here the youthful and generous sovereign who had summoned the peace conference at The Hague and the President of the French Republic are together in St. Petersburg. Thus we may behold everywhere, even in the remotest regions of the earth, a manifest expression of the same sentiments of union by and between the highest and supreme representatives of nations.

Nor are these mere barren manifestations. The world, gradually gaining in self-consciousness, begins to frown more and more severely on those who seek to disturb its peace; and when we measure the work accomplished and the advance made since Washington and Rochambeau fought together for the good of humanity, we may well conclude that they have not combated in vain.

This monument shall bear witness to this fact, and shall endure as a symbol thereof in the eyes of the generations to come.

GENERAL PORTER'S ADDRESS.

Following the French Ambassador, General Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador to France, spoke as follows:

Two years ago it became my pleasant duty to take part in the dedication of the statue of the distinguished French marshal erected in his native city, Vendome. When upon that occasion I saw our country's flags everywhere displayed from the housetops, heard our national airs played through all the streets and witnessed the touching demonstrations of the people, without regard to class, expressive of their sympathy for America, I felt that the effect of the treaty of friendship and alliance made a century and a quarter ago was still potent for good.

Upon returning from the land of Rochambeau it is an especial pleasure to participate in the inauguration of his statue in the land of Washington. Two countries claim a share in the glory which illumined his career. His remains repose on the banks of the Loire; it is fitting that his statue should stand on the banks of the Potomac.

In the heart of the nation's capital, in presence of this vast assemblage of representative citizens of the Old World and the New, in memory of a contest in which French and American blood moistened the same soil in battling for a common cause, we meet to dedicate a statue in honor of a hero of two continents—the illustrious Rochambeau. Its purpose is to recall the record of imperishable deeds, to testify that his name is not a dead memory, but a living reality; to quicken our sense of appreciation and emphasize the fidelity of our affection. In erecting yonder statue in honor of this great representative soldier America has raised constructively a monument to the memory of every Frenchman who fought for the cause of her national independence. Its dedication celebrates the joint victory which terminated a struggle that gave freedom to the American Colonies and consecrated all the New World eventually to liberty and the rights of man.

ROCHAMBEAU AND WASHINGTON.

To fully appreciate the genuineness of Rochambeau's character as exemplified in his American campaign we must recollect that he was a member of the old French nobility and the wearer of decorations bestowed by royal hands, yet coming here to gain battles in the interest of advanced republican principles. It was not his own country for which he was fighting; he had no intention of remaining here to share in the prosperity which would follow success; he therefore did not have the powerful stimulus of patriotism to animate him. He came to our shores with a proud army, handsomely equipped, brilliantly uniformed and disciplined in the rigid school of a leading military power of the Old World, to find himself associated with the modest yeomanry of the Colonies who constituted the American forces, who were not supplied with clothing enough to cover their honorable wounds, and the march of whose shoeless battalions could be traced by the blood which flowed from their lacerated feet. Frequent communication with France was impossible, and Rochambeau had been given almost unrestricted liberty of action. Under these circumstances a man with less modesty and magnanimity of character and a less earnest spirit of accommodation might have been overbearing, arrogant and indisposed to look with favor upon plans presented by the American commander; but he manifested from the outset an undisguised willingness to adopt all measures which might facilitate the joint military operations upon this difficult theatre of war, and sank all considerations other than those which would conduce to the complete success of the allied armies.

In all their intercourse they both showed themselves adherents of the principle that it is time to abandon the path of ambition when it becomes so narrow that two cannot walk it abreast.

Rochambeau, in landing upon her shores, defined his policy toward the Americans in the comprehensive words, "I am the friend of their friends and the foe of their foes." His modesty was proverbial. He says in his memoirs, in speaking of the surrender of Yorktown: "Lord Cornwallis was ill, and General O'Hara marched out at the head of the garrison. On arriving, he presented his sword to me. I pointed opposite to General Washington, at the head of the American army, and I said that, the French army being auxiliary upon that continent, it was to the American general that he must look for his orders."

There is a mute eloquence in the very attitude of yonder statue, which speaks of his accustomed modesty. The outstretched arm, which in life had so often pointed out the path to victory, is now extended toward Mount Vernon as if obeying the generous impulses of the living subject's heart in diverting attention from himself to his illustrious brother in arms.

