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Business Notice.

Eggs, finest quality, strictly fresh, direct from farm, delivered several times weekly to private families, etc. Address WM. H. CLARK, Maple Grove Farm, Free Delivery No. 1, New Brunswick, N. J.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, APRIL 13, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: Debate on the Chinese Exclusion bill continued. —— House: The bill to pension Mrs. McKinley at the rate of $5,000 a year was passed, and sent to the President for signature.

FOREIGN.—An Edinburgh newspaper published terms of peace alleged to have been put forward by the Boers; there was a meeting of the British Cabinet, which considered the peace negotiations and the proposals of the coming Budget; at Utrecht, in Holland, a conference of Boer envoys was held; Dr. Leyds declared that peace could not be concluded without consultation with the Boer representatives in Europe. —— Coronation preparations are actively in progress in London; a lively speculation sprung up in the price of seats to view the royal procession. —— The Governor of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, entertained Admiral Higginson and the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron. —— The rebel forces in Hayti, which recently captured Jacmel, were routed by the government army, and their leader, General Nicolas Baptiste, was taken prisoner and promptly shot. —— The text of the Manchurian convention between Russia and China was published in St. Petersburg. —— The meat famine has affected London. —— There was a lull in the disorders in Belgium, though the strikes throughout the country are spreading, and a general strike is expected this week.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt signed the bill repealing the war taxes. —— Governor Taft of the Philippines made a statement regarding the arrest of editors for sedition at Manila and the report of the Governor of Tayabas Province. —— General MacArthur testified again before the Senate committee on the Philippines. —— A new political party, organized by labor leaders, has been formed in Connecticut. —— There is a possibility that Norman L. Mack may be named by the Democrats for Governor. —— The music teacher, Professor Miller, who confessed to the murder of a girl in Detroit, was pronounced sane, and sentenced to life imprisonment. —— An American sailor was reported killed by Colombian rebels near Bocas del Toro, in an effort to get a steam launch from a fruit vessel to aid their operations. —— The Troy Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church continued its session in Saratoga, and completed its routine business.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and higher. —— Additional instances of oppression by instalment dealers were brought to the attention of Ludlow Street Jail officials. —— Mayor Low asked Governor Odell to sign the bill the Mayor has approved putting the granting of the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise in the hands of the Rapid Transit Commission. —— Charles Brewster Steele presented new plans for doing away with the crush at the New-York terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge. —— The Hackmen's Association joined The Tribune's fight to obtain a law which will prevent cabmen from overcharging passengers. —— Silas C. Croft, Surveyor of the Port, died at his home in Harlem. —— It was said that District Attorney Jerome had proof that the Civil Service lists had been tampered with. —— The immigration authorities held up Sikhs sent here by the British army to get mules.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Partly cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 57 degrees; lowest, 44 degrees; average, 50 degrees.

DESERVED REBUKES.

In reversing the conviction in the Bissert case the Appellate Division puts on record a well merited rebuke of the methods which have been too long tolerated in one part of the Court of General Sessions. It is to be regretted that through mistaken kindness the Court of Appeals when granting a new trial to Molineux did not more severely characterize these same methods, which were more flagrantly exhibited in that prosecution than in the case of Bissert. A lesson was greatly needed, bad habits were becoming chronic, and, unfortunate as is the discouragement of efforts to punish police corruption, it is high time for the Appellate judges, since they feel bound to grant a new trial to Bissert, to express an unmistakable opinion of the practices which tend more and more to make criminal trials in this city a disgraceful spectacle and convictions hardly worth securing because of the probability of reversal owing to the lawless excesses allowed to prosecutors.

This opinion the Appellate Division has expressed most forcibly. On the question of reversal itself the court is divided, but even the minority, who think the errors were not sufficient to set aside the verdict, agree upon the impropriety of Assistant District Attorney Osborne's conduct. Justice Patterson's dissenting opinion must in some ways be as humiliating to Mr. Osborne as the majority view, which takes his eloquence and his exaggerated passions seriously. Justice Patterson thinks too well of the common sense of jurymen to believe that Mr. Osborne's "tumid style and overshot declamation" influenced them. He thinks rather that such oratory would prejudice the jury in favor of a defendant. The prevailing opinion speaks of the "inflammatory" and "intemperate" language of Mr. Osborne, which is declared to have exceeded all bounds of propriety, and declares that when counsel in a trial uses improper language it is the duty of the court to rebuke and check him and instruct the jury to disregard his remarks. When the judge fails to do this, the court says, its censure and criticism are as applicable to the conduct of the judge as to that of the prosecutor. Speaking of some of Mr. Osborne's improper remarks, the opinion declares:

When the court's attention was called to such statements, instead of promptly checking them and instructing the jury to entirely disregard the same he impliedly approved of them by directing the District Attorney to call a witness.

