the chancel, including the Quinby altar, in memory of Paul V. C. Quinby. It is of marble, with raised panels, with carved lilies and symbolical designs. On the corners are onyx columns, with carved capitals. The rector, the Rev. Charles W. Homer, preached a sermon appropriate for the opening of the new house of worship.

In old St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Bedford-ave. and South Fifth-st., the congregation gathered in the old building for the last time. It is soon to be removed to make way for the approaches to the New East River Bridge.

At the City Park Branch of the First Presbyterian Church a memorial drinking fountain, which has been placed in the front wall, was unveiled after the morning service. The donor of the fountain wishes to remain unknown.

In all of the churches there was special Easter music, and special Easter offerings were taken up. They were large. The offering in the Central Presbyterian Church amounted to $927 83.

FLOWERS ON TRINITY GRAVES.

Many of the graves in both Trinity and St. Paul's graveyards were decorated with flowers yesterday. In most cases the decorations consisted of large bunches of Easter lilies, and attracted considerable attention. In St. Paul's the tomb of the Rhinelanders was buried beneath hydrangeas, hyacinths and Easter lilies. The flowers were placed there by descendants of the family.

In Trinity graveyard the most conspicuous decoration was that on the grave of Daniel Ludlow, which was covered by a large bank of Easter lilies. Other graves were strewn with lilies and hyacinths.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

THE CONSTITUTION, CONGRESS AND THE FLAG.

To the Editor the The Tribune.

Sir: The proposition, "The constitution follows the flag," seems to me fallacious and misleading. The constitution, as I look at it, does not "follow" the flag. It is always with the flag. It goes wherever the flag goes. They never even for an instant part company. A United States man-'o-war belongs to the United States, is a part of the United States. It is under United States authority—an authority based on the constitution and derived from it. When Admiral Dewey takes Manila and plants the flag, the constitution is already there. Now, let us at the foot of the flagstaff open the constitution and see what it says. It says as plainly as words can be made to say anything (Article IV, Section 2, Clause 1): "The Congress shall have power to dispose of or make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States."

The true way of putting it, as it seems to me, is: "The constitution accompanies the flag, and Congress 'follows the constitution.'"

ADDISON BALLARD.

New-York, April 2, 1901.

THE CRUELTY OF PIGEON SHOOTING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I noticed recently an article in "The Baltimore Sun," taken from The Tribune, denouncing the cruelty of "pigeon shooting." The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of this city has tried to have the cruel sport prevented here, but so far has been unsuccessful. We hope in the near future to meet with better success. I was much encouraged when I read The Tribune's noble article in behalf of the helpless, and hope you may still continue to use your great influence in behalf of God's defenceless creatures. Just think of the shameful slaughter that will take place at Long Island next Wednesday and Thursday! Such high handed cruelty should be stopped by law. Will not The Tribune again speak out fearlessly against this great evil?

MRS. L. E. M'CAHAN.

Baltimore, March 28, 1901.

THE TRIBUNE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have just received a letter from a philanthropic woman, who testifies to the superiority of The Tribune as a family newspaper, and as an evidence of her faith she says: "I wish you would do a favor for me. I want you to send, at my expense, the Daily and Sunday Tribune to ——— ———, Zamboango, Mindanao, Philippine Islands. My friend writes that they are reading newspapers of 1897 and 1898, and I want him to have a newspaper regularly and one that can be read anywhere."

H.

New-York, March 30, 1901.

TOLSTOI'S FAITH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: While there may be no need of taking up the cudgels for Tolstoi, whose life and works amply speak for themselves, it may not be superfluous to call attention to at least one point where you have done an injustice in your editorial of April 2 entitled "Count Tolstoi's Religion." May I urge that when you make the inference that with Tolstoi the final outcome of the race is pictured as "the gloom of despair, ending in death," you ignore the deep faith which permeates all his work and which is summed up so plainly in "The Christian Teaching"? I quote Tolstoi's expression of his belief:

"One thing alone is certain and indubitable, that which Christ said when He was dying: 'Into Thy hands I commend my spirit'—that is to say, at death I return whence I came. And if I believe that from which I have eminated to be reason and love (and these two realities I know), then I shall joyously return to Him knowing that it will be well with me. Not only have I no regret, but I rejoice at the thought of the passage which awaits me."

