Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Under Two Flags.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—Three Musketeers.
BIJOU—8—A Modern Magdalen.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast.
CASINO—8:15—The Lion's Bride.
CRITERION THEATRE—8—Du Barry.
DALY'S THEATRE—8—San Toy.
EDEN MUSEE—Day and Evening—World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—The Importance of Being Earnest.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—8:15—Foxy Grandpa.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:30—Sky Farm.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8—If I Were King.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—Dolly Varden.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:20—Die Fee Caprice.
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—8:15—Soldiers of Fortune.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—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—8:15—Le Petit Faust.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:20—The Last Appeal.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: Mr. Rawlins, of Utah, continued his speech against the Philippine Civil Government bill. ═══ House: New-York members explained their efforts to secure a new postoffice building in this city; the Senate amendments to the Oleomargarine bill were considered.

FOREIGN.—Exciting scenes took place in the Danish upper house, where a vote to sell the West Indian Islands to the United States was passed by a small majority. ═══ Bocas del Toro has again been taken by the troops of the Colombian Government. ═══ Little information regarding a combination of steamship lines could be obtained from England. ═══ The steamer Deutschland lost her rudder, but had no difficulty in continuing her course. ═══ At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation it was decided to send no representatives to the coronation. ═══ Many riotous acts by strikers are reported from Russia. ═══ First Principal, at long odds, won the City and Suburban Handicap.

DOMESTIC.—Orders were sent to General Chaffee directing him to use every honorable means to avert war with the Moros, of Mindanao. ═══ The President reprimanded General Funston for criticising Senator Hoar, and directed him to stop public discussion of the Philippines question. ═══ Captain Charles E. Clark declined appointment as naval representative of the United States at the coronation of King Edward, and Rear Admiral John C. Watson was chosen for the mission by the President. ═══ Ex-Lieutenant James, of the volunteers, said that the evils of the "water cure" were magnified. ═══ It was New-York Day at the Charleston Exposition. ═══ Senator Beveridge made the principal speech at the Indiana Republican State Convention at Indianapolis. ═══ Robert C. Ogden presented the graduating class of Hampton (Va.) Normal School to the directors. ═══ The Yale Dramatic Association gave Sheridan's "The Critic" as its annual play in the Hyperion Theatre, at New-Haven, last night. ═══ Attorney General Davies, in response to a statement from the Tammany Hall committee on the Beef Trust, arranged a conference with the committee for to-morrow, in this city. ═══ Lajoie, the league second baseman, was enjoined from playing with the Philadelphia American League club.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular at small changes. ═══ It was learned that the budget would be more than $98,000,000. ═══ At the dinner of the St. George's Society Major-General Brooke, U. S. A., defended the use of the "water cure" in the Philippines. ═══ Mayor Low gave his approval of the plan for an East Side branch of the rapid transit tunnel. ═══ Acting Captain Churchill, in whose precinct the raids were made, was relegated to a desk sergeancy and District Attorney Jerome announced that charges would be brought against him. ═══ District Attorney Jerome announced that several wealthy and public spirited men had offered to supply him with money to be used in getting evidence against gambling and poolrooms and dens of vice. ═══ Alfred Mosely announced that arrangements were completed for the delegations he is to bring here from Great Britain. ═══ The Greater New-York Democracy, the Independent Democracy and the Bryan Democratic League combined to fight Tammany at the primaries. ═══ A man who twice tried to commit suicide, once by cutting his throat, was saved by a man who jumped into the river after him; a policeman pulled both out. ═══ Mme. Emma Calvé, in sailing for Europe, said she would never return to this country. ═══ Beef advanced an additional half cent a pound. ═══ The police fired on the striking dyers' helpers in Paterson yesterday who paraded the streets and attacked the mills.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and much cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 82 degrees; lowest, 64 degrees; average, 78 degrees.

MR. JEROME'S BILLS.

It is a great pity that District Attorney Jerome should have got it into his head that he is the only really intelligent and trustworthy friend of good government in this city. In the first place, it is not true. In the second place, if it were true the constant parading of the fact before his fellow citizens would be impolitic and harmful. Mayor Low and Commissioner Partridge are quite as devoted to public duty as he is, and Mr. Jerome accomplishes nothing for himself or good government by taking occasion at every opportunity to proclaim that in his superior opinion they are not doing their duty. Mr. Jerome was not elected last fall to manage either the State or the city government, and the disposition to take a hand in everything, instead of confining himself to his proper function of prosecuting, hurts him more than it hurts anybody else. It weakens his hold upon public trust and esteem so that he lacks support when he is entitled to it. This is shown by his present disagreement with Controller Grout. The preponderant weight of sympathy of press and people seems to be with the Controller, yet we think that on the whole Mr. Jerome is right and that the expense which he asks the city to pay is a legitimate one for him to have incurred. If he had not put people out of patience this would be realized more generally, especially as Mr. Grout likewise shows a tendency to be a little bigger than the whole administration, thereby disproving the supposed mathematical axiom that a whole is equal to the sum of its parts.