Such rebuke of Recorder Goff and Assistant District Attorney Osborne ought to have a decidedly healthful effect. Mr. Osborne has for several years been conducting himself in court in a most offensive manner, and he has too frequently seemed to have the sympathy and support of the Recorder in courses the toleration of which excited the astonishment of the bar and of the public. It is not the business of a prosecuting officer to build up a case at all hazards and invade a defendant's rights as far as a complacent judge or an unskilful opponent will let him. He does not stand in the same position as an advocate in a civil suit, neither is he acting under the French law, although our courts and police in this city have shown an increasing tendency to treat accused persons as presumably guilty in the eyes of the law. His duty is to convict persons only if the legal evidence warrant it, with strict regard for all their rights, and he is not to push beyond that point, trusting that an illegal conviction will be set aside by a higher court, as was apparently done in the Molineux case. The office of prosecutor is not given to be used as an instrument of fame or ambition, neither to work political reforms and punish persons believed to be rascals. It is a trust for the people, the person accused among them. If crimes cannot be punished according to the law as it stands, let the law be amended, but let us not have our courts converted into engines of illegal prosecution on the theory that defendants are to a moral certainty guilty and ought to be railroaded to prison.

ANOTHER CASE IN POINT.

Some people whom it would be difficult to characterize in polite phrases are reported to have gone through the village of White Plains on Thursday in a racing automobile at racing speed. Competent observers estimated their rate at forty miles an hour. They ran their hideous engine along the middle of the chief thoroughfare absolutely regardless of all other vehicles. The sound and fury of their engine frightened a team of horses, which ran away, throwing a man and woman from the carriage and nearly killing them. Another horse was similarly frightened and its driver was seriously hurt. A dozen other accidents were narrowly escaped. Through all this the people in the red racing machine, bearing the initials "C. H. M.," kept right on, careless of the damage they were doing. When they saw a woman hurled from a carriage over a stone wall and left bleeding and senseless they merely grinned behind their goggles and put on more speed.

We have no doubt that if these reckless scorchers were arrested they would tell a very different story. They would swear to it that they were going at less than ten miles an hour and that their engine was mechanically incapable of greater speed. They would declare that they came to a full stop every time a horse pricked up its ears, and they would inveigh with virtuous indignation against the iniquity of horses which maliciously ran away in order to cast reproach upon an innocent machine. In all this, as in their all but murderous running amuck, they would be exactly typical of a too numerous class of automobile drivers which infests New-York and the region round about it, equally contemptuous of law, of truth and of the lives of their fellow men.

Again we say, as we have said many times before, that not all automobile drivers do thus—no, nor the majority of them. These offenders are a small minority. But even a small minority can make itself offensive and dangerous, and can bring reproach upon the majority. One such piece of wanton ruffianism as that reported at White Plains on Thursday is sufficient to set the public to looking with suspicion and with disfavor upon all automobiles. It is deplorable. For the sake of the great industry which has been built up in these machines, for the sake of their undoubted usefulness, for the sake of the multitudes of law abiding people who use them with discretion and with respect for the safety of their fellows, this furious scorching must be stopped. The manufacturers of automobiles and the members of automobile clubs can do nothing better for their own interests than to give their fullest co-operation in the enforcement of law and the punishment of offenders.

SANTOS-DUMONT AND HIS PLANS.

Americans take much the same interest in Santos-Dumont as in the man who "loops the loop" on a bicycle at the circus or goes over Niagara Falls in a barrel. The feats which the Brazilian aeronaut has performed in Paris and at Monte Carlo within the last few months were more novel, perhaps, but they derived their chief fascination from their perilous character and the combination of skill and luck which averted a fatal termination. It is useless to deny that a great many people admire the nerve of any one who, like a Blondin, takes his life in his hand and escapes unharmed.

Still, this statement does not altogether cover the case of the recently arrived visitor to these shores from the French capital. Santos-Dumont is an inventor as well as a performer. He did not originate the general type of airship which he uses, but he has improved it. He thus gets better results than others. Conspicuous among the merits of his machines are the power and lightness of the engines in proportion to the size and weight of the whole craft. These insure higher speeds and horizontal progress for a longer time than any one else has thus far attained. Santos-Dumont has afforded the best demonstration which the world has yet witnessed of the practicability of aerial navigation for short distances and periods, provided that the weather be favorable.

When the practical value of such a revolution is considered, though, it is not comparable with that of Marconi's contributions to civilization. Thousands are (or soon will be) benefited by the intercourse between ships at sea which are invisible to each other, and by the reduction of the cost of transatlantic telegraphy. These are advantages that may be enjoyed daily, too. But even when the flying machine is perfected, as it doubtless will be some day, it will be of service to very few, and only on exceptional and rare occasions. Its sphere of usefulness will be limited to military reconnoissance and attack, to geographical exploration in otherwise inaccessible regions, and to other unusual work which may be performed without regard to expense. The airship is far too dangerous, too untrustworthy and too costly for ordinary transportation. The enthusiasm and courtesy which prompt Santos-Dumont's allusions to New-York's future prominence as an "airport" will excuse their absurdity, but nobody takes that sort of talk seriously. It is not unlikely that a first class balloon may drift across the Atlantic in the great upper current of air from America to Europe within the next few years, but the world will wait a long time before it sees a self-propelled airship like that of Santos-Dumont cross the ocean in the opposite direction. Yet, sensational as either achievement would be, it would do no earthly good.