The influence of the great Russian reformer has grown steadily in spite of much unjust criticism and false interpretation, and his great spirit of love for his fellow man and his fearless denunciation of evil in whatever guise may be left to bear fruit in due season. It was said of such as he, "Blessed are ye when men shall revile you and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake."

F. W. G.

New-York, April 3, 1901.

WHY NOT PROHIBIT PIGEON SHOOTING?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The thanks of the community are due you for your stanch editorial in yesterday's paper regarding the cowardly, shameful proceedings at the pigeon shooting at Interstate Park. The existence of such brutalizing sport is sufficient to demoralize the entire community. Where, we can but wonder, are the active members of the State Audubon Society, the Sportsmen's League, the Humane Society, that as yet no law has been obtained to stop such nefarious business? Let every editor write, and every thoughtful, humane clergyman preach, and let our Board of Education adopt humane instruction in every school until public sentiment shall be sufficiently awakened to demand a higher code of honor toward these denizens of the air. Well may the very cruel Spaniard retort and tell us to look to our own bloodstained escutcheon as we reproach his backward land with the bull ring cruelties.

Manly, courageous, legitimate, bloodless sports let us in all ways encourage, but not those which stigmatize as cowards and callous hearted those that torment or slay in brutal chase the innocent beings whose interesting presence animates with its own peculiar charm the forest wilds and woodland. I blush to belong to a State that has no law to prevent such infamous exhibitions as this one now under consideration.

REFORM.

New-York, April 4, 1901.

PASSAIC PURIFICATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: An effort is being made to create the impression that the citizens of Essex County who were so earnestly supporting the measures before the legislature of this State at its last session for the purification of the Passaic River had predetermined the plan by which the work was to be accomplished, and that this plan contemplated the construction of a trunk sewer along the banks of the river to discharge into the waters of Newark Bay.

The fact is that this act as prepared and presented designedly gave to the commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor and taken from the different localities interested, authority to adopt any lawful plan which, after investigation, such commissioners might find effective, which received the approval of the State Sewerage Commission.

Among the provisions of the bill power was conferred for the construction of trunk and intercepting sewers, as well as for the construction and operation of disposal work. Such powers were necessary, no matter what plan might be adopted. There was no intention in making disposition of the foul matter with which the river is contaminated to impose any new burden upon the people, or cause any injury to the inhabitants of the cities, towns and villages on tidewater below the city of Newark. Any plan which threatened such results would fail to receive the approval of the State board, and would, if approved by that board, be promptly enjoined by the court.

The work is one of great importance. The injury from which we seek relief is almost incalculable. How can it be so well and wisely accomplished as by an impartial and carefully selected commission whose power to do any injustice is so carefully guarded?

JOSEPH COULT.

Newark, N. J., April 3, 1901.

TALES OF WOE.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Newitt—That's Borroughs. He's quite an adept in the art of constructing short stories.

Ascum—He doesn't look like a literary man.

Newitt—He isn't. You misunderstood me. He can tell you he's broke in more different ways than any other man I ever met.

A WELL BALANCED PERFORMER.
Russia may well pause in its game of grab to watch him.

THROUGH FRENCH GLASSES

A SHEAF OF AMERICAN NOTES BY M. GASTON DESCHAMPS.

HIS VIEWS ON BOSTON, AMERICAN WOMEN AND INTERNATIONAL MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

M. Gaston Deschamps is the lecturer this year for the Hyde course on French literature at Harvard University. He is a well known literary critic, a member of the staff of the "Temps," of Paris, one of the ablest and most dignified of French daily newspapers. There has recently appeared in that journal a long letter from him, written in Cambridge last February, giving his impressions of that university town, of Boston and of the people there, especially as to their interest in French literature and culture.

