Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—Under Two Flags.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—Three Musketeers.
BIJOU—2—8—A Modern Magdalen.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2—8—The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast.
CASINO—8:15—The Lion's Bride.
CRITERION THEATRE—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 Importance of Being Earnest.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—2—8:15—Foxy Grandpa.
GARRICK THEATRE—2:15—8:30—Sky Farm.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8—If I Were King.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—Dolly Varden.
KEITH'S—12:30 to 10:30—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:15—The Toreador.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2—8:15—Wild West.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—The Diplomat.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—8:20—Her Lord and Master.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Rosedale.
NEW SAVOY THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Soldiers of Fortune.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—2—8—Hall of Fame.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—1:30 to 10:30—The Cherry Pickers and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET—1:30 to 10:30—Varieties.
PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET—1:30 to 10:30—A Contented Woman and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET—1:30 to 10:30—Nell Gwynne and Varieties.
VICTORIA—2—La Grande Duchesse.—8:15—La Mascotte.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—2:15—8:20—The Last Appeal.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: Debate on the Philippine Civil Government bill began, and there was a lively tilt between several Senators. ==== House: The Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed, with the amount for improvements at West Point reduced $1,000,000.

FOREIGN.—Two engagements were fought with the Moros on the island of Mindanao by the American troops. ==== The court martial to try General Smith was changed, so that it was appointed by the President, instead of General Chaffee, to avoid complications. ==== It is expected that the Danish Landsthing will reach a vote on the question of the sale of the West Indian islands belonging to that government to-day; the Foreign Minister made a strong pro-sale speech. ==== The debate in the House of Commons on the corn tax was of a perfunctory character, the indications being that the trend was toward a tariff for revenue, rather than protection. ==== The Belgian Chamber of Representatives rejected an interpellation by a Socialist member in regard to the killing of rioters at Louvain by civic guards; work was resumed at the places where the greatest disturbances occurred.

DOMESTIC.—The War Department made public an official report from General Chaffee on the situation in the Philippines. ==== Republican leaders in the Senate decided to frame an entirely new bill for reciprocity with Cuba, ignoring the bill passed by the House. ==== The tomb of Bishop Neumann, of the diocese of Philadelphia, who died in 1860, was opened, preparatory to the beatification of the prelate. ==== James H. Shakespeare, once a famous Philadelphia lawyer, died. ==== Either the Fuller-Gould syndicate or the Reading Railroad will get the Western Maryland Railroad. ==== Crops in the West have not been so much damaged by the heat as was expected; record breaking heat for April was reported at many places in New-York State. ==== President Baker of the Atlantic Transport Company told the terms on which his company entered the steamboat combination. ==== The striking employes of the American Woollen Company's mills in Massachusetts declined Senator Hanna's offer of mediation, declaring that his friendly offices could accomplish nothing. ==== As a result of a recent crusade, the Albany County grand jury returned a large number of indictments against alleged gamblers. ==== The Rev. Dr. Alexander H. Vinton was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Western Massachusetts in All Saints' Church, Worcester.

CITY.—Stocks were heavy and generally lower. ==== Charges of bribery in connection with the rental of a pier were made to Mayor Low. ==== The Board of Aldermen and the North Side Board of Trade adopted resolutions in favor of the East Side subway plan. ==== The Civic Federation executive committee brought together in conference representatives of the employing foundrymen and of their employes to avert a strike. ==== It was said that the capitalization of the new steamship combination would be $170,000,000. ==== Controller Grout refused to pay bills incurred by District Attorney Jerome's detectives in getting evidence against saloons and disorderly houses, and the District Attorney declared that the Controller's action would put a stop to the fight by himself and the Police Department against vicious conditions in the city. ==== It was the hottest day in the year, with the temperature at 84 degrees at 4 o'clock, which equals the records for the same date in previous years; two heat prostrations were reported.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and warm. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 84 degrees; lowest, 55; average, 69.

A STRAIGHT ISSUE ON CUBA.