It may be said without disparagement that the Brazilian aeronaut's mission to this country is commercial and speculative, and not philanthropic. He hopes to win a handsome money prize at the St. Louis exhibition next year, and he visits the United States at the present time chiefly to make preliminary arrangements for taking part in the contests there. If, however, sufficient pecuniary inducements are offered he will give New-York a chance to see one of his airships in operation before the close of the coming summer. After filling two or three engagements in London in June or July he will be at liberty to revisit America for that purpose. With that possibility in view he has already brought over part of the machinery of "No. 7." It would be unsafe to forecast the probability of this opportunity being improved. One cannot avoid noticing, though, that the metropolis does not stand on the same ground as St. Louis does. Experience shows that an enterprise like the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition is doomed to financial failure unless some striking feature like the Ferris Wheel or the Midway or an aeronautic contest is introduced. St. Louis shows commendable shrewdness, therefore, in inviting Santos-Dumont and his professional kinsmen to entertain her citizens and visitors and in making it an object to them to do so. Whether any other great city in the United States not under the same necessity will behave in the same manner it is impossible to say.

THE PENALTY FOR MURDER.

Patrick is in Sing Sing, but no intelligent human being familiar with the history of murder trials in this State expects that he will be put to death. Judging from past experience, the delays in his case will be kept up for months and years. It is difficult to obtain anywhere in New-York a verdict of murder in the first degree under any circumstances, and especially when the accused person is defended by shrewd and ingenious counsel. But even if a conviction is secured it is usually only the first act in a long drawn out drama which ends generally in the final release of the prisoner.

There is the Kennedy case, for instance. Kennedy was convicted once and sentenced to death. The Court of Appeals ordered a new trial because of technical errors. On the second trial the jury disagreed and the accused man was set free. It is not in the least likely that he will ever be arraigned again. The District Attorney has just asked for a large special appropriation on account of the expenses of murder trials under his jurisdiction. Such trials in this county cost the taxpayers a great deal of money, and are usually futile in the long run if the defendants or their friends can raise the funds to employ shrewd criminal lawyers. Newspaper reports say that before Patrick was taken to his cell in Sing Sing prison he handed over to the warden a huge roll of banknotes. The Rice millions were a tempting stake for such a man to play for. He has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, but if his money holds out it is improbable that he will go to the death chair.

The criminal laws of this commonwealth afford so many loopholes for prisoners charged with homicide, the delays are so long, the technicalities are so numerous and the whole system of procedure is so peculiar that the villain who has taken human life is almost without exception hopeful that his own life will not be cut short by the electric current—a hope which is rarely disappointed.

SEVENTH AVENUE.

There is afoot a commendable movement for the improvement of Seventh-ave., meaning that portion of it which lies between Central Park and the Harlem River. In design and purpose that is one of the finest thoroughfares in all the city. It is of ample width in both roadway and sidewalks. It has at least some arboreal shade. It has been kept free from car lines, and also from the abomination of stone block pavements, so as to be suitable for riding and driving. Thus, while of course business traffic is not excluded from it as from the parks, it practically forms an extension of the Central Park driveways northward, connecting them with the Speedway and with the avenues and parkways of The Bronx. In such priceless estate it should always be maintained, and, as we have hitherto and not ineffectually urged, the Viaduct and Central Bridge should also be kept free from car tracks as an integral and essential part of the same system.

The present proposal is that Seventh-ave. shall be paved with what is described as a waterproof bituminous macadam. There can be little doubt that it should be paved in some way. The present roadbed was admirable years ago, when the avenue was used as a speedway. But it is no longer thus used. Racing and fast driving are properly forbidden upon it, the city having provided a special free racetrack for such purposes. There is thus no longer need of the soft earth and gravel roadbed. A stone macadam or telford pavement, which would not do for racing, would serve perfectly for the slow driving to which the avenue now is and henceforth will be restricted. Such a pavement would, moreover, be free from the nuisances of dust and mud, between which the present road alternates. It would be, from all points of view save one, a most commendable improvement.

That one excepted point of view is that of the tree lover. The proposal is for a waterproof pavement—for whether or not it has a bituminous or concrete foundation, a well made macadam road is practically waterproof. That will mean that the rain which falls upon the roadway will be carried off through the sewers instead of soaking into the ground for the good of the trees. The menace of thirst to the trees must therefore be averted by some other means. One will be the maintenance of a considerable width of sod, or at least of unpaved ground, between the sidewalk and the roadway. This the width of the avenue makes feasible. Another may be the artificial irrigation of the trees by means well known to arboriculturists. If proper attention be paid to the matter Seventh-ave. from park to river may be made one of the loveliest urban thoroughfares in the world, in road surface, in grassy and floral bordering and in arboreal shade, practically a continuation of the Central Park drives and promenades through the heart of a great residence and business district of the city.

