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New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was not in session. ═══ House: The bill to improve the efficiency of the revenue cutter service was under consideration.

FOREIGN.—A thousand people have been killed in riots at Ta-Ming-Fu, in Pe-Chi-Li Province, China, caused by attempts to collect indemnity for the Catholics; it is thought the Manchurian treaty will be signed in a few days, as the powers, in view of the modification of the agreement, have ceased to object to it. ═══ The British were worsted in a fight with Boers in Cape Colony on March 24, having eight men killed, ten wounded and twenty-nine captured. ═══ The United States Government is reported to have recognized the justice of the claim of Japan in the matter of taxing foreigners in that country. ═══ The stock market in London is buoyant in anticipation of better times after the return of peace in South Africa. ═══ Prince Derneburg, former German Minister to Great Britain and France, is dead. ═══ An agreement between transatlantic lines, excepting the Beaver Line, was signed at Liverpool for a minimum saloon passage rate, effective on March 31. ═══ A high official of the Danish Government said that the charges of bribery made by Captain Christmas in connection with the sale of the Danish West Indies were false.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt made public the correspondence in which the request of Lieutenant General Miles to be sent to the Philippines was disapproved. ═══ Mr. Dickinson, United States Consul General at Sofia, has become persona non grata to Bulgaria, and lost his post by his activity in the case of Miss Stone. ═══ The engagement of Miss Alice Evelyn Hay, daughter of the Secretary of State, to James W. Wadsworth, jr., son of Congressman Wadsworth, of New-York, was announced in Washington. ═══ The loss by the floods in Tennessee is estimated to reach fully $1,000,000; several towns suffered severely and there were a few lives lost. ═══ Governor Odell gave a hearing on the Veterans' bill at Albany. ═══ The strike of New-England cotton spinners will, in all probability, be declared off, the employers acceding to the unions' terms for an advance in wages.

CITY.—It was learned that District Attorney Jerome had found the book of suspicious places in the Tenderloin written up to April 1, and it was said that some police officers might get into trouble as a result. ═══ Controller Grout declared that the members of the Board of Estimate were determined to carry out the pledge of economy on which the fusion administration was elected. ═══ Reginald C. Vanderbilt insisted on paying taxes on $250,000 personal property, although he was assessed at only $11,000. ═══ It was rumored at the Tombs that Albert T. Patrick and Mrs. Francis would be married on the train which will take the convicted lawyer to Sing Sing. ═══ Commissioner Dougherty invited John R. Freeman, who conducted the fight against the Ramapo Water Company for ex-Controller Coler, to become chief engineer of the Water Department. ═══ The National Park Bank was reported to have obtained control of the Mutual Bank, at Thirty-third-st. and Broadway. ═══ An Easter holiday, which has been granted to the employes at Ellis Island, may cause nearly one thousand immigrants to remain aboard the Umbria and the Philadelphia, which will dock to-day. ═══ The supply of Easter flowers in the florists' shops was exhausted long before night.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 63 degrees; lowest, 47; average, 55.

CLOSE QUARTERS IN CUBA.

That is a welcome announcement that Mr. Payne expects to get a decisive vote in the Ways and Means Committee on the Cuban reciprocity business to-morrow. There has already been entirely too much delay in that matter. The President's message in December last presented the subject to Congress in all its urgency. It should have been acted upon early in the session, having precedence over numerous other matters of far less importance which have been taking up time and attention. The result of the delay has been to cause much distress in Cuba and to cause much loss—or the prevention of much gain—to United States industry and commerce. The products of our farms, forests and factories have been excluded from Cuba in favor of European goods, simply because of our delay in arranging for a modification of a tariff of our own making. A more discreditable exhibition of folly it would not be easy to find. To have it ended, even at the eleventh hour, will be a welcome relief to all who have the honor and the material welfare of the nation at heart.

There are other reasons for expedition. Conspicuous among them is the fact that we are getting close to the end of our trusteeship in Cuba, and it behooves us above all else to discharge the final duties of that trusteeship aright—to hand over our charge in a condition that will reflect credit upon our administration of it. In every other respect we have done well in Cuba. We have given it good government, schools, sanitation and what not. But the industrial and commercial conditions which the island has asked for, and in quest of which it went again and again to war with Spain, we have failed to give, and are still delaying to give. That duty should have been performed, gladly and eagerly, long ago. It is deplorable that it should be done thus late, and with reluctance on the part of some. But even so, it must be done. We must stand not upon the order of our doing it, but do it. And it must be done in time for the Cuban Government on May 20 to enter into the enjoyment of it. We are getting to close quarters. There is no time to spare. The vote in committee should indeed be taken to-morrow. Then the bill should be passed by the House, and sent to the Senate and passed by the Senate, all as expeditiously as possible.