He wrote just after he had delivered his first lecture on "The Contemporary Stage" in Sanders Theatre before an audience of fifteen hundred people—a figure which is significant, he says, of the interest that cultivated Americans feel in his country, of their love for French writers and of their belief in the eminent dignity of French letters. He mentions, not without a touch of pride, that Ambassador Cambon thought it worth while to come especially from Washington to be present, and made a "speech" which was calculated to discourage the lecturer, on account of its delicate art and skill, and to confuse him, while at the same time it rejoiced him to have so eloquent and discerning an interpreter of his motives and purposes in coming to America. As to his audience, he says:

Boston society, brilliantly represented in the great amphitheatre of Harvard University, had no difficulty in understanding and enjoying the words of the lecturer. The French language is at home in this elegant city of letters, the intellectual capital of the United States. Boston has been called the Athens of America; and, in truth, in this centre of good company the atmosphere has a rare perfume of Attic urbanity.

M. Deschamps sees much to admire in the electric cars, on which he rode daily between Cambridge and Boston, and would be highly ungrateful, he says, did he not record this pleasure. Boston, notwithstanding its great business activity, is by no means exclusively given over to industry and trade. Most of the business men and merchants of the city, he finds, are trained in European culture, and visit Paris at least once a year. The women especially are admirers of French literature and French art, and talk about the French writers and artists with charming grace and full knowledge.

French portrait painters are intrusted with the agreeable task of revealing through the verisimilitude of their works the beauty of the American women. Says M. Deschamps:

This beauty, under the tawny splendor of golden locks or under the diamonds that sparkle in jet black hair, sometimes blossoms like lilies and roses, sometimes possesses the superb and gloomy magnificence of the South—a beauty now blond, now dark, northern or southern in its characteristics, and always offering the spectator a new surprise in its charming mingling of native hardihood and intentional reserve. These strong and beautiful American girls have inherited from their colonial ancestors—pioneers and conquerors—their dominating audacity, their enterprising courage, their imperious vigor. They have since taken some counsel of old Europe, especially of France, who, in her capacity of progenitress and nurse of civilized nations, has moderated the exuberant energy of their youthfulness. They have acquired that which might have seemed lacking in the generous gifts which nature had bestowed upon them, through frequenting our theatres, through reading our books, and also through their acquaintance and matrimonial alliances with our Faubourg St. Germain. To-day they offer our dressmakers and milliners a choice of models, very much alive, upon whom they like to arrange draperies of velvet, color harmonies of satin, folds of silk muslin, or the vaporous shimmer of spangled tulle.

What a joy it must be for our painters to put upon canvas these costumes, these faces, the delicious art with which they are harmonized, the blue of these eyes, the luminous joy of these smiles!

So M. Deschamps did not feel as in a strange land in this place, so far from France, and holds to the belief, like that of Biddy expressed to Blanche in the last scene of Abel Hermant's "Transatlantiques," that only a narrow river separates America and France. And there were moments on the platform of Sanders Theatre when he thought he was speaking to a Parisian audience. He tells of sitting next to a charming young girl at table in Boston, who excused herself, with an excess of scruple, for speaking to him in French. When he praised the excellence of her diction, as he could, without flattery, "Oh," said she, with just a trifle of accent, "I am a little rusty now!"

One thing M. Deschamps regrets, and that is the tendency of Americans, even of Bostonians, like all foreigners who are disconcerted by the "imprudences" of French literature, to take the boulevard for Paris, and even for France, and to believe that the French people, from morning till night and from night till morning, have no other purpose in life than to enjoy themselves madly. He has heard it said in his travels in Europe, Africa and Asia that in France there are no true husbands and no good wives; and he fears that the New World shares some of the widespread prejudices on this point. Why not? he asks. The French family life is closely guarded, very jealous of its privacy, and access to it is never given to the passing traveller. This traveller does not know that there are under French roofs inherited virtues, nor does he know how many honorable traditions and sound principles are united in the cornerstone of the household. The serious part of French life, the strong and the excellent part, that which contains assurance for the future, is just the part that the stranger never sees. On the other hand, the bookshops, the theatres, are wide open to the tourist and his money, with which he wants to enjoy himself. To these, says M. Deschamps, come the foreigners, friends and enemies alike, who wish to receive impressions and make a diagnosis. Thence came the choruses of lamentation over the alleged degeneration of France. He continues:

God knows we have been most imprudent in drawing down upon our country these storm-clouds and lightning bolts. We seem to persist in leading other nations astray as to our manners and customs. We distribute to every newcomer rods with which to lash us. Everywhere, and especially here in America, people are reading French novels with conscientious care. Now, these stories tell only of pranks, escapades, unfaithfulness, and our most productive writers devote themselves exclusively to the mad study of the seven deadly sins. . . . Let us not be surprised, then, if beyond our boundaries they speak of Paris with a most annoying inflection and wink of the eye. It has been our own doing, through the exaggeration of our faults and the confession of vices with which, thank Heaven, we are not afflicted.

