Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—Under Two Flags.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—The Sporting Duchess.
BIJOU—2—8—A Modern Magdalen.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2—8—The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—The Lion's Bride.
CRITERION THEATRE—2—8—Du Barry.
DALY'S THEATRE—2—8—San Toy.
EDEN MUSEE—Day and Evening—World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—2:15—8:20—The Twin Sister.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE — 2 — 8:15 — Foxy Grandpa.
GARRICK THEATRE—2:15—8:20—Sky Farm.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—2—8:15—When Knighthood Was in Flower.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Dolly Varden.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—2—8:20—Kiwito.
KEITH'S—12:30 to 10:30—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—2:15—8:15—The Toreador.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2—8—Circus.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2:15—8:30—The Diplomat.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—2:15—8:20—Her Lord and Master.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Pink Dominos.
NEW SAVOY THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Soldiers of Fortune.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—2—8—Hall of Fame.
NEW-YORK WINTER GARDEN—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—1:30 to 10:30—Brixton Burglary and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET—1:30 to 10:30—Varieties.
PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET—1:30 to 10:30—Our Boarding House and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET—1:30 to 10:30—A Contented Woman and Varieties.
REPUBLIC—2—8:15—As You Like It.
VICTORIA—2—Boccaccio—8—La Mascotte.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—2:15—8:15—A Gentleman of France.

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Business Notice.

Double Carlsbad—Quadruple Carlsbad. Carl H. Schultz, 430-444 1st Ave. Tel: 142 Madison Square.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: A lively debate was precipitated by Mr. Depew's criticism of Southern election methods, in which the New-York Senator and Messrs. Money and McLaurin, of Mississippi; Blackburn, of Kentucky, and Simmons, of North Carolina, took part; the vote on the Chinese Exclusion bill will be taken next Wednesday. ═══ House: Debate on the Cuban Reciprocity bill continued, the chief speech in favor of the measure being made by Mr. Long, of Kansas.

FOREIGN.—No direct news of peace in South Africa has been given out at London, but hopes are entertained that the war will soon be ended. ═══ Ratification of the Danish treaty is expected. ═══ Major Waller testified in defence of his actions in Samar. ═══ Rioting in Belgium was suppressed by troops, but there is fear of further trouble. ═══ It was reported from Vienna that the Dreibund would probably be maintained. ═══ Edinburgh University conferred the degree of LL. D. upon J. G. Schurman, of Cornell, and William James, of Harvard. ═══ It was reported that ten battalions of militia would be sent to Ireland to enforce the Coercion act. ═══ The tariff committee of the German Reichstag placed high duties upon meat.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt returned to Washington from his trip to the Charleston Exposition. ═══ The President has selected Eugene F. Ware, of Kansas, for Commissioner of Pensions, to succeed Henry Clay Evans. ═══ William Williams was nominated for Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New-York, and James R. Garfield for Civil Service Commissioner. ═══ Mrs. A. E. Tower, wife of a Poughkeepsie millionaire, while supposedly temporarily insane, shot her son five times, killing him, and then killed herself. ═══ Governor Odell signed 116 bills and vetoed Senator Krum's bill for a changed taxation of corporations.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and active. ═══ It was learned that the city would soon bring suits for amounts aggregating $1,000,000 against street railway companies for the cost of repairs to pavements within and adjoining surface lines. ═══ It was said that the Central Taxpayers' Alliance, of The Bronx, would probably adopt resolutions in favor of an East Side rapid transit subway. ═══ Controller Grout told the Board of Estimate that the city would need to sell bonds worth $80,000,000 to provide for its needs for the ensuing year. ═══ Jurors Commissioner Welde declared that he would not give up his office to ex-Judge Thomas Allison until the Court of Appeals had decided on the validity of Allison's appointment. ═══ Lieutenant Governor Woodruff announced that John D. Rockefeller had promised to give Adelphi College, of Brooklyn, $125,000 if friends of the institution raised a similar amount within a year.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Cloudy and unsettled, with occasional rains. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 63 degrees; lowest, 43; average, 53.

A VETO AND ITS LESSONS.

Either Governor Odell is a wonderfully open minded man or the critics who have represented him as a boss who directed every important act of the legislature have been quite beside the mark. The Governor's readiness to change his mind in the face of new knowledge has been previously remarked, but nobody could have expected such a change as was involved in the veto of the Krum Corporation Tax bill, if it is true that the legislature in passing the bill merely bent to his will, as has been represented. This was one of the most important general measures passed this year. It was the subject of much discussion and conference, was amended again and again to meet objections, and when it finally passed was commonly regarded as a party measure which the leaders had agreed upon and were bound to force through. Certainly nobody who had that impression of the bill, and believed the stories that all important questions were submitted to the Governor before action was taken, expected this veto. Whatever his attitude may have been toward the bill at an earlier date—whether he looked with favor on it or not we do not know—he has certainly brought to the discharge of his duty as the final judge of legislation a most praiseworthy disposition to study measures carefully and in detail and reach decisions founded on the merits of propositions put before him.