It is to be assumed, of course, that the vote in the Ways and Means Committee will be favorable to the project of reciprocity with Cuba. Any other action is simply inconceivable, unless we are to suppose the majority of the committee are false to their party principles as Republicans and to their national faith and honor as Americans. The only doubt is concerning the percentage of tariff concession to be given and asked. It may be that the action of this committee and of the House itself will not be final upon that point. Certainly it is to be hoped that if a 20 per cent bill is sent to the Senate, the latter body will exercise its deliberative faculties upon it to good effect. For the question is, as we have hitherto urged, not only what do the Cubans need to give them a market for their sugar, but also what do we need to give us a market for our farm and factory products in Cuba. Our concession to Cuban sugar will mean the loss of a few millions in our revenue. Cuba's concession to our goods will mean, or should mean, a gain of many millions to United States trade.

It should be borne in mind that in that respect, too, we are in close quarters in Cuba. We have to compete there with Germany and Great Britain, two of the most shrewd and pushing commercial nations in the world. For the last few years they have been beating us badly in the Cuban market. We must, if we are to win the Cuban market for ourselves, get from Cuba a tariff concession which will enable us to undersell those cheap selling rivals. Every additional percentage of concession which we make to Cuban sugar will mean just so much advantage for us over those rivals. In that view of the case, there should be no halfway work. The measure of reciprocity should be a liberal one, which will take us out of close quarters and give us an ample margin of profit in the Cuban market over all competitors, such as we had ten years ago.

DR. LOEB'S LECTURES.

Columbia University has rendered valuable service to science in inviting Dr. Jacques Loeb to give the series of lectures in Schermerhorn Hall which has just come to a close. Nor is the indebtedness of the community to that institution the less if some of the anticipations which had been entertained concerning the revelations to be made have not been realized. Inasmuch as the Chicago biologist is not disposed, apparently, to claim quite as much as has been imputed to him by his admirers, the people of this city were fortunate in having a chance to hear the man speak for himself.

Those who have listened to him may have been a bit mystified by his technicalities. They may have wanted to interrupt him with questions. They were probably surprised to notice rather conservative mention of Dr. Loeb's most recent researches. Possibly the lectures seemed as significant for what they did not contain as for what they did. Nevertheless, a more accurate idea than was current a fortnight ago has been afforded as to this investigator's achievements, and with a recognition of his originality is coupled admiration for his modesty and the caution with which he states his conclusions.

Now that Dr. Loeb enjoys fresh prominence for the moment, it may not be out of place to consider briefly some of the theories and experiments with which his name has been associated within the last year or two. Though he repudiates the doctrine that all the phenomena of animal life are electrical in nature, he evidently looks at a few of them in that light. If this hypothesis can be verified and substantiated, it may supply the science of medicine with a new principle. Should it be found that the efficiency of a remedial agent depended upon the electro-positive or electro-negative character of some chemical element in it, the physician would be able to fight disease more intelligently than he does at present. It is desirable, therefore, that the clew be followed up, whether it lead to anything or not.

The same remark will apply to the discovery of the seeming benefit to a feeble heart derived from injecting salt water into the veins. As yet the medical profession has made little of this phenomenon, and much more experiment is needed to reveal the value of the practice. Whether Dr. Loeb's explanation of it be correct or not, if he has hit upon a useful fact the world ought to know it as soon as possible. As for the hatching of the unfertilized eggs of a sea urchin which have been immersed in a saline solution, this is a wonderful performance, but it is no more mysterious than parthenogenesis without any artificial aid whatever. Zoologists are acquainted with at least a dozen species which propagate sometimes with and sometimes without fecundation. Still, we may have in the sea urchin experiments an illustration of some peculiar stimulus which salt gives to an impulse or potency so weak as to require help, and which thus turns the scale in a crisis. Here, again, though, one must note the wide difference between possibility and certainty, and the need of more light.

What is to the uninitiated, if not to the pathologist, the most suggestive of Dr. Loeb's performances is his prolonging the vitality of the eggs of a certain low organism by chemical means. Perhaps this feat is only a parallel to the fact that if a farmer cares for his seed corn in one fashion the chances of germination are materially improved, while they are impaired by a different sort of care. Besides, it is not clear how the discovery gives promise to the human race of defying death successfully. Undeveloped as the process is, however, there may be something in it. An enormous amount of work yet remains to be done to turn it to account, and, under the circumstances, it would be injudicious at present to cherish any lively expectations on account of these vitality experiments. Yet it is too soon to say that they will not yet prove fruitful. Indeed, it is to be hoped that Dr. Loeb will continue them until he is satisfied on that point, and not leave the task to other hands.

HOCKEY.

The attractions and popularity of hockey as a cold weather game are rapidly increasing. It has much to commend it to public favor, with its requirements of swiftness, grace, dash and adroitness. It is not a sport for the slothful or the stupid. Every faculty is kept alert, and the demands on the brain, as well as on the nerves and sinews, are constant. Strategy and daring, ingenuity and nimbleness are requisites for success. It is even more exciting for the teams and the spectators than polo in the summer, and the pace is far quicker. As matters look now, hockey has a highly promising future among the best of winter sports in America.