Rochambeau left this country crowned with the laurels of success, and the bearer of every token of recognition which a grateful country could bestow. If he were permitted to return to earth he would see in the matchless prosperity of the country an ample vindication of the principles of government for which the battles in America were fought. He would find that the thirteen feeble colonies had grown to forty-five vigorous States, that the 3,000,000 of people had been swollen to 85,000,000, that the population had been strengthened by an interweaving of the stoutest fibres of other nations and nurtured by the best blood of many lands, that the flag which had once struggled for bare existence in a few Atlantic States had moved across a vast continent and had been planted even in the opposite ends of the earth. He would find here all things changed except the sentiments of gratitude for his services. These will be everlasting. Living, he dwelt in the affections of his American comrades; dead, he is enshrined in the hearts of their posterity, for the friendship of the fathers is a precious legacy to the sons and a common heritage of ancient glory can never be divided.

TYPICAL OF PEACE AND GOODWILL.

This statue is not simply to commemorate war, but to typify peace and goodwill between the newest republic of the Old World and the oldest republic of the New World. Seas made us distant, comradeship has made us near. This inauguration takes place beneath the three resplendent colors which at the present day are those of the respective banners of the sister republics. Their folds have a right to be placed in close touch, for the old flags which they represent were interlaced in battle, waved together in victory and were intertwined in peace. May the ruthless hand of discord never rend them asunder.

Let me close by quoting the eloquent words of President Loubet, the distinguished Chief Magistrate of the French republic, spoken by him two years ago at the inauguration of the statue of Lafayette, the gift of the American school children to the city of Paris: "This friendship, born in the comradeship of arms, has developed and grown stronger during the century which is closing; the generations which succeed will not suffer it to grow weaker."

SENATOR LODGE'S ORATION.

The orator of the day was Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, who spoke as follows:

Statecraft has a cynical maxim that there is no such thing as gratitude between nations. If we must accept this as true of those practical dealings when sentiment comes into hopeless collision with self-interest, we may at least say that no nation really great will ever hesitate to make public acknowledgment of its obligations to others in the past. The new world of North America has had a long and close connection with the people of France. At the very dawn of the sixteenth century Breton fishermen had followed in the track of the Cabots, and were plying their dangerous trade off the coast of Newfoundland. Thirty years later Cartier was in the St. Lawrence laying the foundation of New France by the mighty river of the North. When the century had just passed its meridian the Huguenots came to Florida, and the great name of Coligny links itself with our history as the inspirer of distant expeditions to the untrodden shores of America, even when France was torn with the wars of religion. It is a dark and splendid story, wellnigh forgotten now, which comes up to us out of that dim past, touched with the glory of the admiral of France. There in the old books we can read of Ribault and Laudonniere and their comrades, of their daring and intelligence, and of the settlements they founded. Then comes Menendez and his Spaniards, the surprise and slaughter of the French massacred for their religion, and then a few years later De Gourgues swoops down upon the Spanish forts, and the Spaniards in turn drench the sands with their blood and swing on gibbets to remind all men of the passing of the avenger.

Thus driven from the South, the French still held their grip on the heritage of Cartier. Champlain gave his name to the great lake of New-England, where rival nations were one day to fight for dominion. French missionaries died for their faith among the red men of New-York. Pere Marquette explored the West, and the gallant La Salle bore the lilies of France from the source to the mouth of the Mississippi. The French names mark the passing of the French discoverers from Montreal to St. Louis, and from St. Louis to New-Orleans. And while the "Roi Soleil" was raising his frowning fortress on the banks of the St. Lawrence, dispatching Auvergnats and Normans and Bretons to settle Canada, and urging his explorers across the continent, some others of his best subjects, driven forth into the world by revoked edicts and certain things called dragonnades, were bringing their wit and quick intelligence to strengthen and upbuild

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Every Hour in the Day
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NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.
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the English colonies, which were growing up not at all in the orderly way dear to the heart of a grand monarch, but in a rude, vigorous, scrambling, independent fashion, after the manner of races who found nations and establish States.