We think the veto of the Krum bill is well advised. During the session The Tribune criticised the main features of the bill, and on the adjournment of the legislature spoke of it as the most important of the bills which ought not to have been passed. It prescribes rates of taxation which would have considerably reduced the payments of large corporations. It provides new rules which would overturn the settled law of the State the meaning of which has been adjudicated, and open the door to a long period of litigation and judicial construction. Most important of all, it draws an arbitrary line between corporations having 20 per cent of their capital employed in the State and those having less, and taxes the latter on their whole capital, thereby making it practically impossible for great foreign manufacturing concerns to buy or sell goods here through an agent or branch office. Such a bill would surely provoke retaliation. It violates sound principles of taxation and has been opposed by the best students of that most difficult science.

Nevertheless, the bill was supported by the Republican leaders from the rural districts, among whom it is extremely difficult to popularize correct principles of taxation, as has been shown by their attitude on the subject of mortgage taxation. Mr. Stranahan's bill to do away with the most glaring injustice and inequality of the personal tax laws had, it is understood, the favor of the Governor, but the Governor so little lived up to the picture drawn by his critics that he did not attempt to force it through. This regard for the rural opinion was not, however, subserviency to it. He left the legislature to take its own course on both these measures, and now, in spite of the strong political backing of the Krum bill, he vetoes it. This is an extremely creditable act. It gives assurance to the business community, which may have thought him radical in taxation matters, that, however anxious he may be to put the State's finances on a better basis and reform the inequalities of the tax law, he is still a clear-headed business man who will coolly and without either prejudice or fear examine measures which come before him and prevent any legislation which would interfere with the prosperity of the State. He has been determined to bring things to pass and not let selfish objections block tax legislation. But he is evidently equally anxious to do justice to all interests.

VERMONT POLITICS.

The contest for the Republican nomination for Governor of Vermont, of which we gave an account a few days ago, has absorbed public attention in that State to an extraordinary degree from the outset, but a new feature has been added this week, and perhaps the limit has not even yet been reached. The rumor that Mr. Percival W. Clement, president of the Rutland Railroad, was inclined to enter the field which General McCullough and Mr. Fletcher Proctor had been cheerfully monopolizing since the unexpected retirement of Dr. Webb, has been confirmed in a letter to some of his Republican friends by Mr. Clement himself, who announces his readiness to be a candidate on a local option, high license platform. Whatever may come of it, his letter is an uncommonly vigorous and interesting manifesto, as a few quotations will show. Referring to the prohibitory act passed by a small popular majority half a century ago Mr. Clement says:

> It encourages the cupidity of officers employed for its enforcement by liberal allowances from fines imposed upon its offenders, and it entirely fails to suppress the evils of intemperance, but rather increases them, and creates others which are greater. There is more intoxicating liquor, adulterated and highly injurious, sold in Vermont than in any other State in the Union according to population. It is also true that there is more morphine, chloral, opium and kindred drugs consumed in our State per capita than in any other State in the Union. The whole effect of the law is pernicious, and it has retarded the natural development of our State, and rests as a curse upon us, in so far as it breeds hypocrisy, perjury and lying, evils even greater than intemperance itself. Liquors are sold by the towns, and we are all made parties to the transaction, but there is little or no profit to the town or State. The law is drastic in its provisions and rotten in its execution, and as a knowledge of its workings spreads a feeling of disgust comes over every man who cares for the honor of our State.

To what extent, if at all, the evil consequences of the prohibition law in Vermont are exaggerated by Mr. Clement we have no means of knowing; but it is a fact that the assertions which he thus defiantly makes have long been made informally by many of his fellow citizens, who have expressed grave concern for the future of the State, exposed as they believe it is to conditions which tend to moral and physical degeneration. What he says about the breeding of "hypocrisy, perjury and lying" will produce no impression of novelty in Vermont, however stoutly the arraignment may be repelled. Mr. Clement himself would seem, from other parts of his letter, to be convinced that a majority of the people are ready to acknowledge the essential truth of his declarations, and would be glad to exchange prohibition for a different system if the dominant political organization would only give them the opportunity. He may be greatly mistaken, but it is probable that not a few dissatisfied citizens of both parties would welcome at the right time a searching inquiry concerning the spread of those vices which he specifies as odious fruits of the existing policy. Nor would such an examination be without interest and value to other communities in which some elements of a vast problem are ignorantly or dishonestly subordinated.

There is little reason, however, to suppose that Vermont is about to enter upon such a campaign. Mr. Clement's letter does not make his purposes absolutely clear, but the implication is that he would not take a nomination which did not come from his party convention, and he can scarcely look for a change in the political situation great enough to produce that result. Without accepting the cynical hypothesis that he has taken the field merely for the sake of diminishing the strength of Mr. Proctor in Rutland County, of which they are both residents, and consequently by a division of forces improving the position of General McCullough, it is natural to expect that result to follow. Many of the general's supporters may be inclined to believe that the liquor question will and ought to be submitted to the people before long, but few of them think that it can be advantageously raised at this time by means of a belated and impulsive candidacy.