The zest of it, the snap of it, the rapid changes, the ever varying scenes and incidents, the clash of honorable rivalry, the breathless rushes, the sudden turns and curves, the friendly battles of young men so trained and disciplined, all in earnest, all full of the best impulses—the flashing, fascinating contests of hockey are certain to bring together larger multitudes of gratified, enthusiastic and zealously applauding witnesses next season than have been assembled in recent months. And yet the crowds of delighted lookers on at the hockey games since the close of most of the outdoor sports in this part of the country last autumn have been impressively large, and the support of the game has made marvellous progress.

Polo will soon be taken up in the North, and polo is well worth watching. But the hockey experts do not need to buy ponies. Polo cannot exist without ponies, and the little fellows ridden on the polo grounds require so much training and are so frequently disabled by accidents or disease that this game, above most others, is a luxury of men of wealth. But hockey needs no horses, no polo grounds, no golf links, no lawn tennis nets, no squash courts, and no sets of ping pong. It is cheap and inexpensive for the players, and even the poorest college boy can hold his own at hockey against the heir of a belted earl or the son of a billionaire. And how much more fleetly the hockey champions flit from spot to spot than the fastest polo pony can possibly do! Only a "Red Demon," or a "Pale Green Rustler" or a "Ring Streaked Spectre" of an automobile can catch a hockey champion at top pace. Hockey is not slow.

WING SHOTS OVER THE RIVER.

The legislatures of New-York and New-Jersey went home from the State houses in Albany and in Trenton on the same day. Both had made fine records for expeditious work, but it was lamentable that the bill to prevent the shooting of trapped birds was allowed to die in the New-Jersey Senate after it had passed the Assembly by an overwhelming majority. New-York has cast out the hardhearted wing shots who prefer to blow pretty doves to pieces at the muzzles of their guns rather than to test their skill with clay pigeons as fluttering targets, and tens of thousands of victims will be butchered this year between Jersey City and Cape May.

No doubt the men who delight in such hideous exhibitions of cruelty will make the most of their opportunities this season. It may reasonably be expected that the New-Jersey legislature of 1903 will follow the example of the Senate and Assembly of New-York this year. In 1901 the bill to suppress this abuse failed of passage at Albany, but it was carried through triumphantly with few opposing votes before our legislature of 1902 adjourned. This matter will be taken up early at Trenton next winter, and the issue cannot be considered doubtful. New-Jersey will surely suppress this cruelty then, as New-York has done already.

SOME DEFENDERS OF THE BIBLE.

During the last few months some religious denominational journals have been giving a large amount of space to attacks on modern Biblical criticism and scholarship. In large part these articles consist of references to modern Biblical scholars as dishonest or ignorant men, coupled with eulogies of "the grand old Book, "whose infallibility from Genesis to Revelations "is only made more apparent by the dishonest "attacks of the critics." Little effort is made by these denominational journals to discuss the question of modern Biblical criticism on its merits. On the contrary, the views and conclusions of the critics are so inadequately stated that the task of answering them becomes easy.

Modern Biblical criticism has certainly modified the modern Christian conception of the Bible. Its conclusions are preached to-day in the pulpit, taught in Sunday schools, and its works are to be found as textbooks and books of reference in every theological seminary of the country. But many denominational papers do not bring these facts out. To read them one would suppose that the new views of the Bible were being exploited by a few obscure, ignorant and dishonest sceptics animated by a fanatical desire to destroy Christianity.

This is the more unfortunate because Biblical criticism is by no means infallible either as to its theories or conclusions. Whatever of truth it contains would be established much more quickly and surely if its opponents would make an earnest attempt to understand it; while, on the other hand, intelligent criticism of its work would force it sooner to drop its untenable theories and mistaken views. Windy rhetoric, however, counts for nothing, while undeserved abuse of Biblical scholars and Biblical scholarship does more harm than good. Here, for instance, is an argument against the conclusion of Biblical scholars that many books of the Bible are composed of different documents dovetailed together: Two prominent clergymen, we are told, not long ago united in writing an account of a religious gathering, and sent their combined article to a number of higher critics, requesting them to separate it into two documents, assigning to each author his portion. Not only were they unable to do so, but no two of them agreed in dividing the documents. Therefore the writers conclude that no higher critic can separate the documents of the Pentateuch or the First and Second Isaiah. But the cases here assumed to be parallel are not parallel at all. Biblical scholars rest their documentary theory on differences of style indicating different ages in the language, not to speak of incidental references to institutions and events that furnish a clew to the time in which the writers lived. An analogous case would be a dovetailed story in English, some parts being written in the English of Spenser's "Faerie Queene" and the rest in the English of William Dean Howells. In such a case any man of ordinary intelligence, leaving scholars out of the question altogether, would at once be able to separate these two documents—in fact, even the most unintelligent reader would note the difference in style in a cursory reading.