He takes occasion then to warn the writers and publishers of this sort of stuff that they are spoiling their business. People are getting a little tired everywhere of improper stories. He tells of a Boston bookseller who showed him cases full of copies of "Quo Vadis" and Rudyard Kipling's books, and quite inhospitable to recent French publications. The "yellow book" was not wanted, and M. Deschamps had no difficulty in understanding why. The same bookseller observed that Rostand had had a brilliant idea in having his books published in green paper, and then he showed him the display of copies of "Cyrano" and "L'Aiglon." The interest in Rostand impresses M. Deschamps:

"L'Aiglon," "L'Aiglon," "L'Aiglon!" "Cyrano," "Cyrano," "Cyrano!" I am never tired of seeing these words, printed in flamboyant letters on posters, in circulars, in the advertising pages of the magazines. This extraordinary Rostand has bewitched America, after having won over and disarmed the critical spirit of the French. It is an indescribable enthusiasm, an intoxication, a madness.

He tells how, in a lecture on Victor Hugo, he quoted a famous stanza, ending:

"L'Angleterre prit l'aigle, et l'Autriche l'aiglon."

Whereupon there were thunders of applause! He is impressed by the fact that at Wellesley Rostand's "Cyrano" completes the course in French literature begun with "Chanson de Rostand"; by the report from the "Province of Michigan," from Buffalo, from Philadelphia, from "the country of the Mormons," from San Francisco, from Worcester and from Toronto, that "Cyrano" is among the "most popular books"; by the prominence given to Mr. Richard Mansfield's impersonation of the character. He is not sorry:

He who would complain must have a bad soul. For my part, I rejoice to see this victorious rivalry to the growing vogue of English romances and German idylls. Success to these "green books," which uphold beyond our borders the good name of our country! . . . We were in a sorry position in the eyes of the world when a French poet, rudely, bravely, routed the band of "décadents." . . . M. Rostand's works are an argument in the hands of those who would from afar preach the great religion of French letters, and who undertake to show that the genius of our race has not ceased to be attracted by heroism, by love, by the divine charm of the ideal. . . . The poet must be thanked who has so effectively aided in raising our national literature in the eyes of strangers.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

Washington, April 7.—The eastern storm is central tonight off Cape Cod, and there is another of fair proportions in Southeastern Colorado. Rains have continued in the Middle States and New-England, with high easterly winds over the latter district. In the interior of the country the weather is generally cloudy. Temperatures have risen considerably from the West Gulf States northward and have fallen decidedly in Wyoming and the western portion of Dakota. West of the Rocky Mountains conditions have changed somewhat. Snow has been general over the middle plateau, with lower temperature, while on the middle and north coasts the weather has cleared. There will be snow or rain Monday in the central Rocky Mountain region, and showers in the Southern States. During Monday night and Tuesday showers will probably extend into the central valleys, the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, and Tuesday night into the lower lake region and Middle Atlantic States. It will be colder Monday in the middle slope, and colder Tuesday in the lower Missouri Valley and Middle and West Gulf States. On the New-England Coast the winds will be brisk to high northwesterly, except on the Eastern Maine coast, where they will continue high easterly; on the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be fresh northerly, and on the South Atlantic Coast fresh west to north. Owing to the heavy snows and rains of the last week, the upper Ohio River is rising rapidly, and warnings were issued at Pittsburg this morning of a twenty-five foot stage, three feet above the danger line, by Tuesday morning. Storm warnings are displayed from New-Haven to Eastport.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For New-England, partly cloudy in western, rain in eastern portion to-day; brisk to high northwesterly winds, except on the Eastern Maine coast, where easterly to northerly gales will continue; to-morrow fair, except probably rain in Eastern Maine.