As for Seventh-ave. below the park, it would be well if it could also be improved. Its fine width, its easy gradients and its freedom from elevated railroads mark it as a most available thoroughfare for traffic, especially for the great throng of alien business traffic which now congests Fifth-ave. All that it needs is a decent pavement. If that were supplied there would be not the least hardship in requiring most of the business traffic which now goes up and down Fifth-ave. to go on Seventh-ave. instead. Indeed, it would be the reverse of a hardship, for there is much less hill climbing to do on the latter than on the former thoroughfare. That the one avenue should be dangerously overcrowded, while the other, because of indifference and neglect, is almost deserted, is a state of affairs not creditable to the city. Seventh-ave. from end to end should be improved into the highest state of efficiency and made to serve its full purpose as a main artery of urban traffic.

AN EXTINCT SPECIES.

There are some old fashioned characters whose disappearance from the scenes of everyday life we mourn with a quiet, sentimental sense of loss, a pleasurable regret that has its springs in fancy, not in remembrance. Such are the Tony Wellers of Dickens, the stage drivers of Bret Harte, the milkmaids of the romantic novelists. The mention of these amiable and picturesque figures stirs us to a mild literary emotion, but we manage to do very comfortably without them in practice.

It is otherwise with another of the worthies celebrated in song and story—the head waiter. In milkmaids and old time wielders of whip and ribbons we have only an academic and antiquarian interest in these days of automobiles and condensed milk; but we must—occasionally, at least—partake of food in restaurants. Moreover, our knowledge of the head waiter is not solely derived from literature; many persons of middle age remember him. In this country, at least, the inn long ago ceased to be, but the transition period in which the hotel was developed was brightened by the ministrations of the head waiter. His welcoming smile made you forget that he was not in reality mine host; his pervading and genial presence at intervals during your meal was not obtrusive; his inquiries as to the quality of the food, his subtle suggestions as to the choice of wines and dishes, were heartwarming, if not always helpful. In short, he was a head waiter in fact as well as in name.

But now, except in two or three of the most expensive restaurants of this city, what guest is privileged to hold converse with the head waiter? It may be that at your entrance he waves you to a table you were quite capable of finding yourself if you had not (as you usually do) preferred another; possibly he unbends sufficiently to hand you a carte de jour, but there his functions cease. If the average modern head waiter ever directs the waiters of lower degree it must be in the grand march at the hotel employes' ball; he certainly never does so in business hours. In some large restaurants several head waiters may be found, but the greater number simply means multiplied inefficiency, so far as the comfort of patrons is concerned. But perhaps one does the restaurateur an injustice in assuming that to be the purpose of the head waiter's employment; he may be retained only to watch the silver.

Who can solve the problem of the Brooklyn Bridge? Must we wait for a message from Mars? Will nothing else be effective?

By an act of the legislature, which the Governor has signed, permission is granted to the federal government to set up a lighthouse and fog signal station on Ward's Island. Both will be of marked advantage to navigation, and it is highly desirable that the Washington authorities shall begin work speedily.

The efforts to close the objectionable dance halls in "Little Coney Island," in West One-hundred-and-tenth-st., not far from the buildings of Columbia University, of Barnard College, Teachers College and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, merit the heartiest support of upright citizens. Such places ought not to be tolerated in any part of New-York. They are especially offensive in a place which without them would be exceptionally attractive and delightful. Even if this was not a proper matter for action by the legislature, it ought to be practicable for our Police Department to shut the doors of these pernicious resorts.

Before this excise agitation is ended some of the "fake" places which have been pretending to do business as "hotels" will be so completely exposed that they will be compelled to shut their doors. That will be a distinct gain for decency and morality and respect for law.

The Public Works Commissioner of Brooklyn declares that $18,000,000 could be spent to advantage upon the pavements and the sewers in that borough. This is probably not an exaggerated estimate, but because of the condition of our municipal finances it is to be feared that many a year will pass before impatient Brooklynites receive the benefit of so large an expenditure.

News comes by way of Buenos Ayres that through the "good offices" of Lord Lansdowne Argentina and Chili have consented to cancel the orders for the last warships ordered by them. They have done this, it is said, in order to avoid further strain, and to lessen the expense of "armed peace." This, if true, will not only be a surprise to the shipbuilders of England with whom the contracts were lodged, but will be disappointing to the workmen who expected more and long employment through these orders. It will mean also a considerable amount to be paid by these governments, Chili especially, to indemnify the shipbuilders for any losses which they may thus sustain. It is only a few weeks ago that Chili closed a contract with an English shipbuilding firm for two 12,000-ton battleships, the cost of each of which would be about $3,000,000, and the loss of these contracts may result in a good sized demand for indemnity. A feature of the Chilian contract was that the ships should be finished inside of two years, and much criticism has been heard in English navy circles upon the fact that the firm of builders could guarantee the completion of foreign warships in about one-half the time that it requires to build warships for the home government.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

James Pinnock, the English explorer and traveller, who is visiting Honolulu, says: "When one remembers that it is only some three years since the country was taken over by the United States, the great strides that have been made in so short a time are simply marvellous. The number of banks, merchants' offices, public schools and colleges give me, as an Englishman, a most exalted idea of what Americans can do when they 'mean it' and put their minds, money and hands to it with a will. I hear of one large mercantile firm here which only opened its new offices and warehouses a few days since, the buildings of which cost well on to $1,000,000, and which buildings are as elegantly and extravagantly finished as the best banking house in London."