Suppose, further, that the claim was made for this document that it was really written by some man contemporary with Spenser, and that in the face of this claim, authenticated by a venerable tradition, the question of a difference of style was a mere trivial detail not to be considered. There we should have a case similar to that of the conservative argument against the documentary theory of the Bible. Not quite similar, though, unless we assume that in the modern English portions of our supposed document there were allusions to events that occurred long after the time of Edmund Spenser. With such facts before them most sane men would conclude that the document in question was a mosaic, the work of two writers, one who lived in the sixteenth century and one of the present day. Why should Biblical scholars be denounced for coming to the same sort of conclusion when they are confronted with similar facts in books of the Bible? When the putative author of a work employs words not in use until a later age, there is nothing absurd in assuming that the work in question may have been touched by a later hand. The absurdity would be in insisting that such evidences of a later authorship must be ignored.

Some denominational papers lament the growing indifference of religious people to religious papers. We believe that this indifference indicates, not hostility to religion, but simply a suspicion that the religious press does not fully and adequately treat the great questions of the day that affect religion. It is certainly a suggestive fact that the religious journals which take truth for authority, and not authority for truth, were never more prosperous or influential than they are to-day.

MENACE OF EASTERN WAR.

The Anglo-Japanese treaty of offensive and defensive alliance has been generally received in both of those countries and in the United States with satisfaction, not to say enthusiasm, as a force that will make for the preservation of peace and for the maintenance of the open door in China. We have thus regarded it, and see no convincing reason for revising that estimate of it. There is, however, another view which may plausibly be taken of it, in which it presents an entirely different aspect. That is the view expressed by a veteran Japanese statesman to a particularly well informed correspondent of The Tribune at Tokio, and reported in the interesting letter from Tokio published elsewhere in our columns to-day.

Briefly stated, this observer sees in the alliance a menace of war. It will, he thinks, stimulate the martial, not to say the belligerent, ardor of the Japanese people. It will doubtless act as a restraint upon any combination of powers against Japan. But it will not prevent, but will rather provoke, a duel between Japan and Russia over Corea. For Russia now has what she has all along wanted, an assurance of Great Britain's practical neutrality in such a war. At the same time, British interests in China are protected against any hostile combination of powers. The treaty is, therefore, a good thing for Great Britain, but a perilous thing for Japan.

We may hope that these forebodings will not be realized. True, the official statement of the Franco-Russian attitude is not altogether reassuring, since it leaves room for possibility of much trouble in Corea, which is really the danger point of the whole East Asian situation. A factor, however, which needs to be taken into account, but which is not always thus taken, is the moral and diplomatic influence of the United States, which is in exact alignment with the Anglo-Japanese treaty. This country has not hitherto been devoid of power in Eastern politics, and there is no reason to suppose that its power has now waned. There may be a menace of Eastern war. But there are also mighty forces making for peace, and these latter may prevail.

"So little done! So much to do!" Pathetic words from Cecil Rhodes on his deathbed. But, after all, is not that the summing up of almost all lives?

Little children of women accused of murder ought not to be allowed to play about courtrooms with the evident aim on the part of lawyers for the defence of exciting sympathy in the minds of tender hearted jurors.

The Standard Oil Trust and the United States Steel Trust have adhered to the prudent policy of not raising prices even when the demand for their products was strongest. The great combination which settles the cost of meats to the consumers seems to be more grasping. Quotations for beef have been raised so much that widespread ill feeling has been provoked.

It has been hinted by friends of General Miles that the military measures now before Congress will be held up and their final passage jeopardized because of the refusal of the President to comply with General Miles's request to be assigned to the Philippine archipelago. Secretary Root's indorsement of the request: "Respectfully forwarded to the President, disapproved," may have displeased the lieutenant general, but that is no good reason for obstructing legislation in regard to military measures the wisdom of which has been vouched for by men who have made the subject a life's study. It is General Miles's right and privilege to defend his position, and to make his critics reverse their opinion, if possible, but his friends can only injure him and his cause by opposing the military legislation outlined by Secretary Root.

If our police force insists that it is incapable of obtaining sufficient evidence for the closing of even the worst and most offensive of the gambling houses, then New-York must get a police force which can secure such evidence. The faro banks and poolrooms can be closed. Their immunity is undoubtedly due to corruption and bribery.

At the outset the Philippines cholera appears to draw the color line rather sharply, as out of an aggregate of twenty-six cases (with twenty-one deaths resulting) no white person has so far been attacked. Such luck, however, is too good to continue, as that malady is everywhere and notoriously no respecter of persons, no matter what their shade of complexion.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A story is told of a man in Massachusetts who sold a scrubby farm for $12,000, although its value was not more than $1,000. "How did you do it?" a friend asked him. "Well," he replied, "I had $1,000 worth of farm and $11,000 worth of view."