The bill introduced by Senator Dietrich authorizing the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty with Cuba is doubtless well meant and has some commendable features. One of the latter is that it increases the preferential reduction of tariff for the first year by 25 per cent instead of only 20, as in the House bill. It does not appear, either, to attempt to dictate immigration laws and industrial legislation to Cuba. While it applies to a term of five years, it provides for withdrawal from the arrangement at any time by either of the parties. Nevertheless, the bill contains various features which seem unnecessary and which might prove embarrassing, and some which do not appear to be defensible upon logical grounds. We do not, for example, see why the reduction of duty should be arranged upon a sliding scale. Granted—though it is gravely to be doubted—that Cuba will be able to get along five years hence with a concession of only 10 per cent, it is not at all certain that such a concession to our goods will then give us the Cuban market against European competition. It would seem the part of wisdom to hold on to all the advantage we can get. If we find a few years hence that we do not need so great an advantage over competitors it will be easy to forego a part of it. But if we bind ourselves in advance to such a reduction we shall not be able to keep up the rate in case such maintenance seems necessary.

It is not easy to see, either, upon what ground is to be justified the payment of an annual bounty, subsidy or what not to Cuba. True, we may say it is a mere repayment of duties, a rebate upon the tariff or what not. The fact is that it is proposed in the form of a bounty and nothing else, and that fact is emphasized by the circumstance that the money would not be repaid to those who had paid the tariff duties, but to somebody else. Manufacturers, merchants and others would pay the tariff, while the government would receive the bounty. And the government would not distribute that bounty to those who had paid the tariff, for the bill expressly provides that it shall do something else with it. Even if the Cuban Government did in some way manage to distribute it to the tariff payers, what would that be but for the United States to encourage Cuba to pay export bounties? We have been rejoicing over the prospect of abolition of European sugar export bounties. Why should we insist upon the development of such a system in Cuba? Neither does it seem commendable to dictate to Cuba that she shall use such and such portions of her revenue for such and such purposes. It is to be hoped that she will generously support her schools, but that really is her own affair. We have already exacted from her a pledge to maintain the improved sanitation which we have given to her, and with that pledge we may well be satisfied, leaving the details of execution to her. The Platt amendment to the Cuban constitution is proper. But it does not justify us in going on to dictate to Cuba every little detail of domestic legislation and administration.

The trouble with Senator Dietrich's well meant bill is that it confuses and complicates what is really a simple issue. What Cuba needs, what the United States needs, what our national honor requires, is not an intricate system of bounties, not a scheme for Cuba's administration of her revenue, not alms, nor any such thing. It is simply reciprocity—the plain, straightforward system which we have adopted with various lands, and which a few years ago we adopted with signal success in the case of Cuba herself. Let us stick to that issue, and not involve it with this, that or the other thing, and not complicate it by trying to do by indirection that which can best be done in the most direct manner. We set our own example a dozen years ago or less. We have now merely to follow it.

WHY WE DON'T "DICKER."

Mr. O. F. Williams, who was the last United States Consul at Manila, proposes in "The Independent" what he calls "an imperial dicker." His plan is for the United States to trade the Philippines for Newfoundland, the Bermudas and the British West Indies. In addition, Great Britain is to cede Belize to Mexico, and to get France and Holland to give up their American possessions so that an independent republic can be organized out of the Guianas. Thus, with the exception of Canada, all the American continents and outlying islands would be freed from European flags, "the Monroe Doctrine forever become a fixed policy, and peace for all "America be guaranteed." So Mr. Williams asks, "Why not swap?"

There are several answers. One is that it is more than doubtful if the other countries concerned would agree to the scheme. We have seen no ground for supposing that Great Britain would for a moment consider it. On the contrary, there are excellent assurances that she would not do so. If she were willing, there is scarcely a shadow of hope that France and Holland would agree to it. Both those nations are exceedingly jealous of Great Britain. To ask them to surrender, at her request, their American possessions would be to ask the unattainable. Another reason is that we need the Philippines. The Pacific Ocean is the ocean of the future, and of the immediate future. We must secure and preserve a paramount place in its commerce. To that end we need an ample footing in the China seas, such as the Philippines alone can give us. Great Britain is now completing an all British cable across the Pacific. The United States must have an all American one. Without the Philippines it could not do so. Guam, Wake and the Batanes would not suffice. If we are to have a practicable commercial footing in that part of the world we must have a territory there big enough for our feet to rest upon.

Still another answer, and the one which is likely to rise first in many minds, is that the United States is not in the swapping business. It accepts some lands which voluntarily come to it. It takes others which fall to it, without its seeking, in the shock of war. But it is not an international real estate broker.

BLACKMAIL AND CORRUPTION.