MAJOR GARDENER'S REPORT.

The report of Major Gardener, Civil Governor of the Philippine province of Tayabas, dated December 16 last, was laid before the Senate Philippine Committee on Thursday, and the salient portions of it were published in The Tribune yesterday. At the same time and in the same way appeared a dispatch from Governor Taft explaining the reasons for the delay in making the report public. The reasons may or may not seem adequate to all. We should say, however, that Governor Taft is certainly at least as good an authority upon Philippine affairs as is Major Gardener, and that his judgment in such matters is worthy of the highest consideration. The withholding of a report from publication for a time might be an improper thing, or it might be a most proper and indeed necessary thing. The reasons which Governor Taft gives as assumably those which moved the Secretary of War to hold the report temporarily in abeyance are respectable, and will probably be regarded by most people as satisfactory.

The essential feature of the case is not, however, that delay, but the character of the report and the view of the Philippine situation which it presents. Briefly stated, the view is this: That the people of the province—for Major Gardener speaks for Tayabas only—were formerly loyal to the United States; that the harsh conduct of the army has alienated many of them; that the work of the Philippine Commission—Governor Taft's—is appreciated and welcomed by the people, and that there is urgent need of withdrawing the military forces and of giving the province over to civil control. Now, accepting Governor Taft's estimate of Major Gardener as a good man who is to be implicitly believed, and even waiving Governor Taft's qualification of that statement, to the effect that there has been such friction between Major Gardener and the military authorities as may have influenced his judgment of them, what is the obvious lesson of the report? Why, above all else, that we should not abandon our work in the Philippines, but, on the contrary, should the more urgently expedite it in the direction of establishing the civil government which Governor Taft and his colleagues have begun and for which Congress is about more fully to provide. That military operations have been unwelcome to the natives is not in the least surprising. That arms should give place to laws at the earliest possible moment is the veriest truism of administration. That there have been some acts of needless severity, even of deplorable cruelty, is probably true. That is to say, war is war, and a war waged between races unequal in the scale of civilization is always the worst kind of war.

These references to and charges of uncalled for violence and of outright cruelty will doubtless receive the consideration which their responsible source causes them to deserve. They must be taken seriously. But even they cannot be regarded as convincing until the other side has been heard. "Hear the other side" is a sound rule even for anti-imperialists to follow in dealing with the government's Philippine policy. This report of Major Gardener's is entitled to the more serious notice for the reason that it is the first really responsible utterance we have had upon these subjects amid a flood of chatter, charges and incredible insinuations. Men are, we know, too often inclined to believe that which they wish to be true. Yet it is scarcely credible that any one really wishes wild tales of universal slaughter to be true, or is prepared to believe them without question or corroboration when they are told by men who are themselves under grave accusations of misconduct and who presumably are desperately trying to save their own bacon by running amuck among the reputations of others. To say that there are "proved atrocities" upon the strength of such tales is sadly injudicious. To say that our whole policy in the Philippines has been a ghastly failure, simply because there have been some military abuses such as are inseparable from all wars, while the people are loyally welcoming our civil policy, which is our only permanent policy, is to distort and to misrepresent the plain facts of the case.

A FACTIONAL EXAMPLE.

The conduct of the opposition majority in the Danish Landsthing over the West Indies treaty is not commended to American favor. There is little doubt that it is purely factional in origin and purpose. The opposition members do not really object to the treaty. They are at heart in favor of the sale of the islands. But they want to "put the government into a hole," and in order to do so they do not hesitate to delay and obstruct a measure which they know to be just and beneficent. It is not an admirable line of conduct to pursue.

But it is not conduct peculiar to the Danish Landsthing. It has been observed in many lands, even here, where its present manifestation is regarded with so much annoyance and regret. More than once or twice the spectacle has been seen at Washington of the opposition opposing a measure, and even a measure of important foreign policy, which it knew to be a good one and which it would have favored and enacted had it been in power, and doing so simply for the sake of "putting the government into a hole." That is to say, the welfare of the country, both in domestic affairs and in foreign relations, was sacrificed upon the altar of faction.

The delay in ratifying the Danish treaty may not be without profit, if men shall be able to see the hatefulness and folly of a thing at Copenhagen which they could not see at Washington.

THE FUTURE OF A FAMOUS TRACK.

The grant by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners to the New-York and Port Chester Railroad of permission to lay four tracks upon its own right of way, and with no grade crossings, from Willis-ave. and One-hundred-and-thirty-second-st. through Fordham, Williamsbridge, Mount Vernon and New-Rochelle to the Connecticut State line will undoubtedly increase activity in real estate transactions and building operations in the territory through which it will pass. This is not a piratical scheme to ruin pleasure drives above the Harlem River with noisy trolley cars rushing through cherished avenues and boulevards. It is a legitimate enterprise. But one interesting effect of the running of this new line will be the abandonment of racing in a few years at the famous Morris Park course. The owners of that property have declared that soon after the completion of this railroad the park will be divided up and will not then be used for the contests of the turf.