Granger—My wife found a letter from a lady in my pocket the other evening, and she went on at a terrible rate.
Farmer—You ought to be more careful, old boy.
Granger—Yes, I know. I thought I'd got into an awful scrape. I tell you it was quite a relief when my wife found it was her own letter; one she had given me to mail the week before.—(Boston Transcript.

THE EASTER LILY.

BY TOWNSEND ALLEN.

Whitest and fairest of flowers that grow,
Pureness incarnate, an angel I know
Dwells in thy petals and breathes thy sweet breath,
The angel of Easter who triumphs o'er death.

Down from thy home in th' ethereal skies
Came thy white spirit, a glad sacrifice;
Even as Christ in the human was born,
Was buried and rose on that first Easter morn.

Radiant and peerless thy message I hear;
Death is but passing, the morrow is clear;
After the root work is done in the mould,
Soul thou wilt blossom in God's white and gold.

Sweet Sympathy.—Mrs. Youngwed—Yes, Mr. Youngwed didn't feel at all well this morning, so I just made him stay home from the office.
Mrs. Naybor—Indeed! I notice all your carpets are up, and your back shed's painted and——
Mrs. Youngwed—Yes, I got Mr. Youngwed to do all that while he was home to-day.—(Philadelphia Press.

An estimable woman of Milwaukee is an earnest member of a local German class, but her method of pronouncing some of the words, at least in one specific instance, aroused the mirth of her companions. At a recent meeting of the class, one of the questions in the day's exercise was: "Are you not glad that you are able to learn German?" This query was in the foreign language, and the answer was: "Ja; gewiss," meaning, "Yes, certainly." It so happened that this particular woman was called up to read the question and answer. She got through the question all right, but convulsed the class by reading the answer this way: "Ya; gee whiz!"

Nemesis.—Sweet Girl—My hired chaperon saw you kiss me last night.
Adorer—My gracious! What did you do?
Sweet Girl—I discharged her.—(New-York Weekly.

A London paper the other day received from a would-be correspondent on the Continent the following specimen of his work, entitled "Walker Upon Water": "Captain Otto Grossmann, the eminent inventor of the shoes to walk upon the water, descendet the Danube from Klosterneuberg till Vienna. He was welcomed by a shouting crowd. He proceeded with great calm and extreme surety and was drawing after him a little boat with inside his wife."

"One kiss!" pleaded the confidential clerk.
"I'd sooner kiss a serpent than you," hissed the irate typewriter.
"Well, I saw you kiss a serpent yesterday."
"W—what?"
"Yes—the bookkeeper. He's an adder, you know."—(Philadelphia Record.

One day soon after Aguinaldo's capture and arrival at Manila General MacArthur decided to go to see him and find if he was being rightly treated. At the close of the visit the general asked Aguinaldo if there was anything he would like to have, whether papers, magazines, clothes, cigars or other articles. But the prisoner shook his head. He said that there was nothing at all that he wanted.

Just as the general was about to close the door Aguinaldo's face suddenly brightened, and the look in his eyes showed that he was trying to remember some name.

"What is it?" said General MacArthur.

"There is just one thing in the world I want," said Aguinaldo, "if you can only get it for me. I have had it but once in my life, and that was at Hong Kong. They said it was an American thing, and that all Americans had it. It is—ice cream!" he said with great enthusiasm.

"Life insurance people are queer," observed the man with the incandescent beard.
"Are they?" asked the man who is introduced at this point for the purpose of leading up to the next line.
"Yes. First they convince you that you may die within a week, in order to get you to apply for a policy, and then they must convince themselves that you will live a hundred years before they will issue it."—(Baltimore American.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, March 29 (Special).—President Roosevelt in a conference with a number of Western Congressmen this morning plainly stated his opposition to some of the provisions of the bill which has passed the Senate and is now pending in the House providing for national aid for irrigation. The President warmly approves the general purposes of the bill, but says that he cannot sign it unless some changes are made. He is especially opposed to that section of the bill providing for State control of the appropriation, distribution and use of water from the irrigation canals. Section 8 of the bill contains the provision for State or Territorial control. The President feels that federal control should govern entirely. Those present at the conference were Senator Hansbrough and Representatives Metcalf, of California; Moody, of Oregon, and Roeder, of Kansas.

To a committee representing the Grand Army of the Republic of the District the President said to-day that his recent order forbidding federal officeholders to agitate for legislation in Congress was not meant to apply to support given by Grand Army men to bills involving general pension legislation.