She—What does a game of ping ping cost?
He—Well, the last game I know anything about cost me $4 for plate glass, $2 for gas globes, and the friendship of a sweet girl I chanced to hit in the eye.—(Yonkers Statesman.

Judge Pennypacker, of Philadelphia, tells a story which shows the readiness of the Pennsylvania Dutchman to obey those in authority:

In 1864 Sheridan, under orders, burned every barn from a valley above Staunton to a certain point below Winchester. A band of angry rebels followed this raid, watching for a chance to pick up any stragglers. Among others who fell into their hands was a little Pennsylvania Dutchman, who quietly turned to his captors and inquired:

"Vat you fellows going to do mit me?"

The reply came short and sharp:

"Hang you."

"Vell," he said, meekly, "vatever is de rule."

His good natured reply threw the Confederates into a roar of laughter and saved his life.

Mrs. Newliwed—I don't see why you want to raise the price of ice. There was a plentiful crop this winter.
Iceman—Yes'm, the crop was plentiful enough, but the ice wasn't quite as cold as it oughter be, and it melts faster.—(Philadelphia Press.

A young woman of Philadelphia, who has beautiful red hair, is the teacher of a Sunday school class. On a recent Sabbath the rector made the announcement of a hymn to be sung, and, rising, waved his hands, and the organ pealed forth.

"Now," said he, "ready—sing."

A small and precocious youth in the young woman's class said:

"Why don't you sing, Miss Frisbee?"

"Me? Oh, I never sing," replied the teacher, smiling her prettiest.

"But," exclaimed the boy, "the minister says you must. Didn't he just say 'Now, Reddy, sing'?"

Sweet Girl—I am loved by two men, and I cannot make up my mind which to marry. What would you advise?
Old Lady—Get both to insure their lives in your favor, and then wait until one of them dies. That will insure the constancy of the other."—(New-York Weekly.

The Westminster Hospital, facing the entrance to the Abbey, claims to have the best site in London from which to view the procession, and as a stand to accommodate two thousand people is to be erected, and as 25 guineas a seat has already been offered by some applicants, the hospital coffers ought to overflow.

"You talk mighty glib about the corruption in this ward," interrupted a sallow faced man in the audience. "What business is it of yours? Have you got any permanent investments in this ward?"
"Yes, I have!" thundered the orator. "Fellow citizens, I once lent that man a dollar."
He was not interrupted again.—(Chicago Tribune.

The professor of chemistry in a certain college asked a student the other day: "Now, suppose you were called to a patient who had swallowed a heavy dose of oxalic acid, what would you administer?"

"I would administer the sacrament," replied the student, who is studying for the ministry and takes chemistry only because it is obligatory.

"Do you drink coffee?" asked the doctor of an aged patient.
"Yes," was the reply.
"Coffee," continued the M. D., "is a slow poison."
"Yes, very slow," replied the old man. "I have taken it daily for nearly eighty years."—(Tit-Bits.

About People and Social Incidents.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, April 12 (Special).—The Ambassador of Mexico and Mme. de Azpiroz gave a dinner party this evening. The table decorations were beautiful, carrying out the Mexican colors, red, white and green, in the central piece of red and white roses encircled by smilax, and tall silver candelabra with green shades. The guests were the Ambassador of Russia, the Ambassador of Italy and Mme. Mayor des Planches, Powell Clayton, the American Ambassador to Mexico; Senator Frye, Senator and Mrs. Foraker, the Minister of Belgium and Baroness Moncheur, the Minister of Chili and Mme. Martinez, Countess Cassini, Mrs. John W. Foster, Mme. de Perez Rivera, Captain Alfredo Barron, of the Mexican Embassy, and Mme. Barron.

The Ambassador of France entertained at an informal dinner this evening Señor Merou, the Minister of the Argentine Republic; Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Gorman and M. de Margerie, counsellor of the embassy.

The secretary of the Austro-Hungarian Legation and Mme. von Callenberg gave a dinner party this evening at their home, No. 1,716 H-st.