Possibly for a few seasons more the thoroughbreds will vie in exciting contests among the Westchester hills, but their departure is not far distant. The disappearance of Morris Park from the list of American tracks will be notable in the history of the sport. It was the most costly racing property ever devoted to the meetings of the runners in this country. The land itself represented a large investment, and a heavy outlay was required for grading and drainage, for the laying out of the various courses, for the grandstand and clubhouse, and for the many spacious stables and other buildings. No racing centre in the New World was ever more lavishly equipped. More than $2,000,000 has been spent upon Morris Park since ground was first broken there.

Like the city of Washington in the old days, Morris Park is a place of enormous distances, and is exceedingly picturesque and attractive with its varied scenery. It has never been a profitable investment as a racecourse. Turfmen generally expect that before the last meeting is held at Morris Park a new track of the highest class will be ready for the runners somewhere on the plains of Long Island outside of the limits of Kings County, which already contains the grounds of two well known jockey clubs. But for many a year after Morris Park is cut up for building lots the memories of the days in Westchester when the most renowned of American racers measured strides among the green hills while tens of thousands of enthusiastic spectators cheered them on to victory will abide in the minds of the multitudes of admirers of the blue blood sons and daughters of mighty, fleetfooted sires and dams.

THE ITALO-SWISS DISPUTE.

The diplomatic quarrel between Italy and Switzerland causes some surprise, but, of course, no apprehension. It involves no conceivable cause of war. It has arisen over a question of etiquette, or of diplomatic procedure, in which the personality of the Italian Minister in Switzerland is concerned. There has been some acrimonious correspondence, and the ministers of both countries have been withdrawn. The breach may last for some time, but in the end the good sense of both disputants will doubtless lead to a resumption of relations.

The case is too palpably one of pot calling kettle black—without the slightest offence or disrespect to either—to be taken very seriously. Italy is enraged at Switzerland's tolerance of anarchists and of scandalous anarchist utterances. In that she commands much sympathy. But Switzerland retorts that if she does give anarchists asylum, it is Italy that chiefly breeds them. That point, too, must be regarded as well made. The one country has unhappily become as notorious for the production of anarchists as the other for sheltering them. There is more occasion for mutual sympathy and forbearance than for recrimination.

One other feature of the case, concerning Switzerland alone, may be touched upon. That is the reminder that liberty has its penalties as well as greatness. Switzerland boasts of being a land of liberty. But it is a question whether her liberty can justify her in tolerating offences to and menaces against her neighbors. When one country has suffered the assassination of its Chief of State it is not pleasant to have the State just over the border permit the publication of exultant articles, brutal and ribald in tone. This country appreciates the action of Italy in suppressing and punishing such infamies on its own soil in the case of the murder of McKinley. It would have been better if Switzerland had similarly forbidden some articles which have been published within its borders concerning the Italian King and his martyred father. And it would not have lessened her honorable fame as a land of liberty.

Uneasy lies the head that bears the golden badge of a police captain.

There is an injunction against widening the Third-ave. elevated railroad platform at the northwest side of the City Hall terminal. But is there anything to prevent the raising of the existing outer platform to the car level, so that it can be used by passengers?

Have any persons in authority in the Police Department such short memories that they have forgotten the Paddock episode on the East Side, when faithful and hard working clergymen who protested against the horrible conditions in the "red light" precincts were insulted and browbeaten by the police? That Paddock episode had much to do with the downfall of Devery. But certain members of the force are still insulting clergymen.

A few days ago a big, burly patrolman in uniform was seen beating a weak little boy. The evidence against him was convincing, but he was only fined five days' pay!

Portugal has rarely sent any considerable number of emigrants to the United States, but almost eight hundred arrived at this port in a single steamship a few days ago. The population of that little kingdom is not so large that it can well spare troops of its wage earners.

It is a natural tendency of enthusiastic reformers to carry reforms to extremes. If the members of the Municipal Art Society are correctly reported, they are about to risk acquiring a reputation as faddists, if nothing worse, in their attempt to banish the "sandwich man" from New-York streets. This humble individual may not be picturesque, but he is earning an honest, if precarious, living by the occupation that so offends the Municipal Artists, and he and his kind might better infest the streets than the workhouse, to which they would probably be condemned if the society's plan were carried out.

Fusion aldermen who refuse to fuse for high and honorable public service will fizzle out of political life at the end of their terms with a sputter and a bad smell.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

This notice is affixed to the church gate in a German village: "Cyclists and hens are forbidden to wander round the churchyard."

First Clubman—D'you know young Billy Robinson?
Second Ditto (after a pause)—Billy Robinson? (Pause.) Yes. (Pause.) What's his name?
First Clubman (long pause)—I dunno.—(Singapore Straits Times.