The Merchants' Association, always becomingly zealous in its efforts to serve the legitimate interests of its members, has now entered upon the task of relieving them from the unnecessary burden of paying for the right to use the sidewalks under certain restrictions in transacting their business. The charge is that "officials of the Bureau of Incumbrances are "systematically levying blackmail by means of "the ordinance forbidding obstruction of the "sidewalks," and the assertion is frankly made that the President of the Borough of Manhattan has been put in possession of evidence substantiating that charge. The association further says that the matter has been discussed with the Mayor, and that "he is in earnest in his purpose to destroy the system of extortion." There would have been no need of this latter assurance, even if Mr. Low had not explicitly put himself on record, but in fact he has taken particular care to show that he is well informed as to the abuse complained of and appreciates its detestable character. He said during the campaign last fall that he had been a merchant himself, knew what such blackmailing meant and was resolved to stop it. Still more impressive was his first message to the Board of Aldermen, early in January, which related wholly to that one topic, and of which the following is a part:

> No one, from the largest corporation to the poorest bootblack, need pay one dime for protection from harm or to secure just treatment at the hands of the city government. Any one asked to make an improper payment for any purpose has only to report the fact to the Mayor to be sure of protection and redress. Persons having business relations with the city who meet with unreasonable delay in any department are asked to report to the Mayor without hesitation. By itself and without the aid of the people and of the city employes the administration can do little more than make this offer. With the co-operation of the city and of the city employes the whole foul system can be broken up.

If "the system that calls for the illegitimate payment of money at every turn," as the Mayor described it, remains in operation, the fact is not surprising, for it had been firmly established by Tammany Hall, and a large proportion of the men who possessed official power to keep it going are still in the public employ. But it is not creditable to the merchants of New-York that they should have remained either so ignorant of their rights or so afraid to assert them as to make the interference of the Merchants' Association necessary. However, it is to be hoped, now that they have the support of an alert and enterprising organization to embolden them, that they will put up a united and vigorous fight against extortion. They must acknowledge when they stop to reflect upon the matter that they are themselves much at fault. It is bad citizenship, to say the least, to submit to an outrage through fear of suffering inconvenience in consequence of standing on one's rights. There is an element of meanness, moreover, in consenting to be wronged after that fashion, for it makes the position of those who will not consent doubly difficult.

But there is another side to this case, and we are somewhat afraid it is the worst side. It is plainly suggested by the very circumstance that merchants and persons having business with the city have been slow to take advantage of the Mayor's offer to redress their injuries if they would go straight to him with their complaints. To what extent is their docility under oppression due to the knowledge that they are enjoying, with or without paying for them, privileges to which they have no legal claim? That is a serious and interesting question, and, if we are not mistaken, a truthful answer with details would cause considerable discomfort. Blackmail as a condition precedent to the enjoyment of covenanted rights ought by all means to be stopped; but it is quite as important to stop the sort of corruption which procures illicit favors. That has long been a part of "the foul system" which needs to be broken up, and we hope the Merchants' Association will not confine its attention to the other part.

SCHOOLMASTERS AND JUDGES.

The schoolmasters of our grandfathers would surely raise their hands in holy horror if they were brought back to earth. They lived in an age which was keenly alive to individual rights and saw ghosts of tyranny at every shadowy corner. They would have been drilling on the green without delay if anybody had denied them jury trial of their pettiest controversies, but they would have had an apoplexy at the mere suggestion that the pedagogue was not the despot of his schoolroom. He flogged and expelled with a clear conscience, and a sane and hardy race of parents abetted him in his stern discipline. The idea that a disgruntled boy could call his master to account and have school judgments reviewed by the courts never occurred to them. They would have thought such a thing utterly subversive of social order. Children were expected to obey their elders, to tell the truth and suffer the penalties prescribed by their betters for their proved or suspected shortcomings.

But we have changed all that. The rod is spared whether the child is spoiled or not. The teacher who dares to administer corporal punishment in most of our schools must be prepared to face a charge of assault and battery. Now comes a justice of the Supreme Court declaring that a boy when he pays his tuition fee at a school enters into a contract relation and may not be expelled by his teachers when his conduct appears to them prejudicial to discipline and the welfare of the school. We shall not attempt to judge the merits of the particular case which has led to the promulgation of this doctrine. It is sufficient to note that the boy—not man—in question was a student in a co-educational law school. He approached a young woman student whom he did not know and gave her a note begging acquaintance. She complained of this as an impertinence and a breach of the conventional relations proper in a school where both sexes mingled. The authorities examined the boy and expelled him, not, we believe, on the ground that he had written the note, for which they might have imposed minor punishment or a mere warning, but that he was untruthful in his statements about the matter. With the justice or injustice of that sentence we are not concerned. The interesting question is, Does the schoolmaster or the court keep school? Is the power of discipline so far handed over to the judges that the teacher, like the police commissioner, cannot expel an unruly or untrustworthy person from the body under his control without practically establishing the commission of a crime? If so, the bad boy has reason to rejoice. If he keeps within the letter of previously established rules, and does not tell any lies that can be proved against him in a court of justice, he is safe. Even if he is finally brought to book he can for weeks shake an injunction order in the master's face and pose as a hero before the other boys. Imagine old President Dwight going down to the New-Haven courthouse every few days to establish his right to rusticate a boy whose conduct met his disapprobation!