Presently it appeared that there was not room enough even in the vast wildernesses of North America for the rival powers of France and England. A few shots fired by sundry Virginians under the command of George Washington, whose name, springing forth suddenly from the backwoods, was then first heard in two continents, began a stubborn war, which ended only with the fall of the French power and the triumph of England and the English colonies.

BEGINNING OF THE REVOLUTION.

Thus was a new situation created in North America. Instead of two rival powers struggling for mastery, one reigned supreme from the St. Lawrence to Florida. The danger from the North, dark with Indian warfare which had so long threatened the Atlantic colonies, had passed away. The need of the strong support of the mother country against the power of France had gone, and the position of the colonies in their relations with England was enormously strengthened. A blundering ministry, a few meddlesome and oppressive acts on the part of Parliament, a departure from Walpole's wise maxim about America, "Quieta non movere," and mischief would be afoot. It all came sooner than any one dreamed. The rejoicings at the close of the victorious war had hardly ended, the congratulations to the "Great Commoner" had hardly ceased, the statue of George III was scarcely firm on its pedestal, when the Americans arose in wrath against the Stamp act. England gave way sufficiently to make the colonies realize their power, and yet not so completely as to extinguish suspicion and hostility. There was a lull, a period of smiling, deceptive calm; then the storm broke again, and this time there was not wisdom enough left in London to allay it. The little minds which Burke thought so ill suited to a great empire were in full control, and the empire began, in consequence, to show an ominous and ever widening rent.

Again France appears upon the continent where for so many years she has played such a great part and had fought so bravely and so unavailingly for dominion. The opportunity had come to wreak an ample vengeance on the power which had driven her from Canada. France would have been more than human if she had not grasped the opportunity at once so satisfying to wounded pride and so promising politically. Covertly at first she aided the English colonies, and after the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga the treaty of alliance was signed and France entered into war with Great Britain. The French Government aided us with money and with men, by land and by sea, but the decisive force was that which landed at Newport in the long July days of 1780.

To that brave, well officered, highly disciplined army we raise a monument to-day by placing here in the nation's capital the statue of its commander. For their service and for his own we owe him a debt of gratitude, for which we should here make lasting acknowledgment, one which will stand unchanged beneath the sunshine and the rain long after the words we speak shall have been forgotten.

ROCHAMBEAU'S CAREER.

This statue is the counterfeit presentment of the gallant figure of a gallant gentleman. Born in 1725 of noble family, a native of Vendome, Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Comte de Rochambeau, had just passed his fifty-fifth birthday when he landed at Newport. His career had been long and distinguished. His honors and his rank in the army had been won in the field, not in the antechambers of Versailles. In an age when the greatest nobleman of France thought it no shame to seek advancement from royal mistresses by whose whims ministers rose and fell and the policies of state were decided, Rochambeau in time of peace turned from the court to his regiment and his estates. He had shared in all the campaigns of France from the time when his elder brother's death had taken him from the church in which he was about to become a priest and placed him in the army. At the siege of Namur he earned the rank of colonel by the surprise of an outpost which led to the surrender of the town. He was twice wounded at the head of his regiment at the battle of Laufeld. He captured the enemy's magazines at the siege of Maestricht, and won the Cross of St. Louis leading the assault upon the forts of Minorca. He fought Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick and captured the fortress of Regenstein in 1757. At Crefeld he sustained for a long time the attack of the Prussian Army, he took a leading part in the battle of Minden and was again wounded at Kloster camp. After the peace Rochambeau was often consulted by ministers, but never would take office. At last, in March, 1780, he was made lieutenant general and sent with the French Army to America.