Lieutenant Commander Juan Atwell, of the Argentine Navy, whose wife is the daughter of J. V. N. Huyck, of Washington, has been ordered to the flagship San Martine for a year's cruise in foreign waters. In his absence Mrs. Atwell will remain in Washington with her parents.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 12 (Special).—Miss Edith Root, the daughter of the Secretary of War, gave a theatre party in honor of Miss Roosevelt this evening. The company of young people, chaperoned by Mrs. Root, went to the National to see May Irwin. After the play supper was served at Secretary Root's house, No. 1,775 N-st. The guests were seated at round tables decorated with spring flowers. Those asked to meet Miss Roosevelt were Miss Audrey Pauncefote, Miss Alice Warder, Miss Lily McCauley, Miss Daisy Wilson, Miss Harriet Wadsworth, Miss Margaretta MacVeagh, Miss Alice Ward, Miss Margaret Nott, Miss Strong, Señor Riano, Chargé d'Affaires of Spain; Count Montgelas, of the German Embassy; Baron Aliotti, of the Italian Embassy; Lieutenant Commander Rodgers, of the navy; H. C. Norman and A. E. Humphreys Owen, of the British Embassy; Victor Ayguesparse, of the French Embassy; Lieutenant Poor, Jerome Bonaparte, Langdon Parker Marvin and Mr. Howe.

A bazaar and tea to aid St. Matthew's Church will be given on Monday at Bauscher's, under the patronage of the diplomatic circle and women prominent in society. A musical programme will add to the attractions. Among those who will have charge of tables are Mme. Detzpiroz, Mme. Hengelmüller, Mme. De Margerie, Mme. Von Callenberg, Mme. Merou and Mme. Pezet, of the diplomatic circle. Mrs. Hoban Sands, Mrs. Carroll Mercer, Mrs. James F. Barber, the Misses Riggs, the Misses Sands and Miss Janin will preside in the tea room.

Among the guests at the dinner given by ex-Senator and Mrs. John B. Henderson last evening were Justice and Mrs. Brewer, Speaker and Mrs. Henderson, Senator and Mrs. Spooner, the Minister of China and Mme. Wu, Representative and Mrs. Olmsted and Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Ffoulke.

Last evening the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Hamlin gave a reception to the Revision Committee of the Presbyterian Church, now holding sessions in Washington, at their home, No. 1,306 Connecticut-ave. The drawing rooms were decorated with American beauty roses, and the supper table was adorned with Easter lilies. Among the well known men in the company were Dr. John De Witt and Dr. Henry Van Dyke, of Princeton; Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Chicago; President Stewart, of Auburn Theological Seminary; Dr. William McKibbon, of Cincinnati; Justice Harlan and John W. Foster. The pastors of the Washington Presbyterian churches and their wives were among the guests.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

New-York society is now enjoying the most delightful season of the year—that which is spent hovering, so to speak, between town and country. Most of the country places in the vicinity are open; but so, too, are the town houses, and country house parties, with outdoor amusements, alternate with dinners, luncheons and post-theatre supper parties in town. The theatres remain thronged, the fashionable restaurants are still crowded, the club windows well peopled—in one word, there is no decrease of animation apparent in the haunts of the modish world. The coaching season has likewise begun; the toot of the coaching horn is heard in the avenue, and the Pioneer, that wheeled harbinger of spring, begins its daily runs to-morrow under the management of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who will frequently handle the ribbons. Center Hitchcock has secured the coach for its inaugural trip, while James Henry Smith has chartered it for Tuesday. On Friday Mrs. Vanderbilt will take out a party on it, while on Saturday its passengers will include Robert Gerry, Bradish Johnson, Ernest Iselin, William P. Burden and A. Iselin.

To-day there is a number of house parties in progress. Indeed, there was a regular exodus from town yesterday afternoon, some turning their steps toward Tuxedo, while a large contingent went in the direction of Long Island. Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton have a number of people spending the week end with them at Tuxedo, where Cecil Baring and his brother, Lord Revelstoke, and T. Suffern Tailer have likewise arrived. Mrs. John Jacob Astor is also at Tuxedo. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay are at Lakewood as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, while William C. Whitney, with his daughter, Dorothy, and his stepdaughter, Miss Adelaide Randlph, is spending the day at his place at Westbury, Long Island.

Several weddings will take place to-morrow, one of them, which will take a large contingent of people from town to Albany, being the marriage of Miss Helen Stout, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Stout, to William C. Griswold. The ceremony will be held in St. Peter's Church, Albany.

On Tuesday Miss Leary will give a reception and musical at her house, in Fifth-ave., at which the singing of Heathe Gregory, who sails on April 22, will constitute the principal feature of the programme. Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mrs. Henry Howland, Miss Grace Dodge and Miss Stillman have arranged for a drawing room talk earlier in the day at the house of Thomas E. Stillman, No. 9 East Seventy-eighth-st., for the benefit of the White Rose Mission.

Hector Havemeyer's marriage to Miss Ray MacMaster Russell is set down on the social schedule for Wednesday. The ceremony will take place at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. The names of the bridesmaids have already been mentioned in this column, as have also those of the ushers and best man. The bridegroom gave his farewell bachelor dinner at Delmonico's last night. Another of Wednesday's weddings which promises to be exceptionally picturesque is that of Miss Bertha Gillet, daughter of Mrs. Elmslie Gillet, owing to the fact that not only the bridegroom, Lieutenant William Patterson, U. S. A., but his best man and ushers, will be in military uniform. The ceremony takes place in Trinity Chapel.