It may be that the law of this State fully justifies this legal contract doctrine and has done away with the idea that a schoolmaster stands in the place of a parent. If so, a great many sensible people will want to see schools established which will require students on entering to sign contracts giving the masters the old fashioned authority. Without it schools cannot properly be run. If a vicious or untruthful boy cannot be removed at the discretion of his teachers, and until they are able to make a case out such as would be required to secure a conviction before a judge and jury which would pass the scrutiny of our Court of Appeals, the whole school may be contaminated. A school may be in law like a club or a stock exchange—though we believe the disciplinary powers of the latter are wider than the court seems inclined to admit in the case of the school—but it is not like it in the social system. It is a place for training youth, not according to hard and fast rules of law, but according to the dictates of common sense. The true function of schools is not to sell education, but to exercise authority over pupils, with full power to weed out those whose influence interferes with beneficent work for others.

TITLE DEEDS IN DANGER.

As the stately walls of the new Hall of Records rise with placid dignity the question passes from lip to lip, "Why is it that so important "and necessary a public building was not completed and in use before the middle of the last "century?" Records of incalculable value have been stored for generations in the worst of confusion in a cheap old firetrap in City Hall Park, exposed all the time to serious danger of destruction by flames. More than thirty years ago the conflagration in Chicago gave a lesson to New-York which should have been heeded.

When the flames swept over hundreds of acres in the Western metropolis the Cook County records of deeds and titles and transfers were destroyed. The troubles and embarrassments which followed were almost insuperable, and continued for years. Western enterprise and energy were required to clear away the legal thickets which bristled so formidably and to solve the intricate problems which it was imperative to adjudicate.

With such a striking and impressive example before the eyes of New-Yorkers, is it not amazing that a fireproof Hall of Records was not constructed with the least possible delay after the Chicago fire? But that was the Tweed Ring era, when most of the high city officials thought of little except plunder. Even after the Tweed thieves had been cast out some thirty years passed by ere the contracts for such a building were actually awarded.

It is a misfortune to New-York that the architect who drew the plans for the new Hall of Records died in his prime before the building which he hoped would be his masterpiece had made much progress. Delays have since occurred, and intelligent citizens cannot suppress feelings of anxiety when they realize that the buildings will not be finished for years to come, while documents of inestimable importance are constantly exposed to the perils of fire.

1903 OR 1904?

Whatever may be the sentimental objection to the postponement of the date for opening the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, few sentimentalists will go so far as to insist upon the letter of the celebration if its observance means financial loss. A successful world's fair must command the interest and co-operation of the nations of the world, and evidence is accumulating that certain foreign nations will not be adequately represented at St. Louis if they are obliged to complete their preparations by the early part of 1903. Japan has a great exhibition of her own next year and will naturally be unable to put forth her best efforts for an American fair in 1903, whereas her finest exhibits at Osaka could be shipped bodily to St. Louis in 1904. Of the South American countries, Ecuador is suffering from financial depression and Venezuela and Colombia from revolutions; and in Peru, while the government has accepted the invitation to take part in the exposition, great regret is expressed that so short a time is afforded for the collection of foreign exhibits. The labor troubles in Spain, France and Belgium do not promise the best of representation from those countries, and in the present unsettled state of South Africa it is doubtful if it could make any showing at St. Louis within the time allowed.

It may be said that the exposition promoters have had most of these conditions before their eyes for a long time; but the general outlook has not greatly improved, and if it is found advisable, as now appears likely, not to imperil the chances of the enterprise by starting it on schedule time, the public will—though reluctantly, perhaps—acquiesce in the decision as prompted by business sagacity.

Hope is increasing that Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands will soon regain her health in perfect measure. In it the whole world cordially joins.