A book published in Java, called "The West Java Travellers' Guide," says of a certain sanatorium: "At the establishment is a physician. The sick may invoke the physician for daily treatment, with use of medicaments. . . . Children below ten years pay for lodges half of the price." Under "Addresses and Announcements" is politely recommended "the hotel prigin, with occasion for warm baths, where till now all reconvalescents as well as Mrs. Physicians and particulars and officials have found back their health. Cures malaria, complains in the chest . . . and other fatnesses, green sickness, cutaneous disease, etc.," and we are assured that "this healthy abode for reconvalescents has also occasion to many delightful idylic excursions to which saddle horse and tandees are stationed when before timely ordered."

Cassidy—Oi t'ought he swore to right Ireland's wrongs.
Casey—Thrue for ye; so he did.
Cassidy—But he's not on the shtump anny more.
Casey—No; he's writin' a histhory av Ireland now. He t'ought thot the 'asiest way to write her wrongs.—(Philadelphia Record.

A package marked "Trained fleas" recently reached Geneva, Switzerland. The nearest analogy the collector could find was that of June bugs, which had been ruled as "edibles." The case went from one official to another until it reached headquarters, at Berne, where, after much investigation and deliberation, the conclusion was reached that the fleas came under the head of "wild animals in a menagerie."

A Man of Affairs.—Mrs. Lookhigh—Mr. Shortpurse is building a new house, and it's ever so much nicer than this old thing of ours.
Mr. Lookhigh—All right, my dear; we'll watch our chance and sell this.
"And build a new one?"
"No, indeed. We'll buy Mr. Shortpurse's, at about half what it cost, when he gets sold out."—(New-York Weekly.

At a Sunday school in North Wales a little girl named M. A. Pritchard has during the year 1901 committed to memory and repeated 2,996 verses from Scripture. She is only twelve years old, and had previously learned by heart the whole Book of Proverbs. Another member of a chapel in the same town, an old man over eighty years of age, named John Taylor, has repeated from memory the whole of the Book of Psalms.

WHY NOT.

[A writer in "The Week End," describing an interview with M. Worth, said that gentleman "farewelled." It is the poet's prerogative to increase the vocabulary, and the following is an attempt in that direction.]

I gardened in the evening shade,
And birds around me songed;
Indoors my friends, as sounds betrayed,
Ping ponged.

'Twas then that Jones came horsing by—
His steed was newly shoed—
He cordially "hulloa"-ed, and I
"How-doed."

He told me how his meadows grassed
And how his poultry egged;
His views how houses should be glassed
I begged.

So he opinioned till I tired,
And backed him from the theme,
And then of butt'ring cows inquired
And cream.

While thus we conversationed, Time
With ruthless footsteps onnéd,
It darked, we heard the Vesper chime
From yond.

At last we felt that we must part,
"Farewell, my friend," I cried,
And he with anguish at his heart,
"Good-byed."
—(London Chronicle.

"It is queer," says Dr. Lorimer, of this city, "what a liking young students have for long words and Latin quotations, and what a dread possesses them of appearing conventional. I once knew a promising candidate who was given charge of a funeral in the absence of the pastor of the church. He knew it was customary for the minister to announce after the sermon that those who wished should step up to view the remains, but he thought this was too hackneyed a phrase, and he said instead, 'The congregation will now pass around the bier.' "

Modern Instance.—"And now," he said, "we will see what our old friend the Apostle Paul has to say. Step up here, Paul, and give us your testimony."
No, the speaker wasn't a flippant prosecuting attorney in the celebrated trial before Felix.
It was the Rev. Mr. Seventhly, the popular pastor of the Blank Avenue Church, who was preaching a doctrinal sermon.—(Chicago Tribune.

A man from the West who is visiting Maine recently fell into conversation with a quiet old farmer on a train. He was full of the greatness of the West, and talked about the big farms and big crops of his particular section, and wound up by saying: "I suppose you do manage to pick up a living on these little Maine farms." The old Maine farmer smiled sadly, and replied: "Yes; and a few years ago some of us invested money in your section, and it is there yet. It was a permanent investment, I guess." The Western man changed the conversation.

An Atchison paper notes that women kiss the hands of Paderewski and Kubelik, and asks if men were ever known to kiss the hands of female actors. Scarcely. Men never stoop so low.—(Kansas City Journal.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, April 11 (Special).—President Roosevelt and his party returned to Washington from their trip to the Charleston Exposition this morning, arriving at 7:30 o'clock. Owing to the early hour there were few people at the station when the train arrived. There was no demonstration, and the President was at once driven to the White House.

The President was busy at his desk until the Cabinet met at 11 o'clock. There were only a few callers in the forenoon, including Senators Mason and Beveridge and Representatives Jack, Bartholdt, Butler and Lessler, with friends. At 1:30 the President went to luncheon, his guest being Secretary Root, who gave him information relating to the affairs of the War Department.

It was learned to-day that Attorney General Knox was not a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. Overseeing the work of the Department of Justice is a duty of peculiar interest to Mr. Knox, and as he has no desire to leave Washington, he will not consent to run on the compromise ticket to settle the differences in the Republican party of Pennsylvania.

Just after noon Governor Sanford B. Dole of Hawaii, who has come to the city to see President Roosevelt in regard to affairs in the islands, called at the White House. He was unable to make an appointment with the President, as the Cabinet was in session.