There is widespread and reasonable objection to hiring the commission of crime in order to make a criminal to punish. The old trick by which officers visited saloons at prohibited hours and, pretending to be sick, begged for some liquor in the name of humanity from an unwilling attendant and then arrested him was despicably mean, and the Controller would be fully justified in refusing to be a party to such practices. He might also reasonably object to detective methods which involved the moral degradation of the detective in order to secure evidence. But there is a great difference between such methods and that use of money for which Mr. Jerome pleads. It is one thing to persuade an unwilling person to commit a crime and another to stand in line and pay the price which everybody else is openly paying to secure in legal form the evidence of what is going on anyway. If our courts were more reasonable in their requirements as to what constituted evidence of liquor selling and gambling there would be less need of such expenditures. But under a ruling that liquor selling is not proved unless the witness tastes the liquor, and can testify that it is not something else than what it appears to be, there is no other way to prevent wholesale lawbreaking. A few days ago one magistrate discharged a liquor dealer for the absurd reason that the law forbade the sale of malt liquors and there was no evidence that the beer sold was made of malt and not an adulterated concoction. This, of course, was a mere quibble, for which a magistrate ought to be removed from the bench, but faced with such difficulties there is nothing for officers of the law to do but spend money for evidence.

It is not a crime to buy liquor at forbidden hours, though it is to sell it. There is no moral degradation involved, any more than there is in sending marked bills through the mails for a thief to take. It is a disgrace to this community that hundreds of saloons and gambling houses are in illegal operation, not quietly and under cover, but in open and blatant defiance of the law. Yet they cannot be prosecuted and kept within decent limits on hearsay evidence. The people who patronize them will not testify against them, and if they are not to have free swing money must be spent by detectives in them. It is a narrow and captious spirit which would tie the hands of law enforcing officials by forbidding moderate expenditures of that sort.

HOPEFUL SYMPTOMS IN THE SENATE.

There are signs of good cheer in the Senate. A rational Republican bill for reciprocity with Cuba is to be prepared and adopted by that body. Such is the assurance that comes to hand as expressed in our special Washington dispatches of yesterday. The "thing of shreds and patches" which the House of Representatives adopted last week seems likely to be practically ignored. To amend it into decent shape would be almost entirely to recreate it. It would be far easier and safer to draw up an entirely new measure, in accord with the dictates of interest and honor. If the Senate will do that it will have the overwhelming support of the American people, who are tired of the delay and trimming and petty intrigues which have marked the action of the House upon the matter.

One feature of the Senate's bill is likely to be the omission of the prescriptions concerning Cuba's domestic economy which the House bill contains. That will be commendable. If we are going to negotiate a treaty with Cuba it must be with Cuba as a sovereign State. We must act toward her as we would toward any other nation. In making commercial treaties with European lands we do not attempt to dictate labor legislation to them. We put a special duty upon German sugar because of Germany's export bounties, but we do not insist that German workmen in sugar factories shall get such or such wages, or work not more than so many hours a day. We have no business thus to meddle with the domestic concerns of other States. We shall do well not to attempt such meddling with Cuba beyond the limits set down in the Platt amendment to the Cuban constitution.

It is also intimated that the Senate may do what The Tribune suggested on Monday as among the possibilities. It may take the House at its word and vote to abolish the differential duty on refined sugar. As The Tribune has argued, that is a matter to be determined upon the simple basis of industrial and fiscal need. If the United States Treasury can get along without that revenue, and if the sugar refining industry in the United States no longer needs that protection, why by all means let us have the differential abolished. Nobody wants that or any other tariff just for the sake of a tariff. Duties are levied for either revenue or protection, or both. If any particular duty is not needed for either of these purposes it has no reason for existence.

The Senate will doubtless give this last feature of the case careful consideration, as indeed it will the whole subject. But such consideration need not occupy much time. The subject has been so well thrashed out already that there is little more to be learned or said about it. Action is what is now needed. The Senate seems to be ready for action and intent upon it. It is to be hoped and expected that these present favorable indications and promises will be promptly fulfilled. It would be shameful for this country to meet the new republic of Cuba on May 20 with duty unfulfilled and honor under a cloud.

NOT IN THE PILLORY.

Reason is lacking and hysteria abounds in this outcry of "The Boston Herald":

> How long is the American people going to endure the disgrace of standing pilloried in the sight of the whole civilized world as a contributor to the, at best, hell of war of this form of barbaric torture? There are brutes in every army, but the higher name and fame of an army turns on the stern and wrathful spirit in which it eliminates its brutes. This England has nobly done in South Africa in repudiating with bullets and dishonored graves her own brutes. Thus has she cleared her skirts from the taint of them and expressed her revolt of scorn and wrath at their ways. And America must do likewise if she would not become a byword and a hissing among the nations of the earth.