Kansas has been scorched by a premature hot wave. Think of a temperature of more than 90 degrees in the shade in April! Yet some Kansas towns have been sweltering in furnace heat of almost a hundred!

When an accident occurs to the electric apparatus on the elevated lines the locking of the doors of cars containing passengers is an outrage. Yet the evidence seems to be convincing that this was done near the Battery on Sunday evening last. Trainmen guilty of such an offence should be imprisoned. Fines would be far too light punishment for them.

Justice Willard Bartlett, of the Supreme Court, says these golden words in his opinion in the Guden case: "The judiciary should be as careful to refrain from interfering with the constitutional functions of the executive as it is jealous of the maintenance of its own prerogatives." It should never be forgotten that this opinion is concurred in by every one of his colleagues. Some judges in various parts of the country have been too ready to interfere with the "constitutional functions of the executive." Such occupants of the bench ought to give careful study to this opinion.

The movement now on foot to do away with signs of enormous size and offensive to the eye deserves the strongest public support.

It is suggested that a city improvement of great value in connection with the rapid transit system would be the opening of a new plaza between Fourth and Third aves. and between Eighth and Ninth sts. The Bible House now occupies that block. It must be admitted on all sides that a spacious plaza in that quarter would be of notable public utility.

Talk about winter lingering in the lap of spring! Summer has usurped the place in a hurry.

Evidently there was no Jim Bludso on board the steamboat City of Pittsburg, which was burned in the Ohio River a few days ago, and a grave responsibility for this horrible disaster, which cost more than sixty lives, must be apportioned where it belongs. Only the worst of carelessness could have brought about the deaths of so many passengers.

The uprisings in the Tammany ranks against district leaders of the type of Nagle and Keating, of Carroll, Scannell and Sexton and a number of others, have an ominous outlook for the veterans who have been so long in politics for the sole purpose of filling their own pockets. Their "honored leader," Mr. Croker, freely admitted when testifying on oath that his public career was devoted to that object. The number of his imitators has been legion. But the Absaloms in Tammany insist that the old set has had its day, and that the ancient pockets are now crammed with pelf to bursting. The young men will not be put aside. They clamor for a chance.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Russian military expert in the "Novoe Vremya" says that the principal qualities of the German soldier are boundless arrogance and unlimited confidence in his own prowess. The German soldier is trained to regard himself as superior to any other soldier in the world, a system which produces a dangerous tendency to underestimate the strength of an enemy. He is not without good qualities, but his tenacity of purpose and staying power are weak. He is a fighting machine, utterly without initiative, and would be helpless if required to act on his own judgment in a position of difficulty. He has to be fed and pampered in a comparatively luxurious way in order to be kept in fit condition, and it is more than doubtful that he would be able to stand the hardships of a long campaign. The article states, in conclusion, that the German army is absurdly overrated, and it expresses the opinion that Russia can contemplate the possibility of a war with Germany with perfect serenity.

In a neighboring city lives a young man whose name is Carr. Carr is deeply smitten with the charms of a young woman who resides with her mother in a pretty villa near Sandlake on the line of the Troy and New-England Railroad. He asked permission of his inamorata to call upon her at her home, and the young woman accorded him the privilege. Now, the cars on the Troy and New-England road are not yet running on the summer schedule, and often villagers at Averill Park and the simple farmer folk of Rensselaer who patronize the road are compelled to wait many minutes for a vehicle. Mr. Carr reached the villa where his Juliet resided, and pressed the electric button on the door. The ring was answered by the mother of the young woman. The latter had never seen the young man. "I'm Mr. Carr," he said, bowing profoundly.

"Um-er-well," was the reply which staggered him, "you may sit on the stoop until one comes along."

Five minutes later the daughter told her mother she expected a caller, and asked who had rung the bell. She was informed that there was a young man sitting on the stoop who had missed the car. The daughter rubbered through the blinds and saw her lover perched disconsolately on the steps. He was quickly within the portals and mutual explanations followed.—(Albany Press and Knickerbocker.

A Kansas man who is teaching in Megavao, in Southern Luzon, writes home: "Schneider and I are teaching in the two boys' schools, which for the present are under the same roof and in the same room. We have a combined registration of 216, but a regular attendance of but 100 to 150. Each of us has a native teacher, who, from what I have heard of native teachers all over the islands, are stars of the first magnitude. They are both graduates of the Jesuit college at Naga, and both students by nature and by training. And now, hold your breath, for this is astonishing: When we discuss English words derived from the Latin the four of us spout Latin. Think of it! I laugh about it whenever I think how I used to wonder, when I was digging out Latin at high school and college, what practical use it would ever have. And in these Philippine Islands, of all places! But this is only one of the many happy surprises that keep happening to us here."