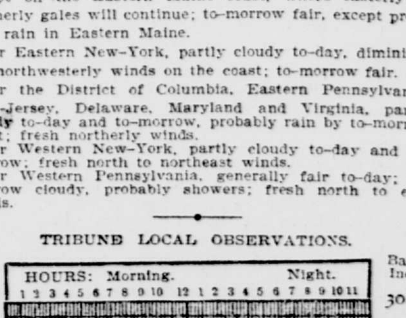
For Eastern New-York, partly cloudy to-day, diminishing northwesterly winds on the coast; to-morrow fair.

For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow, probably rain by to-morrow night; fresh northerly winds.

For Western New-York, partly cloudy to-day and tomorrow; fresh north to northeast winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, generally fair to-day; tomorrow cloudy, probably showers; fresh north to east winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram the continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line shows the temperature as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, April 8, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday was cloudy, with rain in the morning. The temperature ranged between 44 and 51 degrees, the average (47¼ degrees) being 1¼ degrees higher than that of Saturday and 4½ degrees lower than that of the corresponding date of last year.

The weather to-day will be partly cloudy.

CULTURE.

From Life.

He—How innocent Miss Priscilla is! She blushes at everything I say to her.

She—That isn't innocence, that's refinement.

THE PASSING THRONG.

The Rev. James Murray, Roman Catholic Bishop of Northern Queensland, Australia, who is just now on a visit to this country, is extremely interesting in his reminiscences of Australian life, and in talking on this subject recently to some friends at the Waldorf-Astoria he said: "Australia possesses one of the wonders of the world in the marvellous Mount Morgan gold mine. No parallel to it has ever been discovered either in this or in any other country, for up to date it has produced no less a sum than $250,000,000 in gold and is still producing, a record for a single mine which, I believe, is unequalled. When the final and total output of the Mount Morgan mine is registered it will be likely to stand unexcelled for all time to come. The story of its discovery makes a strange and rare tale. A full generation ago an adventurous and hardy Irishman named Connor pushed his way across Queensland's coast range mountains, and after building a log cabin started in to carve a farm for himself out of the surrounding wilderness. Years went by and the clearing of farmland grew. The centre of the homestead that Connor had located was occupied by a conical shaped hill. This hill was covered with what miners technically call float. I do not know myself what it is exactly, but I believe its physical appearance resembles that of the clinkers found in furnaces. The hill itself, under certain conditions, Connor noticed, frequently took on all the colors of Joseph's historical coat, but to his uninstructed mind this phenomenon meant nothing more than an agreeable physical addition to the view. So Connor led his peaceful, if hard, existence and eked out a modest livelihood, and had no thought beyond his farm and its products. His wealth lay in a few corn patches and in sundry and divers cattle and sheep. One evening after sundown two Welsh prospectors named Morgan arrived at Connor's farm and sought shelter for the night. Connor gave them a share of his scanty fare and a shakedown on the veranda."

IGNORANT OF A GOLD MINE AT HIS DOOR.

"The following morning the Morgans were about to start on their way, when one of the brothers chanced on a piece of float which unmistakably betrayed the presence of gold. The Morgans thereupon questioned Connor closely about the country thereabouts, and finally asked him if he had ever noticed anything queer in the appearance of the earth. 'That I have,' replied Connor. 'Shure, it's meself that owns an entire hill that every now and again shows all the colors of the rainbow.' He willingly showed the Morgans the mount, and gave them full permission to work as they would upon it. The Morgans were soon convinced that they had chanced on a great discovery, and at once made their way back to the coast with the float they had gathered from the hillside. The assay showed their surmise to be correct, for the float was rich in gold. They then returned to the lonely ranch and offered Connor £300 spot cash for his farm. Connor had had seven years of desolate life, and the sum mentioned to a man in his position represented a small fortune, so he eagerly closed with the offer. He did not dream when he packed up and started coastward with his precious £300 strapped carefully round his waist that he had parted with the richest treasure Dame Nature had deposited in the mountains of Australia or those of any other country. The rest of the story is simple. The Morgans managed to get together a sufficient sum to purchase a rude stamp mill, which it took them six months to transport and erect. Within thirty days from the time it started working it had paid for itself and an order for improved machinery was on its way to the coast. That was twenty-five years ago. Since then $250,000,000 has been taken from that coneshaped hill, and it is yielding gold as plentifully to-day as ever. The scene is gone forever, though, and two years since, when I stood on the rim of a saucer shaped excavation and looked down at a busy shift of miners below, I was standing where the base of the cone had rested a quarter of a century before. The mountain was probably of volcanic origin, and the gold impregnated the soft rock which formed the centre of the cone. Mount Morgan is to-day a busy hive of industry—an industry which, by the way, has made the Morgan brothers take first rank among the world's richest men. To their great credit be it known that after their own success was assured they sought out Connor, and so richly rewarded him for his kindly hospitality on the night preceding the great discovery of the Mount Morgan mine that he was made independent for life."