The American people are not standing pilloried in the sight of the whole civilized world or any part of it on account of accusations brought against officers of the United States Army in the Philippines. Sentence first, facts afterward. Off with his head! That was the system of judicial procedure in Alice's Wonderland. But it is not our system. On charges of cruelty contrary to the rules of war Major Waller has been tried by court martial. Why he was acquitted is not positively known, but the presumption is that the court accepted his evidence that he had acted under orders. At all events that evidence was instantly made a charge against his superior officer, General Smith, who is about to undergo the ordeal of a court martial. Moreover, so determined is the President to have full and exact justice done that he has himself constituted the court which is to try General Smith, in order that he may be able to review the findings.

Notwithstanding these official proceedings the American people would be open to the reproaches of mankind and might be said to stand pilloried in the sight of the world if they had heard the charges with indifference and forgotten all about them the moment they were known to be under consideration by the military authorities. But the precise contrary is the fact. The charges produced a profound impression in every part of the country and evoked a perfectly suitable expression of public feeling. There is not the faintest suggestion anywhere of tenderness toward American soldiers convicted of hideous atrocities, but stern punishment of such criminals is universally demanded. Thus the American people have cleared their skirts so far as they possibly could up to this time, and there is no reason to doubt that the process will be completed as rapidly as the course of events permits. But our way is to get the facts before passing sentence on individuals, precisely as it is England's way. The revolt of scorn and shame will fit the case if the case is proved. Meanwhile all that is required is the resolve to know the truth and the mood to condemn if condemnation is deserved. Government and public are of one mind in this matter. Her conduct does England honor, but it exhibits no contrast to ours. If the army of the United States contains brutes they will be eliminated. But suspected persons are not to be crucified at a venture by civil courts, military tribunals or public opinion.

A LABOR MAYOR'S RECORD TO DATE.

Mayor Sullivan of Hartford, the most prominent of the little group of Connecticut "labor" executives, has been in office only a short time, but his record thus far is by no means that of a radical, as many who opposed his election feared it might be. His first appointment, to be sure, was a shock to the thick and thin Democrats who supported him, but those citizens who believe in the businesslike administration of municipal affairs, Republicans and Democrats alike, commend the Mayor's choice. The independence of the new executive becomes apparent when it is known that his nominee to the important office of City Attorney is Joseph P. Tuttle, the president of the Hartford Democratic Association, which last year did its utmost to put down the machine which this spring nominated Mr. Sullivan. This action is naturally taken by all Hartford as serving notice upon the "regulars" that the Mayor is his own man and not the tool of the "organization."

In his message to the Court of Common Council Mayor Sullivan gives evidence of a disposition to proceed with deliberation in whatever reforms he may think necessary. For example, he reserves comment on health, charities and water board affairs until he becomes more familiar with them. He recommends the eight hour day for city laborers and the municipalization of public utilities, such as water, gas, electric light and street railways, though without indicating what steps he purposes taking to accomplish the latter. For the rest, there is nothing revolutionary in his observations on the inadequacy of school accommodations, the abuses of the fee system for public officials, and the partial methods of tax assessments; his suggestions of economy in city departments are moderate, and the recommendation to Hartford to arrest the decline in its manufactures by encouraging a multiplicity rather than a specialization of industries has sound common sense in it.

On the whole, the present indications point to an administration in Hartford that will not seriously impair its reputation as the capital city of the "Land of Steady Habits."

WHAT ABOUT SKIDS?

The recent publication of the Merchants' Association on the subject of blackmailing, as related to the lawful use of sidewalks in the transaction of business, quotes various ordinances for the information of those concerned, with more or less valuable comments thereon. Thus, Section 2 of the association's instructions to merchants is as follows:

> Sidewalks in front of premises may be used by occupants for the usual purposes of their business when such use occasions only temporary obstruction. This applies specifically to "goods, wares or merchandise in process of "loading, unloading, shipment or being received "from shipment; but at all times there shall "be maintained a free passageway for pedes-"trians in the centre of the sidewalk."

A careful perusal of the words which are bounded by quotation marks in the foregoing paragraph, and which are doubtless accurately copied from the ordinance, raises a grave doubt as to the status of that ancient implement of commerce known as the skid. We have the skid, like the poor, always with us here in New-York; nor, in view of the hopeless folly with which the city was laid out in the beginning, is there any reasonable prospect of its extinction. Having been built without alleys, the metropolis of the New World must apparently continue indefinitely to receive and dispatch merchandise across its sidewalks, and for that purpose the skid has no rivals. Yet the Merchants' Association in acquainting its members with their rights produces no justification for their employment of an indispensable article. If the quoted ordinance is their sole reliance they are in perpetual contempt of the law, for it declares that at all times there shall be maintained a free passageway for pedestrians in the centre of the sidewalk, and no argument is needed to prove that whenever and wherever a skid is stretched from a doorway to a truck at the curb the passageway for pedestrians is effectually barred. Are we to understand that merchants have to bribe the Bureau of Incumbrances in order to obtain the privilege of using skids? If so, what would happen if the bureau should become virtuous and prohibit their use?