Hazard—It's hardly fair to judge a man by his clothes.

Krusty—That's right. There are lots of men wearing golf clothes to-day who have too much sense to ever play the game.—(Philadelphia Record.

China is making arms at a great rate, all the Yang-tse arsenals being at work full time. At Hankow over two hundred workmen are employed in making field guns, Mauser rifles and all kinds of ammunition, including smokeless powder, and at Shanghai an equal number are employed in turning out a like product. As treaty stipulations prohibit the importation of foreign arms into China, the home production, particularly in view of the recent experiences, is stimulated to a degree of activity not often witnessed in any Chinese industry.

Life's Disappointments.—"There's a fire!" shouted the boy from the country. "Here come the engines! Let's follow them!"

"Twon't do no good," said the city cousin, disconsolately. "The blamed firemen'll put it out before we can get there."—(Chicago Tribune.

A small boy in London was asked to give the various meanings of the expression "bull's eye." Having written down all the ordinary meanings quite accurately, he continued: "There is yet another bull's eye, as when you go up in a balloon you are said to have a bull's eye view of everything."

"The colleges seem to be pretty well provided for," observed his confidential adviser and man of business. "Haven't you something else in mind this time?"

"Yes," said the philanthropic millionaire. "I have been wondering of late if it wouldn't be a good idea to establish free meat markets in all the important towns."—(Chicago Tribune.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, April 22 (Special).—President Roosevelt presided at the semi-weekly Cabinet meeting this forenoon, as usual. All the members were present except the Secretary of War, who is in Havana. Political matters of the day were under discussion, but no new policies were announced. Postmaster General Payne remained with the President some time after the meeting to discuss appointments. Secretary Long will be present at only two more Cabinet meetings before he retires. On May 1 it is expected that William H. Moody will assume charge of the office

Benjamin F. Barnes, whose record at the White House in the last few years has won for him the high esteem of officials and public men, was to-day appointed assistant secretary to the President, succeeding Major O. L. Pruden. His duties will include keeping the record books of the White House and carrying messages from the President to Congress. Necessarily this office requires a trustworthy man. Mr. Barnes was one of the assistant secretaries to President McKinley. On the accession of Mr. Roosevelt to the Presidency he retired from that place, to be succeeded by the President's private secretary, William Loeb, jr. Since then he has been enrolled on the Treasury roster, having been detailed for duty at the White House as assistant to Secretary Cortelyou, and has acted as confidential clerk. He was born in December, 1868, when his parents were living abroad. In 1876 he removed to New-Jersey, where he attended the public schools. Afterward he was graduated from the Chicago High School; was appointed a clerk in the Postoffice Department under competitive examination in Ocober, 1887; promoted in 1889 to be private secretary to the First Assistant Postmaster General; later left the department to enter private business, but was compelled by ill health to relinquish this, and returned to the department in 1892, remaining there until 1895 as stenographer to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, Mr. Maxwell, when he re-entered private business. In January, 1898, was appointed to a place in the executive offices; promoted July 1, 1898, to executive clerk, and appointed by President McKinley assistant secretary to the President May 1, 1900. He was transferred to the Treasury Department in January, 1902, but has remained at the White House on detail since that time as an assistant to Secretary Cortelyou. Mr. Barnes is a graduate of the law department of Georgetown University.

Representative Littauer called at the White House this forenoon and had a long talk with the President about New-York and national politics. It is generally believed here that Governor Odell will accept a renomination. Mr. Littauer expressed pleasure over the outlook in New-York, remarking that there was perfect harmony between the President and the Governor.

Herbert G. Squiers is being seriously considered by the President for appointment as the first Minister to Cuba. His candidacy, which has been announced repeatedly, has been well received here, and it would not be surprising if the appointment were made. His service at Peking has given him experience, qualifying him for the place. His selection has been urged by Senator Thomas C. Platt.

A committee of negroes, composed of ex-Governor Pinchback, of Louisiana; Bishop Grant, of Indiana; E. W. Lampton, of Mississippi, and W. McKinley, of South Carolina, called on the President and asked his support of the Crumpacker resolution and the bill introduced by Representative Irwin, providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the condition of the negro. They said the interview was satisfactory to them.