HE SELLS $250,000,000 FOR £300.

POOR FISHERMAN FOUND BOTTLE.

WILL RECEIVE PART OF REWARD PROMISED IN MESSAGE INCLOSED.

Newark, N. J., April 7 (Special).—Miss Ada I. Griffiths, of No. 402 Mount Prospect-ave., this city, when crossing the ocean in September, nine years ago, threw overboard a bottle containing a message to the late W. W. Byington, a lawyer in Newark. On the back of the message she wrote that $10 reward would be paid to the finder if the message was sent to its destination.

The bottle was thrown overboard in the middle of the ocean. Miss Griffiths had forgotten the incident when, on April 4, she received a letter with a foreign postmark. It was from Ada E. Bodtker, of Kristiansund, North Norway, and was dated March 22. The writer said the bottle had been picked up by a poor Norwegian fisherman off the coast of Smollen, an island, and brought to Kristiansund, and that an English woman in the town had translated the message, but could not decipher the date. She asked that the reward be sent to her for the fisherman, who was poor and deserving. Miss Griffiths decided to send $5 reward.

EXTERNALLY SIMILAR.

From The Kansas City Journal.

At Mound City a smart young fellow picked up the hat of District Judge Walter L. Simons, and said: "Why, Judge, your head and mine are the same size." "Yes," replied the judge, "on the outside."

The surest Blood Purifier is Jayne's Alterative.

MARRIED.

SAWYER—BURKE—On Saturday, April 6, by the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, Alice, daughter of the late Russell W. Burke and Elizabeth Parker Burke, to David Wallace Sawyer.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

Alexander, Catherine M.	King, Charles R.
Bruce, John S.	Lyons, Eliza A.
Campbell, Frances K.	Odell, Elizabeth D. H.
Craig, Mary E.	Odell, Elizabeth H.
De Costa, Harriet S.	Perry, Maria G.
Duncan, John P.	Sherwood, Eliza T.
Fearing, Charles F.	Skidmore, Mary A. H.
Hays, Catharine.	Wilmerding, Harriette E.
Howell, Emily W.	

ALEXANDER—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, April 6, 1901, Catherine M., wife of James A. Alexander and daughter of the late John M. Cornelison, M. D., of Jersey City.
Funeral services at the Holy Cross Protestant Episcopal Church, Washington-ave., North Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, April 9, at 11:30 a. m.
Carriages will meet 10 a. m. train from foot of Liberty-st., Central Railroad of New-Jersey.
Interment at Philadelphia.

BRUCE—On Saturday, April 6, John S. Bruce, in his 84th year.
Funeral services at his residence, No. 33 West 87th-st., on Monday, April 8, at 4 o'clock.
Interment at convenience of the family.

CAMPBELL—On Thursday, April 4, 1901, Frances K., wife of John Campbell and daughter of the late Samuel Maycock.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 18 East 62d-st., on Monday morning, April 8, at 11 o'clock.
Interment private.

CRAIG—At Tucson, Ariz., on April 4, Mary Ella, beloved daughter of the Rev. Alexander and the late Ellen Hart Craig, in the 31st year of her age.
Funeral will take place at Newton, N. J., on Friday, April 12, at 3 p. m.
Carriages will meet the 12 noon train from New-York.