We confess to a mild curiosity concerning skids in general. They were formerly a subject of perennial song and jest as well as a cause of indignation and an incitement to profanity. But we have not heard much about them lately. Have they become so utterly familiar that the public has lost the consciousness of their existence and rasps its shins without reflecting how and why it suffers? Or are they used with a less audacious contempt for the comfort of citizens, not being left to span the sidewalk idly for an hour or more at a time while the persons in nominal charge of them are doing something elsewhere? Let us hope that there is an increasing disposition to abate the nuisance as far as possible. But what is the fact of law? The Merchants' Association would seem unwittingly to have shown that the skid actually has no rights which the Bureau of Incumbrances is bound to respect.

THE SPION KOP SCANDAL.

Sir Charles Warren's reported declaration that not all of the Spion Kop dispatches have been published, although the recent publication of them purported to be complete, is not pleasant, and it is to be hoped he did not make it and that there was no occasion for the making of it. The world has heard enough of that unhappy affair and would gladly let it rest. It does not seem within the range of possibility that anything more which might be revealed could materially alter the convictions already formed, and especially those concerning the chief figure in the Tugela campaign, Sir Redvers Buller. That gallant commander appears to have been his own worst enemy. His conduct before Ladysmith was most injudicious. But if it be possible to cap a superlative, it was still more so in challenging a publication of "the documents in the case." It may be that, like another blind Samson, he has pulled down destruction upon others. He has certainly involved his own reputation in hopeless ruin. Had the dispatches not been published, he might to the end of time have had a considerable following of advocates and champions standing for him against even Lord Roberts himself. As it is, one wonders how he can have even himself for champion, so discredited does he appear.

For the gist of the matter, as shown in his own words, is that he saw that things were going wrong in the Tugela campaign, and yet did not interfere to set them right, but deliberately let them go wrong. That would have been blameworthy even in a subordinate. But General Buller was the commander in chief, responsible for everything that occurred. In him, therefore, it was doubly and inexcusably wrong. Nor does his excuse mitigate the error. He kept still and let things go wrong because to have done otherwise might have discredited General Warren. The superior let the subordinate go wrong just to spare the latter's feelings. He preferred to let the British army suffer defeat rather than let General Warren be humiliated! Indeed, that was an amazing conception of patriotic duty.

The most extraordinary feature of the case is that after such performances and with full knowledge of them, the military administration should have appointed General Buller to the command of the First Corps of the reorganized British army. For that is precisely the kind of place for which he had demonstrated his unfitness. No one ever questioned his personal valor, or his ability as a commander under a suitable chief. It was as commander in chief that he failed. The same spectacle has been seen in our own army, and probably in every other. Some of the best subordinate commanders are most unfit for supreme command. But certainly it should not require a repetition of the disasters before Ladysmith to convince a War Office of the fact.

Plants and flowers in tenement houses should be distributed generously on Arbor Day.

The Tribune crusades for an East Side Rapid Transit tunnel, against the instalment frauds, and in opposition to the abuses of the cab system in Manhattan are making excellent progress, and are scoring substantial triumphs. The right must prevail.

It is an uncomfortably noisy and dusty town this spring, with the blasting and the infinite variety of troubles to the eyes and ears and the lungs of afflicted New-Yorkers, while the town is torn to pieces and put together again. But how superb a capital it will be after these changes are finished!

Earthquakes in Guatemala and also in Mulberry Street are frequent and destructive these days.

State and society dinners are still frequent in Gotham, although summer is near. Who would have thought it possible that there are two hundred successful men from Minnesota in New-York who have prospered so abundantly here that they rejoice to meet in a banquet devoted to the celebration of their success in this metropolis?

A well known local politician is reported to be laying his plans to run for Congress a second time within a twelvemonth. His first effort was unsuccessful, although his campaign was carried on in the style of an army with banners, and cost him a great deal of money. But he has been a diligent student of the story of Robert Bruce and that pedagogic spider which taught the famous Scotsman to "try, try again." If perseverance and lavish expenditure can accomplish the desired result, the "try, try again" policy may possibly succeed.

The "Little Coney Island" dives in West One-hundred-and-tenth-st. are intolerable. They must go, or the police captain in that precinct must go.

The policy ring is quaking. Some of the "runners" have been sentenced to imprisonment, and what is said to have been a policy "clearing house" has been entered by the officers of the law. This scheme of thievery is not likely to prosper in New-York hereafter. Captain Goddard has done more than any other person to smash it.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Wesleyan Methodist Guild of Divine Service, of England, is preparing a liturgical service for optional use in the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

Foote Lighte—Is the manager up to date?
Sue Brette—Sure; he's just introduced a game of ping pong in the balcony scene in "Romeo and Juliet."—(Yonkers Statesman.