Mrs. Roosevelt returned to the city to-night from her visit to New-York.

NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., April 22 (Special).—E. Casimir de Rham, of New-York, has rented for the coming season R. L. Willing's cottage in Red Cross-ave.

Colonel Delancey Kane, Amos T. French and Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy, of New-York, are registered at the Muencheninger-King cottage.

An automobile shed is to be erected by the New-York Yacht Club near its station here for use of the members of the club.

Thomas Janney, of Baltimore, is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. P. A. Andrews, in Bellevue-ave.

General Francis V. Greene, of New-York, was in the city to-day, inspecting his property. The villa is one of the most beautifully located in Newport, and was completed late last fall, and has never been occupied by its owner. The villa was recently placed on the market.

Commodore Gerry and family will sail for Europe early in May, and will not open their Newport cottage until early in July. This will be the latest that the Gerrys have come to Newport for some seasons, they being usually among the first to open their cottage, at the foot of Bellevue-ave.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Miss Lily Oelrichs and Mrs. Charles Cole arrived here from New-York this evening.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse carried away a large contingent of well known people yesterday, all bound for Europe. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop and Miss Minnie Bishop, Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart and Miss Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane, Miss Schermerhorn, Mrs. Cottenet, Miss Mary Gerard and Mr. and Mrs. James H. Benedict. On the St. Paul to-day will be Mrs. Havemeyer and her daughter, Mrs. Perry Tiffany; Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Hoyt, H. C. Fahnestock and Clive Bayley.

The wedding of Miss Mary Meredith and Richard P. Dana, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Starr Dana, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in Grace Church, which was prettily decorated with white roses and palms. The bride was dressed in white satin, with a very long train. Her white tulle veil was fastened with a large diamond star, and her bouquet was of lilies of the valley and of American Beauty roses. Her sister Catherine, who was her maid of honor, and her bridesmaids, the Misses Josephine Drexel, Julie Langdon, Ethel Smith and Alice McKim, wore frocks of white lace over white silk, and hats of white straw, trimmed with pink satin ribbon and lilies of the valley. David Dana was his brother's best man, and William F. Meredith, Richard W. Meade, Hewlett Scudder, Willard Church, William Rasmus and Jervis Langdon officiated as ushers. After the ceremony, which was performed by the rector, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, there was a small reception at the Lexington-ave. home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Meredith.

Mrs. Orme Wilson, Miss Alice Babcock, James Henry Smith, Sydney Smith, Charles Munn, Mrs. George J. Gould and George J. Gould were in the party which Benjamin Nicoll took out yesterday on the Pioneer for luncheon at Ardsley.

The Reliance will begin its daily trips between Sherry's and Morris Park on racing days on Saturday, May 3, the date of the opening of the racing season at Morris Park. R. F. Carman has charge of the coach, as last year, and it will make its start from Sherry's punctually at noon. The road coach Good Times will begin making its trips from the Waldorf on the same day—that is, May 3.

Bishop Potter has arranged to go abroad this summer, but will likewise spend some time at his camp in the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton have given up the house which they had rented during the winter at Tuxedo, and are going to Ellerslie, their place on the Hudson.

General and Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson leave town for California on Saturday.

The wedding of Miss Edith Hoadley, daughter of the late Russell H. Hoadley, and George Lorillard Ronalds takes place this afternoon at St. Thomas's Church. There will be present only the relatives and intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Genevieve Cutler, daughter of Judge Willard Cutler, of Morristown, N. J., and Charles Mercer Marsh, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mercer Marsh, of Morris Plains. Mr. Marsh is a nephew of Richard A. McCurdy.

The marriage of Miss Emily C. Trowbridge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Trowbridge, to Frederic Gallatin, jr., takes place to-morrow. It will be a quiet wedding, owing to the death recently of the bride's aunt, and will take place at the home of her parents, No. 123 East Thirty-ninth-st., instead of at the Brick Church, Fifth-ave. and Thirty-seventh-st., as was at first arranged.

Miss Ethel Phelps, daughter of Mrs. Charles Phelps, who is to be married to William North Duane on May 28, is to have Miss Edith R. Catlin, daughter of Mrs. Julius Catlin, of Morristown, as her maid of honor. Her bridesmaids will be Miss Mary R. Cross and Miss Marian Hague. Mr. Duane's best man will be William Redmond Cross, and the ushers will be George Blagden, jr., Frederick O. Spedden, Joseph Howland Hunt, James A. Baker, Anson Phelps, the bride's brother, and Everett Colby.