DE COSTA—Suddenly, in New-York, April 6, Harriet Spencer, daughter of Harvey Spencer and Fanny Sharpe and wife of Dr. B. F. De Costa.
Funeral private.

DUNCAN—On the Sabbath, April 7, 1901, at his residence, No. 9 East 64th-st., New-York City, John Paterson Duncan, in the 72d year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, April 10.
Kindly omit flowers.

FEARING—On Thursday, April 4, Charles F. Fearing, in the 61st year of his age.
Funeral at University Place Presbyterian Church, Monday, April 8, at 10 a. m.
Interment at Woodlawn.

HAYS—On Thursday, April 4, Catharine, daughter of the late Jacob and Mary Post Hays, in the 85th year of her age.
Funeral from the residence of her niece, No. 24 East 60th-st., on Monday morning, April 8, at 10:30.
Interment at Woodlawn.

HOWELL—On Friday, April 5, at her residence, No. 342 West 19th-st., Emily Wilson, widow of Henry Washington Howell and daughter of Francis Babcock, deceased, in the 80th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., near 9th-ave., at 11 a. m., Monday, April 8.
Boston papers please copy.
Kindly omit flowers.

KING—On Friday, April 5, 1901, at his residence, Andalusia, Penn., after a short illness, Dr. Charles Ray King, aged 88 years.
Funeral services at All Saints' Church, Torresdale, on Monday, April 8, at 2 p. m.
Carriages will meet train at Torresdale leaving Broad-st. station at 1:10 p. m. and New-York at 10:55 a. m.
Kindly omit flowers.

LYONS—On Saturday, April 6, at her late residence, No. 52 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, Eliza A. Lyons, daughter of the late David M. Lyons.
Funeral and interment private.

ODELL—On Friday, Elizabeth D. Halley, wife of Isaac N. Odell.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 731 Putnam-ave., Brooklyn, on Monday evening, April 8, at 8 o'clock.
Interment private.

ODELL—On Saturday, April 6, Elizabeth Hopkins, widow of Isaac Odell, aged 73.
Funeral at her late residence, No. 211 West 70th-st., Tuesday, April 9, at 10 o'clock a. m.
Interment at convenience of family.

PERRY—On Friday, April 5, 1901, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Maria G. Perry, daughter of the late Charles and Sarah F. Perry.
Funeral services at her late residence, Southport, Conn., on Monday, April 8, at 2:30 p. m.

SHERWOOD—At Bernardsville, N. J., April 5, Eliza Talimadge Sherwood, widow of Albert Sherwood, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.
Funeral at Bernardsville on Monday, April 8, at 4 p. m.
Carriages will meet train leaving New-York at 2 p. m.
Interment Buffalo.

SKIDMORE—At Great Neck, Long Island, on Saturday, April 6, 1901, Mary A. Hewlett, widow of the late General James H. Skidmore, in the 89th year of her age.
Funeral at Christ Church, Manhasset, Long Island, on Tuesday, April 9, at 3 p. m.
Train leaves Long Island City at 2:02 p. m. for Manhasset station, return at 3:55 p. m.

WILMERDING—On Thursday, April 4, at her residence, No. 5 West 31st-st., Harriette E., widow of Henry A. Wilmerding and daughter of the late Dr. Lucius Kellogg, of Oyster Bay, Long Island.
Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, corner of 71st-st. and Boulevard, on Monday morning, April 8, at 10:30 o'clock.

Special Notices.

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Roebuck's Weather Strips, Wire Screens and Window Ventilators make homes comfortable summer and winter. S. Roebuck, 172 Fulton. Telephones in Manhattan and Brooklyn Boroughs.

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Postoffice Notice.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 13, 1901, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows: Parcels Post Mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below. Parcels Post Mails for Germany close at 5 p. m. on April 10, per s. s. Aug. Victoria, via Hamburg, and April 12, per s. s. Pretoria, via Hamburg.

Regular and Supplementary mails close at Foreign Branch half hour later than closing time shown below.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY—At 10 a. m. for Italy, per s. s. Duchessa di Genova (mail must be directed "per s. s. Duchessa di Genova").