Thursday evening the students of Columbia University will give a dance in the gymnasium in connection with the ceremonies of installation of their new president, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. The Columbia festivities will continue on Friday, and will include a regatta on the Harlem River, athletic sports and a concert by the glee and mandolin clubs of the university in the gymnasium at night.

Saturday will witness the celebration of the golden wedding of Dean and Mrs. Eugene A. Hoffman at their house, in Chelsea Square. Dean Hoffman, whose marriage to Miss Mary Elmendorf took place in 1852, is descended from Martinus Hoffman, who came to America from Holland in 1640. He is the son of Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, and his mother erected the chapel of the Good Shepherd.

The outgoing steamers carried away a number of well known people yesterday, among them Mrs. Robert Goelet and her son Robert; Lady Minto, wife of the Governor General of Canada, and her son Lord Melgund; Lady Alice Beauclerk, the Hon. Hester Littleton, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Barclay and Miss Adelaide Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Arthur Herbert, secretary of the British Legation at Copenhagen, whose wife, formerly Miss Helen Gammell, remains in this country for the present; Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, Sir James Graham, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Barnes and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Hyde.

George R. Rives sails on Wednesday to take his position as secretary of the United States Embassy at Berlin. He is a son of George L. Rives, and lost his wife in London only a few months after his wedding. Mrs. Samuel Newhouse sails for Europe on the following day. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, jr., who are staying with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, sr., at the latter's house, in West Thirty-fourth-st., are booked to sail on May 1. The new Fifth-ave. house of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, sr., just opposite the Cathedral, is now undergoing alterations, and will be ready for occupancy in the autumn.

A dinner party was given last night by Miss Delia Gurnee, at her house in Fifth-ave. Mrs. Edwin Parsons also gave a dinner yesterday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly have returned to town from Groton, and are staying for a few days at their Fifth-ave. house before returning to Florham, their place at Madison, N. J., for the spring and early summer.

Under the patronage of Mrs. Adrian Iselin, jr., Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Miss Leary and others a performance of "Oliver Twist" was given yesterday afternoon at the Children's Theatre, Carnegie Lyceum, in aid of the Nazareth Nursery.

Delancey Ward has arrived from Europe to visit his sister, Mrs. Luther Kountze.

Miss Mary Kernochan has gone abroad with Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri.

Mrs. Ernest La Montagne is staying with her mother in California, at Edgewood, Rutherford. She has her young son with her.

Mrs. Daniel T. Warden is going abroad shortly for a brief visit. On her return she will proceed to Bar Harbor for the remainder of the summer. Bar Harbor gives promise of a gay season. Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Grey have taken the house in West-st., which they have occupied for several summers. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Whitney have a new house, and among others who have cottages there are Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop and Mrs. William A. Duer. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt are likewise expected there. Mr. Vanderbilt is building a couple of cottages on his place, one of which is said to be for his niece, Mrs. William J. Schieffelin.

The engagement is announced by cable from Paris of Miss Laura Swan, daughter of Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., to Baron de Morogues, brother of Mme. de Saulty and nephew of the Comte de Montsaulin. Miss Swan's father is S. Turner Swan, of Baltimore, who has recently announced his engagement to Miss Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay will take up their residence at their place at Roslyn, Long Island, next Tuesday on their return from Lakewood.

Among the weddings yesterday was that of Miss Edythe Connery to Dr. J. N. Masten, of Mamaroneck, at St. Regis Chapel. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in a gown of white crêpe de chine and chiffon, trimmed with old duchess lace and seed pearls. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Anne Connery, as maid of honor.

CAPTAIN SLOCUM IMPROVING.

St. Petersburg, April 12.—Captain S. L. H. Slocum, the United States military attaché, is recovering from an attack of inflammation of the lungs.

THE POPE IN GOOD HEALTH.

Rome, April 12.—The alarming reports about the Pope's health, which have been current for some days, are unfounded. With the exception of extreme feebleness, which is his normal condition, the Pope is in good health.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Some of those who arrived yesterday on the steamer Philadelphia from Southampton were Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Calvert Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Crawford, Dr. C. C. Elliott, Dr. E. W. Fairfax, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Fanning, Mr. and Mrs. Augustin B. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Jule Keen, Mr. and Mrs. Kirke La Shelle, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Long, Henry L. Wilson, United States Minister to Chili; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. White, Benjamin Teal, Dr. John B. Solley, Dr. James Reed, Miss Alice Reed, B. M. Raymond and Mrs. Booth-Tucker.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Dr. Julius A. Brewer, pastor of the Central Congregational Church of Providence, has been elected professor of Old Testament language and literature in Oberlin Seminary. He is a native of Germany, and was graduated from the Royal Gymnasium, Dusseldorf, in 1895. Three years later he was graduated from Union Seminary, in this city, and entered upon a year's study in Columbia University as a fellow in the Semitic department. The following two years were spent in Europe at the universities of Basel, Halle and Berlin. Upon his return Columbia gave him the degree of Ph. D.