"Mindanao," says a teacher in Salvador, on that island, "is a great island—very rich, and practically undeveloped. A man could make a great deal more money in business than in the school department. I don't think I will 're-enlist' in this department when my time is up—not that I don't like the work, for I do, but because I can make more coin in other ways. We are having a vacation here for a short time on account of the corn harvest. The other week I made a trip up into the Moro country in company with Mr. Haswell, a travelling fellow in geography of the University of California. The Visayans here do not dare go far away from the coast, and, as a consequence, we had to paddle our bancos out of Iligan down the coast to the Aguz River. From there we hiked back to the Cascara de Aguz, a magnificent waterfall. It has a drop of from 400 to 600 feet, and a great volume of water pours over the falls. I didn't think there was so much in all the Philippines. It is a most beautiful sight—one that I shall never forget."

The ridiculous claque, which is always a source of amusement or irritation to English visitors at French theatres, has received its quietus at the Théâtre Français, the committee having unanimously resolved to get rid of it. Curiously enough, the reason of its suppression was not that it made itself offensively noisy in season and out of season, but that it had ceased to perform its irritating functions. Originally the claque at the Français was a private institution, but the administration decided that in a subsidized theatre things ought to be done otherwise than in an ordinary place of amusement, and the "claque" libre became a "claque" d'etat. The claqueurs, clothed with new dignity, and assured of their salaries, "claqued" no more, and they have therefore been got rid of as a useless anachronism.—(London Chronicle.

"You may think you know American women with advanced ideas and unconventional modes of living," says a publisher quoted by "The Philadelphia Record, "but they are not to be compared with their English sisters. There is nothing so demure as an English girl before she is married; but matrimony, somehow or other, seems to change her whole nature, if one may judge from the way she breaks loose. During my last visit to England I was invited to dine with Mrs. Stannard, who writes novels under the nom de plume of John Strange Winter. When dessert was served her two little boys, aged, I should say, about ten and eight, were permitted to come to the table. After eating all the sweets in sight, the youngsters each drank a glass of benedictine and smoked a couple of Turkish cigarettes. Then their mother kissed them good night and sent them off to bed. It was all I could do to believe my senses."

A BRITISH TRIUMPH.

One of our trade secrets has remained undiscovered by the Americans, viz., how to produce xylonite ping pong balls absolutely round.—(Daily Paper.

While the Yankees are stealing our trade by degrees,
And are boasting of swamping us out as they please,
It's a comfort to hear
That in one little sphere
Our benighted old country is holding her own,
By the help of a secret to others unknown.

They may capture our markets for iron and steel,
They may swallow our ships in a Morganite deal;
They may show us how rotten
Our lead is in cotton;
May send us their linen, their hemp and their shoes,
And their writing machines they may force us to use.

They may keep us in maize and may flood us with wheat;
They may beat our poor farmers with fruit or with meat;
For, indeed, it's tremendous
What treasures they send us,
And yet we have beaten them clean out of time
In a way I extol in this jubilant rhyme.

Let our principal industries totter and fall,
For the world is well lost for a celluloid ball,
And our flag it shall wave
O'er the free and the brave,
Just as long as we guard as a secret profound
How it is we can turn table tennis balls round!
—(London Chronicle.

The Rev. Harry Wilson, vicar of St. Augustine's, Stepney, London, and founder and director of the famous Red House, has further shown the strong dash of public spiritedness in his many sided nature by issuing for parochial distribution a four page leaflet in favor of vaccination. It was he who, when working among the hop pickers in Kent at the end of last summer and foreseeing the outbreak of smallpox which has since befallen London, set up a couple of tents, and, bringing in doctors and nurses, held vaccination concerts, the result of which was that a large number of East Enders of the poorest class courageously cast aside their antivaccination sentiment and bared their arms for the operation.

He—I think that a very good idea having the word "Welcome" on your front doormat.
She (with a yawn)—You mean the mat outside the front door?
"Certainly."
"Oh, well, you ought to see the one on this side of the door; it has 'Exit' on it."—(Yonkers Statesman.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, April 23 (Special).—The executive office of the White House was astir with official callers this forenoon from the opening hour until the President went to luncheon. Short interviews were held with administration leaders in regard to pending matters, and many new routine questions were taken under consideration.

Senator Thomas C. Platt saw the President with reference to the newly created additional circuit judgeship in New-York. The object of creating this office is to afford better facilities for trying customs cases, which are crowding the dockets of the courts. President Roosevelt, on the recommendation of Senator Platt, has decided to nominate Judge Alfred C. Coxe, of the Northern District of New-York, to be the first judge of the new circuit court. Judge Coxe, whose official address is Utica, has been Northern District judge of New-York since May 4, 1882, having been appointed by President Arthur. Since the Republican organization represented by Senator Platt determined to support Judge Coxe, Representative Sherman, whose friends had suggested him for the office, decided to withdraw from the race and to continue in Congress. Senator Platt is now urging the appointment of Representative Ray, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, to fill the vacancy which will be caused by Judge Coxe's promotion.