He reached the United States at a dark hour for the American cause. The first fervor of resistance had cooled, the active fighting had subsided in the North, Congress had grown feeble and inert, government and finance both dragged heavily, and it seemed as if the Revolution, so successful in the field, would founder upon the rocks of political and executive incapacity. Washington and the army in the midst of almost unparalleled difficulties alone kept the cause alive. The coming of Rochambeau and his army was a great good fortune, and yet its first result was to induce further relaxation of effort on the part of Congress. Washington, realizing all the event meant, opened correspondence at once with Rochambeau, but it was not until September that he was able to meet the French commander in person at Hartford. It was a great relief to the heavily burdened general to meet such a man as Rochambeau, and yet, even then, as he turned back with lightened heart and lifted hopes, the news of Arnold's treason smote him on his arrival at West Point. The summer had gone, and nothing had been done. Then Rochambeau was unwilling to move without further reinforcements, and Washington was struggling desperately to wring from a hesitating Congress and from reluctant States the men, money and supplies absolutely essential if the great opportunity which had now come was not to pass away unused. So the winter wore on and spring came, and in May Washington and Rochambeau were again in consultation. Washington was determined to strike a fatal blow somewhere. He considered Florida, and the scheme of taking the British under Rawdon in the rear; he thought of Virginia, where Cornwallis, forced northward by Greene's stratagem, was established with his army; long and earnestly he looked at New-York, the chief seat of British power. Rochambeau showed his military intelligence by leaning strongly to Virginia. But the one vital condition was still lacking. Washington knew that he must command the sea, if only for a month, at the point where he was to deliver the decisive blow. So the days slipped by, the summer waned, and then of a sudden the great condition sprang into life. De Grasse, to whom we owe a debt as great as to Rochambeau, appeared in the Chesapeake with his fleet. No longer was there room for doubt. Cornwallis in Virginia was clearly now the quarry for the allied forces.

THE CAPTURE OF YORKTOWN.

Time forbids me to tell the brilliant story of that campaign; of the manner in which De Barras was induced to bring his squadron from the North; of the adroitness with which Clinton was deceived in New-York; of the skill and rapidity with which the French and American armies were hurried from New-York to the Chesapeake and thence to Yorktown. The great, the golden moment so longed for by Washington when he could unite both land and sea power had at last arrived. De Grasse was master of the bay. The English fleet was scattered and divided. Clinton slumbered in New-York, and Cornwallis with some 9,000 men was in Yorktown with the united French and American armies drawn close about him. Fast followed the siege, nearer came the inclosing lines, Lauzun dashed back Tarleton's cavalry at the very beginning, and every British sortie from that moment was repulsed. Day by day the parallels were pushed forward, and at last Washington declared the advanced British redoubts practical for assault. The French, under Viomenil, the grenadiers of Gatinois, the regiment of Auvergne and Deux-Ponts, stormed one, and here the most famous of the French regiments recovered from their King the proud motto of "Auvergne sans tache." The other redoubt was assigned to the Americans under Lafayette, led by Alexander Hamilton and John Laurens. Both assaults, brilliantly delivered, were successful, and the American lines included the ground which had been so gallantly won. A desperate sortie under Colonel Graham completely repulsed a vain attempt to escape by water, and then all was over. On October 18 Cornwallis surrendered, and on the following day the British filed out and laid down their arms, passing between the ordered lines of the French drawn up under the lilies and the ranks of the Americans standing beneath the thirteen stars fixed on that day in the firmament of nations. The American Revolution had been fought out, and the new people had won.

ROCHAMBEAU'S MILITARY SKILL.

Through all these events, through all the months of weary waiting, through the weeks of rapid march and the hurrying days of siege and battle, there shine out very brightly the fine qualities of the French general. Nothing is more difficult than the management in war of allied forces. Here there was never a jar. Rochambeau was large minded enough to understand the greatness of Washington, to realize the height of mind and the power of character which invested the American leader with a dignity beyond aught that royal birth or kingly title could confer. No small jealousies marred their intercourse. They wrought together for a common cause, and the long experience, the thorough training, the keen military intelligence, the wisdom and honest purpose of Rochambeau were all freely given to the Americans and their commander. Honor and gratitude, then, to Rochambeau for what he did for us, and gratitude and honor likewise to De Grasse and De Barras for the sea power with which they upheld and sustained both Washington and Rochambeau!

But there is something more in the story than this; something of deeper meaning than the plans of statesmen to humble a successful foe and take a tardy revenge for past defeats; something more profound than the grasping of a young people at a friendly hand to draw them forth from the stormy waters of a desperate war for liberty. Look again on those men gathered under the white flag in the mellow October sunlight. The pride of victory is in their hearts, for they have done well for France; they have cruelly avenged the loss of Canada. The world smiles upon them as the British pass by and pile their arms. Happily for them they cannot read the future. They do not even grasp the meaning of the war they have helped to bring to an end. They cannot interpret

Time's dark events,
Charging like causeless clouds across the sky.