The President received several delegations of visitors to the city. Senator Pritchard presented a number of students of a North Carolina woman's college. Representative William Alden Smith has arranged for the presentation on Monday of two hundred and fifty school teachers from Grand Rapids, Mich. Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, called at the White House in company with Edgar Weaver, E. E. Corliss, John D. Laittre, Channing Seabury, George A. Dutoit and Frank Hanson, members of the commission for erecting a new State House at St. Paul. The interior work on the building is yet to be done, and the members of the commission have come East to study the interiors of well known public buildings.

The French Ambassador called with Hugues Le Roux, of France, who wished to meet the Chief Executive of the United States. Senator Allison and Representative Hull presented George L. Dobson, of Des Moines, former Secretary of State of Iowa. Representative Greene, of Massachusetts, called with John Duff, the postmaster of New-Bedford. Senators Foraker, Culberson, Scott, Cullom, Daniel and Wetmore were among the visitors at the White House.

Mr. and Mrs. William Loeb, jr., have gone to Albany to spend the Easter holidays with relatives of Mrs. Loeb. They will return in about ten days.

MISS ALICE E. HAY ENGAGED.

Washington, March 29.—The engagement is formally announced of Miss Alice Evelyn Hay, younger daughter of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, to James W. Wadsworth, jr., son of Representative James W. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, N. Y. The wedding will take place in Washington, but not before next fall.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Wedding bells will ring right merrily throughout the Easter season, which begins to-day. For between now and the end of April at least twoscore weddings will take place in the fashionable set, fourteen of them, indeed, being scheduled for the present week. Society's programme for the next four weeks comprises, besides some twenty dances, numerous dinner parties, in addition to all sorts of other entertainments. Indeed, the New-York post-Lenten season, which opens to-day and which will last until people begin to close their houses here and to migrate to Newport and other seaside and mountain resorts at the end of May, promises to be the most busy and the most gay of the entire year.

Easter itself has ceased to enjoy the social importance that was formerly attributed to it. From a social point of view, indeed, town will be relatively deserted to-day, and in the so-called Easter parade in the avenue this morning one will look in vain for members of the fashionable set, which will only be sparingly represented, so many people having gone out of town for the Easter holidays. Tuxedo, Chatsworth, Ardsley and the other suburban clubs, as well as the various country houses around New-York, are, however, filled to overflowing, and society's Easter will be of a rural rather than of an urban character.

People will, however, be flocking back to town to-morrow and on Tuesday in order to take part in the round of entertainments and of social functions of one kind and another that figure on the programme. To-morrow night Mrs. Clarence A. Postley will give a dance at Sherry's for her daughter Elise, and Mrs. David Morrison has a cotillon for her daughter Nathalie at Dodworth's, while Miss Leary entertains the Neighborhood Amusement Club with music and dances of the Colonial order at her house, in Fifth-ave. Earlier in the day the wedding of Miss May Gallatin and William Warner Hoppin, jr., will take place. But it will be a quiet affair, owing to the death last week of the bride's uncle, and the ceremony will be performed at the Frederic Gallatin house, No. 670 Fifth-ave., no one being present except the members of the Gallatin and Hoppin families.

Yet another feature of to-morrow's programme is the Kirmess and reception at the Waldorf-Astoria, under the auspices of the Alumnæ Auxiliary Association of the Champlain Assembly. Mrs. Delancey A. Kane, Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud and a number of other fashionable women are interested as patronesses in the entertainment, which will be on much the same lines as the one of an analogous character, which took place there last year. The programme consists of Russian, Brittany, Swiss, Japanese and Celtic dances, with pantomimes illustrating the wedding customs of the countries in question. The money realized by the entertainment will go to the fund for the endowment of a chair of literature at Cliff Haven.

On Tuesday there will be a fancy dress dance given by the National Arts Club. Miss Leary has an at home in the afternoon, with music; Miss Delia Gurnee a card party at her house, in Fifth-ave.; Miss Helen de Peyster a luncheon for Mrs. Lyon Gardiner, who was Miss Nellie Harjes, of Paris, while Thomas F. Cushing is among those giving dinner parties on that night.

On Wednesday four weddings take place in town, while five others are scheduled for the same day where either the brides or the bridegrooms are members of New-York society, but which will be celebrated elsewhere than here. Among the weddings in town are those of Miss Minnie Stone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Stone, to Lieutenant Swift Martin, 4th United States Cavalry, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at All Souls' Church, Fourth-ave. and Twentieth-st., the ceremony being followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, No. 17 West Twelfth-st. There will also be the wedding of Miss Evelyn Dalley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dalley, to William B. Claflin, which will be celebrated at the house of the bride's parents, No. 9 East Sixty-ninth-st. William F. Havemeyer gives a dance in the evening at Delmonico's for his young sons, who are home for the Easter holidays, and the Century Cotillon has its Easter dance on the same night, also at Delmonico's, the cotillon being led by Dr. George B. Lee, of Virginia, dancing with Miss Elizabeth Davis, and Dr. George H. Bell, dancing with Miss Angelica Church. Supper will follow the cotillon, and the guests will be received by some of the patronesses, including Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, Mrs. John C. Calhoun, Mrs. John W. Boothby and Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler. In the afternoon there will be the weekly meeting of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club in the Tennis Building, and a large reception given by Mrs. Charles Remsen at her home, in Madison-ave.

Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster has a reception on Thursday afternoon, and among the dinner parties are one given by Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings at their house, No. 7 East Seventy-second-st., and Kenneth Murchison, jr.'s, farewell bachelor dinner at the Metropolitan Club.

On Friday the last of the series of dances known as the First Friday Cotillons will take place in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. Woodbury Langdon and Mrs. Maturin Livingston Delafield being among the patronesses. At Sherry's there will be the fourth of the series of dances for young people organized by Mrs. David Dows, jr., and Mrs. Hugh J. Chisholm, and the fifth of the Knickerbocker dances will take place at Delmonico's. Mrs. J. Rich Steers has a bridge party at her home, No. 37 East Seventieth-st., and Mrs. Walter G. Edmunds a reception, while at the Berkeley Lyceum the tournament of the Ping Pong Club, of Manhattan, will continue.

On Saturday the last of the Saturday Evening dances, managed by Mrs. Charles Huntington and formerly known as Mrs. Sands's class, will take place at Delmonico's, the cotillon being led by Russell Landale.

Mrs. Edward Codman Parish, who was Miss Marie Perkins, will give a large reception in the afternoon at her house, No. 18 West Fifty-seventh-st. Mrs. James E. Martin will give a large bridge whist party in the afternoon at her house, No. 803 Fifth-ave. Among the many weddings there will be those of Miss Aurelie de Mauriac to Kenneth M. Murchison, jr., at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and that of Elizabeth Blanchard Whipple, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Dana Whipple, to E. P. Upjohn, of Garrisons, at the Church of the Transfiguration. In the evening Henry Schroeder, whose marriage to Miss Mary Parrott takes place on April 10 at Grace Church, gives his farewell bachelor dinner at the Calumet Club. His guests will include his brother, J. Langdon Schroeder, Henry C. Carpenter, Robert P. Parrott, William J. O'Connor, Charles H. Stout, Wyatt Blanchard and Henry Alfred Schroeder.

George Barclay Rives, who was recently appointed Secretary of the American Embassy at Berlin, has arranged to sail for Europe on April 17.

Mrs. M. Orme Wilson is spending the week end at Islip, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd are staying with Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton at their house in Fifth-ave. Mr. and Mrs. Morton and the Misses Morton will leave town for Tuxedo next week.

Mrs. Spotswood Schenck and her daughter Natalie are spending Easter at Newport.

Mrs. George B. De Forest and her son Louis, Mrs. Samuel Thomas and Miss Thomas, Mrs. A. P. Montant and Miss Montant and E. N. Tailer are at Lakewood. Mrs. De Forest's brother, Robert Hargous, is likewise there. He is recovering very slowly and will go abroad as soon as he is well enough to travel. His other sister, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, will accompany him and will stay with him at Venice, where he has a palace on the Grand Canal.

Mrs. William Jay and her daughter Eleanor will not go abroad this summer. They will spend the spring at their place at Katonah, and will go later on to Newport. There is a probability of Colonel Jay arranging a coaching parade this spring.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith are staying at the Cambridge. The Moorings, their new house, at Newport, is now completed, and they will occupy it this summer.

The Cotillon of Eighty has been so successful this winter that its governing board and committee have decided to resume the dances again next winter at Delmonico's, where they will be given on Mondays, December 8, January 12 and February 9. The patronesses are Mrs. Algernon Sydney, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. Thomas Powell Fowler, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Mrs. William H. Bliss, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. William H. Moore, Mrs. Gilman Collamore and Mrs. William R. Barr. The governors of the organization include David Merriwether Milton, Francis Peabody McGoun, William Martin Aiken, James Clark McGuire, Gano Sillick Dunn, James Robison Burnet, George Hammond Sullivan, Frederic Potts Moore, Reginald Jevons, Arthur Grosvenor Morris, A. Augustus Frazer, jr., Dunlevy Milbank, Frank Brookfield, Henri S. Brandt, David Rumsey, Thomas Jewett Hallowell, Harold Walker and Dr. John S. Tanner.

WIDENER'S NEWPORT COTTAGE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport, R. I., March 29.—In the many seasons since Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener have been coming to Newport for the summer, this will be the first in which they will have occupied a cottage, previously having spent their time here aboard the steam yacht Josephine. They have rented Cottage No. 1, in the Pinard colony, in Narragansett-ave. This rental takes the last of this group. The others are to be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. B. Ogden and Mr. and Mrs. William Kingsland.

MINISTER HART HOMEWARD BOUND.