Nevada N. Stranahan, the newly appointed Collector of Customs at New-York, called at the White House this forenoon with the Secretary of the Treasury. They talked with the President for some time with the view of devising some practicable scheme to promote the efficiency of the customs service. So far as could be learned, it has not been decided to remove any of the employes, but it is possible that some changes may be made in the assignment of duties. Collector Stranahan remained with the President after Secretary Shaw left the White House, and called again this evening by appointment. New-York politics was one of the topics of conversation.

J. S. Clarkson, the new Surveyor of the Port of New-York, called at the White House to-day to thank the President for his appointment. He will assume charge of his duties as soon as he can arrange for his bond.

Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, had a long talk with the President this morning.

Captain Clark, who commanded the Oregon in the Spanish war, was a visitor at the same time. The Oregon's famous run around South America was recalled, and Captain Clark was induced to tell something of that trip. Captain Clark told the President that he would be unable to accept the honor given to him by his designation to attend the coronation.

Senator Scott, of West Virginia, called on the President with C. B. Hart, United States Minister to Colombia. Mr. Hart returned to the White House to-night to talk over affairs in Colombia with the President.

Representative Shattuc, of Ohio, presented Mr. and Mrs. George B. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Herrmann and Miss Herrmann, of Cincinnati.

Senator Spooner presented Professor Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin, and the President talked some time with his visitors.

Senator Dolliver presented Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, who will soon go to Europe as a delegate to the Red Cross Congress; Mr. and Mrs. Lough, of Estherville, Iowa, and Hiram C. Wheeler, formerly of Iowa, now of Texas.

The President received a party of people from Boston, a large number of women being among them.

David S. Barry presented Robert Wilson and R. Wilson, both of Edinburgh. R. Wilson is one of the staff of "The Edinburgh Evening News."

Charles F. McKim, the architect who is a member of the commission for the beautification of Washington, has visited the White House with a view to preparing plans for the improvements of the executive mansion outlined a day or two ago. Mr. McKim has had a number of conferences with the President. The work is to be done this summer, most of it while the President and his family are away from Washington. It is believed that the project will call for $150,000, with an additional $25,000 or $35,000 for a temporary office building for the President. In a general way the renovation will make the inside of the building as simple as the outside. The embellishments and decorations will correspond with the period when the White House was erected. This view harmonizes with the President's own ideas. He wants simplicity to be the main feature of the changes. The office building for the President will be erected on the grounds south of the executive mansion, near the State Department. It will, as already said, be temporary, designed to accommodate the President until a more substantial building can be erected.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 23 (Special).—Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse, who began their hospitalities in honor of their guests, Lord and Lady Kelvin, by a dinner last evening, gave another dinner this evening, followed by a reception, to which guests were asked for 10 o'clock. The table flowers were roses and lilies of the valley. In the wide hall and drawing rooms there were jars of cherry and apple blossoms. The guests included, besides Lord and Lady Kelvin, the Ambassador of France, the Attorney General and Mrs. Knox, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, the Minister of Austria-Hungary and Mme. Hengelmüller, Representative and Mrs. Newlands, Representative Lovering, Admiral Melville, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sherman Loud, of New-York, and Mrs. Theodore N. Ely, of Philadelphia, who are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse; Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Miss Maude Pauncefote, J. W. Kendrick, Mrs. Joseph Hobson, Miss Brocklebank and Thomas B. Ferguson. The reception, which was in honor of the American Social Science Association, was a delightful party. Brilliant conversation, anecdote and ready repartee were the order of the evening. Nobody had a grievance against scientific subjects too deep for the average mind. Among the out of town guests were Oscar S. Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey, president of the Social Science Association; Professor Theodore S. Woolsey, of Yale; Frederick J. Kingsbury, Miss Kingsbury and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, of Waterbury, Conn.; George C. Holt, E. B. Whitney, Frederick Stanley Root and Adna F. Weber, of New-York, and John Graham Brooks, of Boston. From scientific circles of Washington were the Rev. Dr. Green, dean of the Columbian University; Professor and Mrs. George L. Raymond, Professor and Mrs. Charles W. Need, Professor and Mrs. Cleveland Abbe, Professor and Mrs. Mitchell Carroll, Professor and Mrs. Charles E. Munroe, Professor Langley, Professor and Mrs. Graham Bell, Henry Adams, and Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague. Among other guests were the Ambassador of Great Britain and Lady Pauncefote, the Ambassador of Germany, the Ambassador of Russia, Countess Cassini, the Ambassador of Mexico and Mme. de Azpiroz, Mme. de Perez, the Ambassador of Italy and Mme. Mayor des Planches, the Minister of Switzerland, the Minister of China and Mme. Wu, the Minister of Brazil and Mme. de Assis-Brasil, the Minister of the Netherlands, the Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw, the Postmaster General, Justice and Mrs. McKenna, the Minister of the Argentine Republic and Mme. Merou, the Counsellor of the French Embassy and Mme. de Margerie, Senator Kean, the Misses Kean, Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Representative and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Rockhill, Surgeon General and Mrs. Sternberg, Senator and Mrs. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Boardman, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Peirce, Herbert Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, Senator and Mrs. Foraker, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Sanger, Governor Taft, General and Mrs. Gilmore, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Hamlin, General and Mrs. Corbin, Countess Esterhazy, Captain and Mrs. Davis, Miss Davis, Colonel and Mrs. Theodore A. Bingham, Representative Robert Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Richardson, the Misses Patten, Senator and Mrs. McComas, Senator and Mrs. Burrows, General Miles, C. T. Crosby, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Berry, the Misses Berry, Colonel and Mrs. Edwards, General and Mrs. Heywood, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Mercer, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Justice and Mrs. Harlan, the Minister of Denmark, the Chargé d'Affaires of Spain, the Minister of Chili and Mme. Martinez, the Minister of Belgium and Baroness Moncheur, the Minister of Persia, Mr. and Mrs. Edward McCawley, Miss Mary Lay, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Hopkins and Miss Elizabeth Ferguson.

Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse, whose entertainments have contributed so much to the social life of the capital, made this evening something of a goodby party for the season. They will go to New-York at the close of the week, and next Wednesday will sail for England. Miss Brocklebank, who has spent the winter with them, will return home to England at the same time.

To-morrow afternoon the Cosmos Club will give a reception for the Social Science Association.

There was a pretty wedding this evening in the Congress Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Georgetown, where Miss Bessie Bell, of that city, and R. Spencer Palmer, of New-York, were married by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Kinzer. Professor James Lee Post, of Johns Hopkins University, was the best man. The bride, who was attended by her sister, Miss Hattie Bell, was given away by her brother, M. E. Bell. The bride's gown was white crepe and lace. Her tulle veil was held by orange blossoms, and she carried white roses. The maid of honor wore a gown of pink chiffon over silk, and carried pink roses. There was a reception for the bridal party and relatives at the home of the bride's brother. Among guests from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Palmer and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cheyden, of New-York.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

While the wedding of Miss Edith Howland Hoadley to George Lorillard Ronalds yesterday, in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, was not a large affair, it was really one of the prettiest of the season. It took place at 12:30 o'clock in the little chantry, which was screened off from the main church by tall palms, making a wall of green. The altar was decorated with garlands of white roses and the chancel with ropes of pink ones. The white satin priedieu on which the bride and bridegroom knelt was trimmed by Hodgson with lilies of the valley. The bride, who entered with her brother, Russell H. Hoadley, who gave her away, wore a gown of white satin. It was trimmed with Valenciennes lace, which was worn by her mother at the latter's wedding. Her Valenciennes lace veil was caught with a spray of honeysuckle, and a larger spray fell from her bodice to her skirt. She wore a string of pearls, a present from her mother, and a diamond pendant and necklace, a gift of Mr. Ronalds. As she left the church she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley, which had been waiting for her at the chancel. The bride's cousin, Miss Helen Dunham, was her maid of honor. She was dressed in white chiffon trimmed with lace. She wore a picture hat of white straw trimmed with pink roses, and carried a court bouquet of pink roses, showered with these flowers, which fell over the front of her skirt. The bride's two little nieces, Louise Russell Hoadley and Helen Hoadley, were to be her little flower girls, but as Louise Russell was ill her brother Sheldon took her place. He wore a Russian blouse of white piqué, and his little sister a white lace frock and white lace hat, and she carried a basket of pink flowers. The bride's mother wore pale gray chiffon, trimmed with filet lace, spangled with silver, and a toque of lilies of the valley. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Stires, the rector, a small wedding breakfast for the bridal party and relatives, was held at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Russell Hoadley, No. 62 East Seventy-third-st. Mr. Ronalds's best man was his cousin, Ernest Lorillard, and another cousin, Reginald Ronalds, and the bride's brother, Charles Hoadley, served as ushers. The guests included Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Betts, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge and the Misses Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ferraday, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred R. Conkling, Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey, Miss Eva Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edward Winslow, Consul General Buenz, of Berlin; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Wesson, the Misses Dunham, Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. Andre Reggio, Miss Erdna Reggio and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele. The bride's going away gown was of tan colored cloth, trimmed with white lace and stitched with white. She wore a hat of tan straw, trimmed with black roses. Mr. Ronalds and his bride will spend their honeymoon automobiling through the New-England States. Their tour begins at Boston. On their return from it they will go to Tuxedo and occupy Mr. Ronalds's house there for the summer.

Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly gave a small dinner last evening at her home, No. 27 East Fifty-fifth-st.