THE FATE OF THE FRENCHMEN.

But their future is our past, and we know their destinies. There is Rochambeau himself, chief figure among the French. He will go home to added honors, he will take part presently in the movement for reform and will receive from a new government a marshal's baton. Then a torrent of blood flows. Others in his rank will fly across the frontier, but he is made of sterner stuff. He will retire to his estates, be dragged to prison, will be barely saved from the guillotine by the Ninth Thermidor, and will live on to receive the compliments of the greatest soldier of modern times, and will die full of years and honors. There is Lafayette. For him an Austrian prison is waiting. There is Viomenil, who commanded the force which took the redoubt. He will die in hiding, wounded in defence of his King's palace against the onset of a maddened people on August 10. There is Damas, wounded at the Yorktown redoubt. In a few years he will be a fugitive and an exile fighting against France. There is Lameth, wounded also at the redoubt. For him, too, the future holds a prison and a long exile. There is Lauzun, type of the ancien régime, the victor over Tarleton's horse, the bearer of the brave news to Versailles; he, too, will stay by France, and his end will be the guillotine.

The prophet who should have foretold such fates as these for that gallant company would have been laughed to scorn. From no men did disaster seem more distant than from those brave gentlemen of France on that October morning, and yet the future held for them exile, prison and the guillotine. And it was all inevitable, for the American Revolution not only made a new nation, but it was the beginning of a worldwide movement. There was something stronger than government or ministers, than kings or politics, which brought the French to America.

TRIBUTE TO LAFAYETTE.

Across the square there stands the statue of Lafayette. He brought no army like Rochambeau; no fleet like De Grasse. He came by no command of his King. Yet has he always been nearer to the hearts of Americans than any man not of their own people. The reason is not far to seek. He came of his own accord and brought with him the sympathy of France. He represented the new spirit of a new time, the aspirations, the hopes, the visions which had come out of the intellectual revolution wrought by Voltaire, Rousseau and the encyclopædists. Purposes of state, calculations of chances, selfish desires might guide the French Government, but Lafayette was the living embodiment of the sympathy of the French people for the cause of the United States. He came because he loved the cause and had faith in it, and so the American people gave faith and love to him.

And this impalpable spirit of the time, stirring strongly but blindly in France, was even then more powerful than monarch or cabinets, or coalitions. In America it passed for the first time from the world of speculation to the world of action. There in the new country, on the edge of the yet unconquered continent, theory became practice, and doctrines lived as facts. There a people had risen up declaring that they were weary of kings, had fought their own battle for their own land and won. The democratic movement had begun.

From America it passed across the sea, saying to all men that what had been done in the new land could be done likewise in the old.

THE DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT.

The army of Rochambeau, flushed with victory, bore back the message with them, and it fell upon listening ears. France had helped us to liberty and independence, and we had shown her how both were won. The force which we had summoned they, too, evoked, and banded Europe, blind to the deeper meanings of the American war, went to pieces in dull surprise before the onset of a people armed, the makers of a revolution in which thrones tottered, privilege and feudalism went down to ruin and the ancient boundaries of kings faded from the map. The lilies which had floated so triumphantly in the Virginian air gave way to the American colors which French armies carried in triumph from Paris to Moscow, and from the Baltic to the Nile, wiping out forever the petty tyrannies which sold men to fight in quarrels not their own, and clearing the ground for the larger liberty and the united nations of to-day. The United States, with independence achieved, passed out of the network of European politics in which for a century and a half the American colonies had been entangled, but the influence and example of the American Revolution were felt throughout the civilization of the West.

We unveil this statute in honor of a brave soldier who fought by the side of Washington. We place it here to keep his memory fresh in remembrance, and as a monument of our gratitude to France. But let us not forget that we also commemorate here the men who first led in arms the democratic movement which during a century of conflict has advanced the cause of freedom and popular government throughout the world of Western civilization.