Senator Mason was among the President's callers to-day, and the President authorized the statement that he was taking no part in the Illinois Senatorial contest. His relations with Senator Mason, Representative Hopkins and Mr. Dawes were alike most friendly, and he had done and would do nothing that could possibly be construed into an evidence of partiality for either of the candidates. "My time is altogether too much occupied with being President," said Mr. Roosevelt, "to admit of my taking any part in the Senatorial contest in Illinois."

Miss Alice Roosevelt has been cordially welcomed back to Washington by her friends.

Melville E. Stone was the President's guest at dinner this evening. Late in the evening Governor Dole and Mr. Carter called.

The session of the Cabinet to-day lasted an hour. Several important matters were taken up, among them the appointment of a successor to Commissioner Evans, the recent examination into the affairs of the immigration service, and the shipment of mules from New-Orleans to the British camps in South Africa. It was decided that no further action can be taken as to the latter matter until the report of Colonel Crowder, who is investigating it, is received.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, April 11 (Special).—The Ambassador of Germany gave a dinner party this evening. The table was decorated with spring flowers. Mme. von Rebeur-Paschwitz was hostess. The guests were the Ambassador of Mexico and Mme. de Aspiroz, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, the Minister of Turkey, the Minister of Belgium and Baroness Moncheur, Representative and Mrs. McClellan, Lieutenant Commander de Faramonde de Lafajole, of the French Embassy; H. C. Norman, of the British Embassy; J. H. Van Joijen, of the Netherlands Legation; C. Hauge, of the Swedish Legation; Mme. de Perez Rivera, Mrs. Harriet Blaine Beale, Mr. and Mrs. William Schall, Miss Rose Wallach, Miss Elizabeth Stevens, Miss Josephine Patten, Count von Montgelas and Lieutenant Commander von Rebeur-Paschwitz.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 11 (Special).—Captain and Mrs. Warren C. Beach gave a dinner this evening at their home, No. 1,811 H-st. The dinner was followed by an informal musical.

Miss Letitia Livingston Morse gave a song recital to-day at the New Willard. Miss Morse is the granddaughter of Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph. Her musical education was completed in Berlin, where she frequently sang at the American Embassy. In the audience were the Ambassador of Germany, Count von Montgelas, of the German Embassy; Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Francis G. Newlands, Lieutenant Foor, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Mercer, Miss Patten, Mrs. Goldsborough, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Addison, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. McKee and Mrs. William Bruce King.

General and Mrs. Corbin, who were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Governor and Mrs. Stone in Harrisburg last evening, returned to-day in time to attend the tea given by Mrs. Carl F. Smith at No. 1,253 Kenesaw-ave. Mrs. Smith is a miniature artist, and the studio opened to the guests to-day is one of the most beautiful and interesting in Washington, containing many rare curios brought from foreign lands. Mr. Smith has on his easel a portrait of General Corbin, not yet finished, but giving promise of a fine likeness. Among the guests at the tea were the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw, Senator and Mrs. Dolliver, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Miss Hanna, Mrs. N. T. Wheeler, of Philadelphia; Senator and Mrs. Foraker, Miss Smedly, of Paris, and the Misses Patten.

Miss Root, daughter of the Secretary of War, will give a theatre party to-morrow evening for Miss Alice Roosevelt.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster gave a dinner last evening at their home, No. 523 Eighteenth-st., in honor of Governor Dole of Hawaii.

Baron von Frankenstein's recital gave a pleasant hour to a fashionable audience in the ballroom of the New Willard on Wednesday. The programme included many of his own compositions. He was assisted by Mrs. Morris Black, contralto; William A. Wegener, tenor, and John Spargur, violinist. The composer accompanied them at the piano. The diplomatic circle was interested in the recital, as Baron von Frankenstein is a brother of Herr von Frankenstein, of the Austrian Legation, and the Minister of Austria and Mme. Hengelmüller were special patrons. In the audience were the Ambassador of Germany, the Ambassador of Italy and Mme. Mayor des Planches, the counsellor of the French Embassy and Mme. de Margerie, Countess Cassini, Lieutenant Commander and Mme. von Rebeur-Paschwitz, Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig von Callenberg, Señor Riano, Chargé d'Affaires of Spain; Antonio del Viso, of the Argentine Legation; Miss Pauncefote, Miss Townsend, Arthur S. Raikes, of the British Embassy; Miss Boardman, Miss de Smirnoff, A. E. Humphreys Owen, of the British Embassy; Miss Merriam and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth.

At the dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Clifford Barney last evening the guests included the Minister of Belgium and Baroness Moncheur, Representative Moody, Representative Robert A. Adams, Representative Cousins, Señor Riano, Major McCawley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry May Mr. and Mrs. De Koven, Countess Cassini, Miss McCawley, Mrs. Richard Townsend, Victor Ayguesparsse, of the French Embassy, and the Misses Barney.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

The coaching season begins on Monday, when the Pioneer starts its daily runs between the Holland House and the Ardsley Casino. Alfred G. Vanderbilt will have charge of it this spring, and will drive frequently. Center Hitchcock has secured the coach for its first trip, and James Henry Smith has chartered it for Tuesday. On Friday Mrs. Vanderbilt will take a party out on it, and on Saturday its passengers will be William P. Burden, Bradish G. Johnson, Ernest Iselin, A. Iselin and Robert L. Gerry. Colonel Jay will be the whip. Alfonso de Navarro is booked for April 24.