The marriage of Miss Eleanor Montgomery, daughter of Robert Eglinton Montgomery, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Grenville Parker, son of Dr. Willard Parker, will take place on Monday in Ascension Church, Fifth-ave. and Tenth-st. Miss Montgomery's matron of honor will be Mrs. Vance Brown, of Asheville, N. C., and she has selected for her bridesmaids Miss Anne Dodge and Miss Adele Skiddy. Mr. Parker's best man will be his brother, Morris Ketchum Parker, and among his ushers will be Edward Sawyer, Grenville Dodge Montgomery, brother of the bride; Walter Goodwin, George Schreiber and Gilbert Greenway. After the ceremony, which will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Smith and the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, there will be a small reception at the Hotel Manhattan. An interesting fact concerning the wedding is that it will take place on the thirty-fourth anniversary of the marriage of the bridegroom's parents. Miss Montgomery is a granddaughter of General Grenville M. Dodge.

The road coach Pioneer was chartered yesterday by Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who was its whip. His guests included Mrs. Vanderbilt, who occupied the box seat; Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings, Mrs. F. N. Davies, Mr. and Miss Hare, Robert L. Gerry and William P. Burden. Alfonso de Navarro will have the coach to-day, when Robert L. Gerry will drive. Mrs. Jay and Miss Jay will be among its passengers on Friday, when Colonel Jay will be the whip. Mrs. Thomas Hastings has secured seats on the Pioneer for Tuesday, and Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings for Wednesday. Mrs. Hastings's guests will be Miss Randolph, Miss Jay and Miss Barney.

The marriage of Miss Emily C. Trowbridge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Trowbridge, to Frederic Gallatin, jr., will be celebrated this afternoon at the home of her parents, No. 123 East Thirty-ninth-st. It was to be a large wedding and to take place in the Brick Church, but owing to the recent death of the bride's aunt the plans had to be changed. For this reason Miss Trowbridge will dispense with bridesmaids, and will have only one attendant, her sister, Miss Louise A. Trowbridge. There will be no ushers. Reginald Satterlee Willis will be Mr. Gallatin's best man. Only relatives will be present at the ceremony, which will be performed at 4 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, of Princeton University.

A hat sale was held yesterday, and will be continued to-day at the Jay mansion, the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Percy Morgan, at Harrison, N. Y., in aid of a local charity. A number of well known residents of Rye, Mamaroneck and Port Chester are interested in it.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict will go to their country home on Indian Harbor, Greenwich, Conn., early next month.

Among those booked to sail yesterday on the Teutonic was Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, who will spend some time travelling on the other side.

Many of the Meadow Brook colony have already opened their houses on Long Island. Among them are Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan and Mr. and Mrs. Butler Duncan.

The Knickerbocker Bowling Club, which has been meeting on Wednesdays since February 5, closed its season yesterday afternoon. This last meeting, which like the others was held in the Tennis Building, in West Forty-first-st., was especially enjoyable. In the afternoon there was music, and, as usual, tea was served.

Mrs. Charles H. Berryman gave a large euchre and bridge whist party yesterday at her home, No. 107 East Seventeenth-st.

The cable dispatches from Paris report once more the engagement of Miss May Van Alen to Robert R. Remington, which was announced by authority in this column on January 29 last.

MR. AND MRS. P. A. VALENTINE BACK.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Valentine returned from their bridal trip on the Oceanic yesterday. Mrs. Valentine was Mrs. P. D. Armour, jr. They were married at the Hotel Netherland some time ago.

PRESIDENT MORTON MUCH IMPROVED.

President Morton of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, who underwent an operation a week ago Monday, was reported last night to be much improved. The operation was the result of a recently contracted complication. Up to Monday last he was not out of danger.

PERSONAL NOTES.

M. Alcide Ebray, one of the best known European writers on international questions, was recently decorated Knight of the Legion of Honor. While remaining one of the editors of the "Journal des Débats," he has taken up again in the "Mémorial Diplomatique" his weekly articles, which had been interrupted for a year for family reasons. M. Ebray's return to the editorial rooms of "Le Mémorial," now under the direction of M. Albert Serment, will contribute to the continuous success of that weekly paper, which has been for forty years the recognized organ of international diplomacy in Europe. Some years ago it counted on its editorial staff Henry Vignaud, now first secretary of the United States Embassy in Paris, and author of the book on the "Letters of Columbus," which raised such a general controversy regarding America's discoverers.

M. Bienvenu, chief engineer of the Paris Metropolitan Underground Railway, is about to visit the United States to study the American system of passenger handling, as well as various projected underground roads in the larger cities.

The Italian poet Giosue Carducci, who is in poor health and who, like many other authors, has found literature in Italy not to be a lucrative profession, was troubled by the thought that at his death the library which he has collected with so much care would be dispersed and sold piecemeal. Queen Margherita, to whose personal influence the conversion of Carducci from republicanism to monarchism is due, has saved him from worry by buying his library for 45,000 francs, on the condition that he retain the use of it during his lifetime. The Queen's act has been much applauded, and it is practically certain that Carducci's library will eventually be handed over to the municipality of Bologna, where Carducci has always lived.