GENERAL BRUGERE SPEAKS.

As Mr. Lodge closed the French band played "The Star Spangled Banner." The last remarks of the day were made by General Brugère, of the French army. General Brugère spoke in French, saying in part:

My first and most agreeable duty is to thank the government of the United States, on behalf of the French mission, for having invited the French nation to participate in these imposing exercises, which can but strengthen the bonds of friendship uniting the two nations. We are all very proud of having been chosen to represent France on this memorable occasion. Especially as the monument which stands before us is not only designed to honor Count Rochambeau, but, as the President of the French Republic said in 1881, on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument to Lafayette: "It will commemorate the ancient bond of friendship existing between our nations, a bond which now, under similar political institutions, is destined to grow stronger."

When France took an active part in the War of Independence, right and liberty were at stake; the cause was just and sacred. I do not wish to underrate the value of the material and moral aid which the troops under Rochambeau and De Grasse brought to the American army. Their discipline and morale were excellent. These troops were but auxiliaries under the orders of Washington, and to him alone is due the honor of having won liberty for America. I do not really know which to admire more, Count de Rochambeau, lieutenant general of the French army, one of the best tacticians of the Seven Years' War, who placed himself without hesitation under the orders of the American general, or George Washington, always considerate of the French general, always seeming to consult rather than to command.

In a letter written in 1786 Washington says: "The sincerity, honor and bravery of your troops, the high-minded patriotism and the delicate sympathy which animate so many of your compatriots with whom I can venture to say I am intimately acquainted, and, above all, the keen interest which your illustrious monarch and his loyal subjects have taken in the success of the American cause and in the development of our independence, have made your nation very dear to us, and have formed ties and left us impressions which neither time nor circumstances can destroy."

These are, gentlemen, the last thoughts of Washington. They find a clear echo in our hearts after the friendly reception you have given the French mission; after the ovation with which you have greeted us; after the eloquent and patriotic speeches we have just heard, and also after the generous proofs of sympathy the American nation has given lately to our unfortunate compatriots in Martinique. And in conclusion I reiterate words Rochambeau pronounced in 1781:

"Entre vous, entre nous, à la vie, à la mort."

Bishop Satterlee pronounced the benediction, and the French and American forces passed in review before the President.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION.

Washington, May 24.—The reception to-night of Ambassador and Mme. Cambon in honor of the French visitors who came to witness the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue was a brilliant affair, notwithstanding the absence of illuminations or music, these features of the evening's entertainment having been abandoned out of respect to the late Lord Pauncefote. The parlors of the embassy were handsomely decorated with American Beauty roses and palms. The guests included the members of the diplomatic corps, Ambassador Porter, the members of the Cabinet, officers of the army and navy, the representatives of the American-Irish Historical Society and official Washington generally. In the evening supper was served. The menu follows:

Bouillon froid.
Croquettes exquises.
Pois neufs. Sauce Périgueux.
Jambon de Virginie Glacé.
Langue en gélée.
Galantine truffée en Bellevue.
Salade de volaille mayonnaise.
Sandwich assortis.
Tartines de foie gras.
Petits pains.
Glacé.
Petites exquises. Mousses merveilleuses.
Tutti Frutti.
Petits fours glacés. Gateaux secs.
Cérises Marquises.
Marrons glacés. Fruits glacés.
Café.
Moët & Chandon White Seal. Moët & Chandon Brut Imperial.
Apollinaris.

Later Ambassador Porter, the Count de Rochambeau and the other French guests visited a special session of the Sons of the American Revolution. Brief addresses were made by Ambassador Porter, the Count de Rochambeau and others. Their arrival was the signal for an outburst of applause, which continued for some time. An enthusiastic greeting was extended to Admiral Schley when he entered the room and took his seat beside Ambassador Porter.

PROUD OF SAILORS AND MARINES.

SECRETARY MOODY PAYS AN UNUSUAL COMPLIMENT TO THOSE WHO MARCHED IN THE ROCHAMBEAU PARADE.