Lord Minto, Governor General of Canada, and Lady Minto were callers at the home of William C. Whitney yesterday afternoon, and had tea with him. It was not a reception in any sense. Mr. Whitney's other guests included members of his family. Josef Hoffmann played. Lord and Lady Minto also had tea with Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at her home, No. 111 East Thirty-fifth-st.

William C. Whitney will visit his racing stables at Sheepshead Bay to-day, and afterward go to his country home at Westbury, Long Island, where he and his daughter, Miss Dorothy Whitney, and his step-daughter, Miss Adelaide Randolph, will spend Sunday.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb return from their trip to California on Tuesday or Wednesday. They will probably start early in May for Shelburne Farms, their estate in Vermont.

The last meeting of the season of the Friday Evening Dancing Class took place at Sherry's last evening in the large ballroom. There was a full attendance of members and a number of out of town guests. The guests were received by Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. Edward Curtis, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Edward L. Keyes and several of the other patronesses. J. Montgomery Strong led the cotillon, dancing alone. There were several favor figures, in which chain purses, ribbons, fans and various other trinkets were distributed.

Invitations have been sent out by Mrs. William Rhinelander for a luncheon which she will give on April 30 at her home, No. 18 West Forty-eighth-st.

Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, at the latter's home, in Madison-ave., has returned to her country place at Rowayton, Conn.

The Ping Pong Club of Manhattan, of which Dr. Charles Lee is president and R. Hall McCormick, jr., vice-president, finished its tournament for mixed doubles last night in the Berkeley Lyceum. The patronesses of the club include Mrs. E. Morgan Grinnell, Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, Mrs. Edward Prime, Mrs. George Ward Bartholomew, Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Mrs. John Erving, Mrs. W. Harmon Brown and Mrs. Jacob Wendell, jr. Among the members of the club are Miss Fansy Roosevelt, Miss Marie Huntington, Miss Charlotte H. Prime, Miss Eleanor R. Morris, Miss Katherine G. Pratt, Miss Elizabeth Belknap, Miss Gladys Smith, Miss Sophie E. Langdon, Miss Rosalie D. Floyd, R. Hall McCormick, jr., Arthur Lippincott, Penington Satterwaite, W. F. Meredith, Francis G. Landon and Reginald Jevons.

Among the recent arrivals at Newport is Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, who has gone on there to inspect her summer home. Mrs. Spottswood D. Schenck has taken the Howland cottage, in Rhode Island-ave., for the coming season.

James Henry Smith gave another dinner party last evening at his home, in West Fifty-second-st. Earlier in the day he took Cornelius Vanderbilt for a long drive on his coach.

A tea was given yesterday afternoon by the undergraduates of Barnard College in the Brinckerhoff Theatre, Fiske Hall. It was followed by informal dancing from 5 until 7 o'clock.

Mrs. F. V. L. Hoppin, who sailed on the Majestic, has arranged to spend the summer in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt have returned from their visit to Florida, and are at their home at Hyde Park, on the Hudson.

Mrs. Robert Goelet and her son sail for Europe to-day. Mrs. Goelet's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, go abroad in about a fortnight, and will spend most of the summer on the other side.

Harold Hector Havemeyer, whose marriage to Miss Ray MacMaster Russell, daughter of Mrs. James Russell, takes place on Wednesday at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, gives his farewell bachelor dinner at Delmonico's this evening.

Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J., April 11 (Special).—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay arrived here to-day, travelling in a private car attached to the regular late afternoon train. They are to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould at Georgian Court for about a week. The visit was planned for last week, but was postponed on account of the illness of the Gould baby, which is now recovering.

SECRETARIES HAY AND LONG HERE.

Washington, April 11.—Secretary Hay and Secretary Long have gone to New-York on personal visits, both expecting to return to Washington by Monday.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS IN A HOSPITAL.

Baltimore, April 11 (Special).—Amos J. Cummings, the New-York Congressman, is a patient at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. He arrived there on Wednesday. It is said at the hospital that Mr. Cummings is a medical patient, but it is understood from other sources that he will undergo a surgical operation.

JOHN LA FARGE PRESIDENT.

At the annual meeting of the Society of American Artists, held on Thursday evening, the following officers were elected for the year: President, John La Farge; vice-president, Kenyon Cox; secretary, Henry Prellwitz; treasurer, Samuel Isham; member of board of control, H. Bolton Jones. The following new members were elected: Henry B. Fuller, Edward Potthast, Emil Carlsen, Fred Dana Marsh and H. M. Walcott.

EDINBURGH HONORS AMERICANS.

Edinburgh, April 11.—At the graduation ceremony at the university here to-day the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on William James, of Harvard, and Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University.