WEDNESDAY—At 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. New-York, via Southampton; at 8:30 a. m. (supplementary 10 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Germanic, via Queenstown; at 10 a. m. for Belgium direct, per s. s. Southwark (mail must be directed "per s. s. Southwark").

THURSDAY—At 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Auguste Victoria (mail for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India and Lorenzo Marquez must be directed "per s. s. Auguste Victoria"); at 7 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India and Lorenzo Marquez, per s. s. La Champagne, via Havre (mails for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. La Champagne").

SATURDAY—At 8 a. m. for Italy, per s. s. Hohenzollern, via Naples (mail must be directed "per s. s. Hohenzollern"); at 8:30 a. m. (supplementary 10 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Servia, via Queenstown; at 11 a. m. for Denmark direct, per s. s. Island (mail must be directed "per s. s. Island").

*PRINTED MATTER, ETC.—This steamer takes Printed Matter, Commercial Papers and Samples for Germany only. The same class of mail matter for other parts of Europe will not be sent by this ship unless specially directed by her.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic Mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

TUESDAY—At 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per s. s. City of Washington, via Colon (mail for Guatemala must be directed "per s. s. City of Washington"); at 12 m. for Santiago, per s. s. Cienfuegos; at 6:30 p. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Admiral Dewey, from Boston; at 11 p. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Urana, from Philadelphia; at †11 p. m. for Nassau, per steamer from Miami, Fla.

WEDNESDAY—At 8 a. m. for Bermuda, per s. s. Trinidad; at 9:30 a. m. for Inagua and Haiti, per s. s. Lauenburg; at 10 a. m. for Brazil, per s. s. Catania (mail for Northern Brazil, Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay must be directed "per s. s. Catania"); at 12 m. for Cuba, Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco and Chiapas, per s. s. Orizaba, via Havana and Progreso (mail for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per s. s. Orizaba"); at 12:30 p. m. (supplementary 1 p. m.) for St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadalupe, Dominica and Martinique, per s. s. Caribbee.

THURSDAY—At 12 m. (supplementary 12:30 p. m.) for Nassau, Guantanamo and Santiago, per s. s. Santiago; at 6:30 p. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Admiral Sampson, from Boston.

FRIDAY—At 12 m. for Mexico, per s. s. Seneca, via Tampico (mail must be directed "per s. s. Seneca").

SATURDAY—At 9 a. m. for Newfoundland direct, per s. s. Silvia; at 9 a. m. for Porto Rico, per s. s. Ponce, via San Juan; at 9 a. m. (supplementary 9:30 a. m.) for Venezuela and Curacao, per s. s. Maracaibo (mail for Savanilla and Carthagena must be directed "per s. s. Maracaibo"); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10 a. m.) for St. Vincent, Barbados and Demerara, per s. s. Glitra; at 10 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Morro Castle, via Havana; at 10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, Carthagena and Greytown, per s. s. Alleghany (mail for Costa Rica must be directed "per s. s. Alleghany"); at 12:30 p. m. for Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Harmonides; at 12:30 p. m. (supplementary 1 p. m.) for Turks Island and Dominican Republic, per s. s. New-York; at †11 p. m. for Nassau, per steamer from Miami, Fla.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 p. m. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday). Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 p. m. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Monday, at †6 a. m. (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday). Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday and Friday at †11 p. m. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 p. m. and 11 p. m. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala, by rail to New-Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at †1:30 p. m. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala and Tuesdays for Costa Rica). †Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to April †9, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Empress of Japan (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver").

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to April †10, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Australia.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to April †12, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. China.

Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe), New-Zealand, Fiji, Samoa and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. after March †31 and up to April †13, inclusive, or on arrival of s. s. Campania, due at New-York April 13, for dispatch per s. s. Ventura.

Mails for China, Japan and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to April †18, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Duke of Fife.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to April †20, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Doric.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to April †22 for dispatch per s. s. Mariposa.

Mails for China, Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to April †23, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Tosa Maru (registered mail must be directed via Seattle).

Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New-Zealand, which goes via San Francisco), and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. after April †13 and up to April †27, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Aorangi (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 p. m. April †28).

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, Postmaster.

Postoffice, New-York, N. Y., April 5, 1901.