Washington, May 24.—Secretary Moody to-day paid an unusual and graceful compliment to the sailors and marines from the North Atlantic Squadron who came on from Annapolis to take part in the procession in connection with the dedication of the Rochambeau statue. The men made so good a show, were so well set up and trim, and swung along with such nervous energy and strength, that Secretary Moody, who has a special eye for these things, felt that he should recognize them. So he called Admiral Taylor and Lieutenant Winslow to his carriage, and the party was driven to the railroad station, where the sailors were about to start for Annapolis. The men numbered about two hundred, drawn from the Kearsarge and the Alabama, and were commanded by Lieutenant Welles. After shaking hands with the officers, Secretary Moody turned to the sailors and said:

Men of the North Atlantic Squadron: I felt so justly proud of your splendid appearance on the occasion of the parade to-day that I could not do justice to my feelings unless I came down to express that pride to you. Let me say to you that that pride was shared in by the President of the United States, and, I am sure, with every American citizen who saw you to-day. You come, I am told, from two great battleships with historic names, representing conflicts in the past, happily never to be repeated. Let me assure you that when we see such men as you rallying about the flag of our country there is an added sense of security in the breast of every American citizen.

I hope, sir (turning to the officer in command), you will convey to Admiral Higginson and the officers of the various ships under his command the feelings of pride which I have had so much pleasure in expressing.

CELEBRATIONS IN PARIS.

UNIVERSITY CLUB DINNER—SENSATION AT "FIGARO" MATINEE BY REPRODUCTION OF OLD MILITARY MARCHES.

Paris, May 24.—At the banquet to-night given by American university men in Paris, at which John Munroe, president of the American University Club in Paris, requested the Mayor of Vendome, Rochambeau's birthplace, to preside, the seat of honor was occupied by the Marquis de Grasse, in his capacity as a lineal descendant of Count de Grasse, commander of the French fleet in American waters in the Revolution, and who assisted Washington, Lafayette and Rochambeau to capture Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Among the other descendants of the French officers that served under Lafayette or De Grasse who were present at the banquet were the Marquis de Chastellux, a great-grandnephew of the Marquis de Chastellux, a member of the French Academy, the friend of Washington and a major general in Rochambeau's army; also the Comte de Chaffault, a great-grandson of one of the Count de Grasse's marine officers, and the young Count de Rochambeau and Spencer Pratt.

Baron Estournelles de Constant proposed a toast to President Roosevelt, which was drunk generously and enthusiastically by all present, including twenty-five Poles, among whom were kinsmen of Kosciusko. Among the other speakers were the Marquis de Grasse, Leopold Mabilleau, Max O'Rell, Theobold Chartran, Louis Herbette and James Hyde.

At the "Figaro" matinee in memory of Rochambeau there was a genuine surprise, which is to-night the talk of Paris. Edouard Phillippe having collected all the bugle calls and drum and fife marches actually used by the regiments that formed part of Rochambeau's army at Yorktown, these were brilliantly executed this afternoon by the band of the Garde Republicaine in full gala uniform.

Among those present were the officers of the 13th Regiment of the line, which formerly was the old Bourbonnais Regiment, which served at Yorktown; also the officers of the 18th Regiment of the line, which in the eighteenth century was the famous regiment of the Royal Auvergne. The revival of the old bugle and fife calls, such as the Boute, Selle, Reveil, Salut au Drapeau, Retraite, Charge and Taps, also the old drum and fife marches of the Royal Auvergne Regiment, caused a sensation.

Veteran officers of the United States Army present, such as General Winslow and Major Huntington, declared that in the way of stirring military traditions this was the most impressive thing that they had ever heard. The charge of the Royal Auvergne was received with a frenzy of enthusiasm.

Gaston Deschamps pronounced an effective allocution to Rochambeau, concluding with an eloquent allusion to President Roosevelt, who was described as not only a Chief Magistrate, but as a brave and gallant soldier, doing homage to the memory of another brave and gallant soldier. C. I. B.

THE PRESIDENT SENT GREETINGS.

Paris, May 24.—The following cable dispatch from the United States Secretary of State, Colonel John Hay, was read at the Franco-American banquet this evening in connection with the Rochambeau celebration. It is addressed to the Mayor of Vendome (the birthplace of Rochambeau), who presided.