Henry H. Edes, at a recent meeting of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, read a paper in which he said that Professor John Winthrop and not George Washington was the first person to receive from Harvard College the degree of doctor of laws.

In 1896 a Congressional committee favorably reported a bill for the erection of a monument to Robert Morris at Batavia, N. Y., but the measure was subsequently pigeonholed. The Batavia people are making an effort to have a similar bill introduced at this session of Congress.

Mrs. William Small has given $50,000 to establish an old ladies' rest in Leavenworth, Kan. It is to stand as a memorial to her late husband, William Small, who was a pioneer merchant of Leavenworth, and who died at Chicago two years ago while undergoing a surgical operation. Some years ago Mrs. Small paid the indebtedness on the new Young Men's Christian Association Building.

Mrs. Thompson, the widow of F. F. Thompson, of the class of '56, who did so much for Williams College, will erect a chapel for the college as a memorial of her husband.

Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, the novelist, who was born at Ulverstone, Lancashire, is seventy-one. When left, at the age of thirty-five, a widow, with three daughters, in Texas, Mrs. Barr came to this city and began writing for Henry Ward Beecher's paper and other periodicals. She had passed her fiftieth birthday before she began novel writing. The first of her characteristic works, "Jan Vedder's Wife," was published in 1885; during the intervening years some thirty works have come from her pen, the most popular being "The Squire of Sandal-Side," 1887; "Feet of Clay," 1889; "She Loved a Sailor," 1891, and "Prisoners of Conscience," 1897.

Vallejo, Cal., April 12.—Mrs. Harrison, widow of ex-President Harrison, who has been making an extended visit to her sister, the wife of Lieutenant Commander Parker, U. S. N., has started for her home in Indianapolis.

LEGACY DEPENDED ON MARRIAGE.

IF SON DID NOT MARRY HEBREW HE ONLY GOT $500.

The will of Esther Marks, a member of the Congregation Jeshurun B'nai B'rith, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday, with two codicils attached. The testatrix leaves six children, but only makes five portions of her estate, as far as the will is concerned. To Morris B. Marks, a son, she bequeaths $500, saying she has made no other provision for him, "for the reason that, contrary to my wishes and those of his father, he has contracted a marriage with a lady not of my race and religious faith."

The other five children of the testatrix each receive one-fifth of her estate, with the exception of Louis Allen Marks, who is to get the income of his one-fifth for life, unless, while still a bachelor, he is legally discharged from his debts, when he is to get in full the share held in trust for him. If he marries a person of his own race and religious faith, he also gets the share held in trust for him, but if he marries a woman not of his race and religious faith he gets only $500, the balance going to the other heirs, save for Louis and Morris and their issue.

By a codicil Mrs. Marks directed her estate to be divided into six equal parts, her son Morris to have the income of one share. The second codicil, executed in December, 1900, says that Louis, having married a girl of his race and faith, shall receive his share of the estate absolutely.

The Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, Madison-ave. and Sixty-fifth-st., receives $500 to maintain a mausoleum for the testatrix in Cypress Hills Cemetery. The value of the personal estate of Mrs. Marks is estimated at $5,000 and the real estate at $225,000.

MRS. BOOTH-TUCKER BACK.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker, wife of Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army, arrived here from England yesterday on the steamer Philadelphia. She was accompanied by Colonel Higgins, general secretary of the American contingent. She went abroad several weeks ago, partly to consult her father, the aged general of the Salvation Army, in regard to the conduct of the American campaign of the army, and partly to recuperate from a disease from which she has long suffered. A meeting to celebrate her return will be held at headquarters on Monday.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO CHARLESTON.

From The Charleston News and Courier.

President Roosevelt spent nearly three days in Charleston and vicinity, and he took away with him the respect and confidence of all our people—respect for his frank, open hearted, unaffected bearing; confidence in his disposition to do the right thing always, as he shall see the right, in his just appreciation of the dissenting minority who cannot accept frankly his opinions upon political and economic questions, in his consuming love of country and in his determination to administer his high office in all honesty. In coming to Charleston he performed a great public service, the importance of which cannot be overestimated. He came to his own people, and he was received by them as no other public man has ever been received.

The President was more than pleased with his visit. He could not have been otherwise than pleased. He was received with all the honors due his exalted office and his great personal worth. He could not have asked for more, and we should have been unworthy of ourselves if we had given him less. He went back to his official duties at Washington with a clearer understanding of the South and its people than he could have gained by a lifetime of "absent treatment," so to speak. By reason of his three days' "university extension" course in Charleston he will be all the better and stronger for the heavy responsibilities placed upon him. And the people of the South will be all the broader in their range of thought and conduct because of the elbow touch they have gained with the larger life of the country.