The Catharine Lorillard Wolfe Art Students' Club will give a vaudeville show this evening in its club, at Grace House, adjoining Grace Church. The proceeds from the entertainment will be used in the purchase of a piano for the students. Mrs. Richard Morris Hunt is president of the club, and a number of other well known women are interested in it, including Miss Livingston and Miss Redmond.

NEW LAW PROFESSOR FOR CHICAGO.

Stanford University, Cal., April 22.—James Parker Hall, associate professor of law, has tendered his resignation to the trustees. Professor Hall will go to the University of Chicago, where he will hold a full professorship in the new department of law that will be opened there next October.

AN OLD TOMBSTONE REPLACED.

Among the crumbling tombstones in St. Paul's Churchyard was one which bore the inscription, almost obliterated: "In memory of Hannah, the beloved wife of Cornelius Cadle, who died 28th of April, 1819, aged 36 years." Cornelius Cadle was a lumber merchant, and after the burial of his wife he moved to Missouri, where he died and was buried. A grandson came to the city recently, and yesterday he replaced the old tombstone of his grandmother with a new one of white polished marble, on which the old inscription was repeated. The old tombstone will be taken to Missouri.

FINE ON PADEREWSKI'S CIGARETTES.

Ignace Jan Paderewski recently imported from Europe one thousand cigarettes, which were seized by the local customs authorities, as the law prohibits the importation of cigarettes in quantities of less than three thousand. The Secretary of the Treasury has, however, released Mr. Paderewski's cigarettes on the payment by their owner of a fine which is equal to and in lieu of the duty.

AMOS CUMMINGS STILL IN DANGER.

Baltimore, April 22.—It was stated at the Church Home to-day that Congressman Amos J. Cummings was not out of danger, although he was somewhat better to-day. None of his family are in attendance, and none have been summoned to his bedside, so it was inferred that no immediate serious stage of his illness was apprehended.

YESTERDAY'S MUSIC.

Three affairs occupied the interest of music patrons yesterday. In the afternoon the melodramatic music composed for public reading of Tennyson's poem "Enoch Arden" was played by Mr. B. J. Lang to "sweeten" (as the Florentine inventors of the opera would have said) the reading of Mr. George Riddle. This was at Mendelssohn Hall, where in the evening a concert was given by Señor Paoli at the same time that Miss Emma Ames Dambmann gave a concert in Knabe Hall. Señor Paoli is a tenor from Porto Rico, and may call for attention hereafter as an American artist. As such there will be no occasion for apology, since the gentleman, without disguising his Roman antecedents in any way, disclosed splendid abilities and compelled the wish that he might be heard in our opera, which is polyglot enough to receive him. He is a tenor of the strenuous type, but he has a voice of excellent quality and he knows how to sing, which is much nowadays. Miss Dambmann also has a voice, an admirable one indeed, but she is vicious in its delivery, and the enthusiasm with which her singing was received was not convincing to the judicious. Properly used it would give delight to the many.

Tennyson's poem with incidental music by Strauss is no novelty in New-York. It has been produced here half a dozen times or more since it was composed, and each time has compelled the query whether or not Richard Strauss was serious when he wrote the music to accompany Possart's reading of the silly poem. Mr. Riddle read it with fine feeling, and Mr. Lang played the music with lovely devotion and perfect effect, but why the demonstration should be we do not know.

DR. VINTON CONSECRATED.

RECTOR OF ALL SAINTS', WORCESTER, BECOMES BISHOP OF WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS.

Worcester, Mass., April 22.—The Rev. Dr. Alexander H. Vinton was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Western Massachusetts in All Saints' Episcopal Church to-day. The services, which began at 10:30 o'clock, were presided over by Bishop Davies, of Michigan, and the coconsecrators were Bishop Huntington, of Central New-York, and Bishop Brewster, of Connecticut. Besides the presiding Bishop and coconsecrators, the following were in the chancel: Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts; Bishop Burgess, of Long Island; Bishop Potter, of New-York, the preacher; Bishop Codman, of Maine; Bishop Hall, of Vermont, and Bishop Niles, of New-Hampshire.

Dr. Vinton has been rector of All Saints' Church, since 1884.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

REAR ADMIRAL TAYLOR TO BE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF NAVIGATION