Colon, Colombia, March 29.—The United States Minister to Colombia, Charles B. Hart, has arrived here from Bogota, the capital. He will sail for New-York on Tuesday.

JOHN WANAMAKER ON THE ST. LOUIS.

London, March 29.—John Wanamaker was among the passengers who sailed on the American Line steamer St. Louis, which left Southampton to-day for New-York.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The committee in charge of the celebration of the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale's eightieth birthday anniversary, to be held in Boston on April 3, has completed its arrangements. Senator Hoar will be the orator of the occasion, and Dr. Hale will respond to his address. President Eliot of Harvard University will participate in the exercises.

Charles Felton Pidgin, who wrote "Blennerhassett" and "Quincy Adams Sawyer," is an inventor as well as a novelist. During his connection with the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics he devised several machines for the mechanical tabulation of figures, many of which have been used by the Census Bureau in compiling its returns.

The Rev. Stopford A. Brooke has consented, in response to the wishes of many friends, to undertake a six months' preaching ministry at Little Portland Street Chapel, Regent-st., London, beginning in October of the present year. Mr. Brooke's health has so much improved recently that he has felt able to engage in this extra work. The congregation at Little Portland Street, and their minister, the Rev. H. S. Perris, M. A., are cordially co-operating in the scheme. Many old hearers of Mr. Brooke at Bedford Chapel and the innumerable admirers of his lectures and printed works will read this announcement with pleasure. Little Portland Street Chapel was formerly the scene of Dr. Martineau's London ministry, and is in a readily accessible part of Central London.

The Hon. Sir William James Smith, the new Chief Justice of the Transvaal, has had a varied judicial experience in distant parts of the empire. Born in 1853, he was the son of J. O'Conor Smith, of Cheltenham; he was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1875. He was only twenty-seven when he became Puisne Judge of the Gold Coast Colony, whence he went to Cyprus in 1882, first as Judge of the Supreme Court, and afterward as Chief Justice. Since 1897 he has acted as Chief Justice of British Guiana. Sir William, whose knighthood dates from 1896, married twenty years ago Ella, only child of Major E. H. Marsh.

Kansas City, Mo., March 29.—Colonel James G. Stowe, former United States Consul General at Cape Town, South Africa, in an address last night said that he had returned to this country with the intention of writing and publishing a book on the South African war, but that he had been requested not to do so by Secretary Hay, and that he had, therefore, given up the project, at least for the present. He said that he would not do so until after the close of hostilities, if at all. He declared that he knew the causes of the war, but that he did not intend to tell them at this time.

Denver, March 29.—Responding to a letter forwarded to him asking for his opinion in the matter, the Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long, says that personally he favors the naming of the new cruiser Denver with water instead of wine.

PRESIDENT AT CHARLESTON.

PLANS FOR HIS VISIT NEXT WEEK TO THE EXPOSITION.

Charleston, S. C., March 29.—President Roosevelt has decided to visit the exposition at Charleston on Wednesday, April 9. He will leave Washington on Monday afternoon, April 7, reach Charleston on Tuesday morning, April 8, and spend the day in visiting the site of the navy yard, the forts in the harbor and the jetties. On Tuesday night he will be entertained at dinner by the city of Charleston. While the dinner is in progress Mrs. Roosevelt will give a reception to the women of the woman's department of the exposition, and their invited guests. On Wednesday, April 9, the President will be escorted to the exposition grounds by a great military procession, in which the soldiers of Charleston and the visiting soldiers from North Carolina and the other Southern States will take part. On arriving at the exposition grounds the President will be welcomed formally to the city of Charleston by Mayor Smyth, and to the exposition by President Wagener.

After the speaking ceremonies, which will take place in the auditorium on the exposition grounds, the President and his party will be conducted to the Woman's Building on the grounds, where they will be entertained at luncheon by the woman's department. After visiting the several principal buildings and viewing the exposition the President and party will be taken to Summerville and entertained at dinner at the Pine Forest Inn by Captain Wagener, the president of the exposition company.

On Thursday morning, April 10, the President and his party will be taken to the tea farm and afterward to the magnolia gardens on the Ashley. Upon returning to Summerville in the afternoon he and his party will be entertained at luncheon by Captain Wagener at the Pine Forest Inn, and Thursday evening he will leave Summerville for Washington, arriving at the national capital early Friday morning.

It is expected that there will be a great demonstration at the exposition in honor of the President, and from reports that have been received the day will be the most brilliant of the entire exposition period.

ANOTHER GIFT TO CARROLL COLLEGE.

Waukesha, Wis., March 29.—W. L. Rankin, president of Carroll College, has received a check for $20,000 from Ralph Voorhees, of Clinton, N. J., to go toward the college endowment fund. This makes a total of $95,000 Mr. Voorhees has given to the institution. Carroll now has an endowment of $105,000, besides a library endowment of $20,000. The new college building was erected with money received from Mr. Voorhees.