In bestowing the degrees on the American professors the dean of the university referred in the most cordial terms to Professor Schurman's reputation as a deep thinker, and spoke of his zeal and genius for organization, by which a school of philosophy had been built up at Cornell such as few universities possessed. The dean also spoke of the place among psychologists won by Professor James.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Some of those who will sail for London to-day on the Minnehaha are Bishop and Mrs. Aimsby, of Honduras; Lady Alix Beauclerc, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Barnes, Dr. M. G. Buckner, Colonel and Mrs. George T. Dennison, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Dewey and family, Dr. B. K. Emerson, jr., Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. John W. Hannay, Dr. and Mrs. George Hodge, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Ide, Miss Carrie Ide, Dr. and Mrs. P. C. Jameson, Miss Jeanetta Jameson, the Hon. Hester Lyttleton, Mrs. Edward Lansing, Mrs. Richard Mansfield, Countess Minto, Viscount Melgund, Mrs. F. W. May and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Mix, John Meikeljohn, Mrs. L. B. Newell, Mrs. Frank Nicholson, Miss Helen Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Miss Phyllis L. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Townsend and family and Dr. and Mrs. E. G. Wood.

Among those who arrived here on the steamer Germanic from Liverpool yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Bayliss, Valentine Gomez Farais, H. P. Greg, Major Hutchinson, R. M. Scott and W. H. Tetlow.

Booked to sail for Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa on the steamer Trave to-day are the Very Rev. P. M. Abbelen, Captain and Mrs. George E. Alt, Charles S. Fischer, Miss Gilfillan, the Rev. Alan S. Hawkesworth, Mrs. Otto Heinze, Mr. and Mrs. J. Alexander Hayden, Frederick B. Miles, the Right Rev. C. P. Maes, Mrs. G. T. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Ruprecht, Miss Ruprecht, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Lurette, Mrs. George W. Watjen, Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Walker, Miss Miriam Walker, Dr. Hugo Zöller and Colonel and Mrs. C. I. Wilson.

Among those expected here to-morrow from Rotterdam on the steamer Statendam are Mr and Mrs. A. L. Belknap, Miss F. H. Hammond, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. A. M. Webb and Mrs. G. Sloane.

Booked to sail for Hamburg to-day by way of Plymouth and Cherbourg on the Graf Waldersee are Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Manton, T. A. Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee, A. C. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hartman, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. E. von Slyke, Mr. and Mrs. George von Skal and Mrs. Frank Lord.

On the Amsterdam will sail for Boulogne-sur-Mer and Rotterdam to-day Mr. and Mrs. Merton H. Bentley, G. E. Coghill, Captain F. Van Peit, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Stetson, Miss Frances E. Thompson, Dr. F. C. Vogel, Mr. and Mrs. Martin White, Mrs. S. C. Williams, Professor H. Parker Williamson, Mrs. Yost and Miss Yost.

There will sail to-day on the steamer Lucania for Liverpool Mr. and Mrs. James L. Barclay, Miss Adelaide Barclay, the Rev. C. H. Browne, George V. Cartwright, C. A. Gilbert, Sir James Graham, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, Arthur Herbert, secretary of the British Embassy; Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew, C. F. Wennerstrum, commissioner from the World's Fair at St. Louis to Sweden, Norway and Denmark; Leopold Stern, Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Boyd Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Pierce, Samuel L. Morrison, E. V. Loew, jr., and J. Lamb.

DR. MACMULLEN TO PREACH.

NEW PASTOR TAKES CHARGE OF THE MADISON AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH.

The Madison Avenue Methodist Church, sometimes called the richest Methodist Church in the United States, will listen to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock to its new pastor, the Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen, who has just finished a four years' pastorate at the Park Avenue Methodist Church in Philadelphia. Dr. MacMullen is regarded as one of the ablest of the younger ministers in the Methodist denomination. He will succeed at the Madison Avenue church the Rev. Dr. Longacre, who retires from the ministry after fifty-one years of service. Dr. MacMullen was born in Dublin on August 31, 1860, and came to this country with his parents when he was a child. He was for four years assistant secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Brooklyn, and was graduated from the Drew Theological Seminary in 1888. His first charge was at Trinity Church, Springfield, Mass., where he remained five years. From there he went to Grace Church, Philadelphia, staying five years, and from the latter appointment to the Park Avenue Church. Samuel W. Bowne is president of the board of trustees of the Madison Avenue Church, and some of his associates in the board are Bowles Colgate, John S. McLean and Joseph S. Stout.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA ALUMNI DINNER.

The annual dinner of the New-York Association of the Alumni of the University of Virginia will take place this evening at the Waldorf-Astoria. Among the guests will be prominent representatives of the alumni of Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Columbia universities. The speakers announced will include Adrian H. Joline, William A. Purrington, Professor Woodrow Wilson and Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana. The officers of the New-York association are W. W. Fuller, president, and John B. Moore, vice-president. The banquet will be on the eve of Thomas Jefferson's birthday, as is the custom of the alumni of the University of Virginia.