Monsieur le Maire: On this joyous anniversary the President requests me to send his cordial greetings to the French and American citizens assembled in Paris to celebrate the historic friendship of France and America.
JOHN HAY.

The following reply was sent to Colonel Hay:

Have just received your kind telegram, and read it to the Americans and French united at this table. We thank you warmly for your kind words. Present our respectful homage to President Roosevelt.
GUILLEMOT,
Mayor of Vendome.

A WREATH FROM COLONIAL DAMES.

Washington, May 24.—The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America held its closing session here to-day, and adjourned to meet in this city in April, 1904. An interesting feature of the day was the presence of a delegation from the society at the Rochambeau statue ceremonies and the presentation of a floral wreath from the organization. The delegation comprised a number of descendants of leaders in the Revolution. In presenting the wreath to Count Rochambeau, Miss Boudinot, representing the society, said it was her pleasant duty to lay the wreath at the foot of the statue in grateful remembrance of the service rendered to the ancestors of the givers by Rochambeau, and bade a hearty welcome to the members of the special embassy from France.

TURNS OLD GOLD AND SILVER INTO GOOD MONEY.

There are several places where it's done every day. See "Old Gold and Silver" heading among the "Little Ads. of the People."

MANY PRIESTS ORDAINED.

SEMINARIANS RECEIVE GRADES OF ORDINATION AT CATHEDRAL.

One hundred and twenty-seven seminarians from Seton Hall, N. J., and St. Joseph's, at Dunwoodie, in Westchester County, yesterday received the various grades of ordination in the Roman Catholic Church, at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Fifteen of the seminarians were ordained priests, and the other grades conferred were of deacon, sub-deacon, exorcist, acolyte, lector, porture and tonsure. After having the palms of their hands anointed, the new priests received a chasuble and chalice, the deacons each a stole, the sub-deacons white tunics, with maniple; the porters keys, and the readers books. The exorcists prayed with Bishop J. J. O'Connor, of Newark, who conducted the ordination services. The acolytes received candles, and the candidates for the tonsure had their heads shaved.

SUMMER CONCERTS IN PUBLIC PARKS.

SCHEDULE GIVEN OUT BY DEPARTMENT—APPROPRIATION GREATER THAN LAST YEAR.

The Park Department announced yesterday that in a few days the band concerts in the public parks will begin for the summer months. The total appropriation for concerts this year is $26,200, $1,200 in excess of last year.

The Park Commissioner has made public a schedule showing what bands have been assigned to play in the various parks of the city, and giving the date of the opening concerts. Morningside and Hamilton Fish parks, which were not on the schedule last year, will have concerts, beginning June 7. There are in all fourteen public parks in the city where concerts will be held through the summer months.

The schedule is as follows:

Central Park, Saturday and Sunday afternoons—First concert, June 1, by the 71st Regiment Band, which will give fifteen concerts, followed by the 7th Regiment Band, also fifteen concerts. Mount Morris Park, Tuesdays—Opening concert, June 3, by Alessio's Band; thirteen concerts. Madison Square Park, Thursdays—Opening concert, June 5; six concerts by the 71st Regiment Band, followed by six by the 7th Regiment Band. Tompkins Square Park, Tuesdays—Opening concert, June 3; seven concerts by G. Steiner and seven by F. Kappel. Abingdon Square Park, Wednesdays—Opening concert, June 4, by the 12th Regiment Band; twelve concerts. Mulberry Bend Park, Wednesdays—Opening concert, June 4, by Thomas P. Ward's Band, with seven concerts, followed by Hochdorf's with six. Washington Square Park, opening concert, June 2; thirteen concerts given by Bent's Old Guard Band. Seward Park, Fridays—Opening concert, June 6, by Morris D. Gottlieb's Band; six concerts. East River Park, Thursdays—Opening concert, June 5, by Maurice F. Smith's Band; fourteen concerts. Battery Park, Fridays—Opening concert, June 6, by the 69th Regiment Band; fourteen concerts. Corlears Hook Park, Mondays—Opening concert, June 2, by Philip Wagner's Band; thirteen concerts. Morningside Park, Saturday and Sunday afternoons—Opening concert, June 7, by the 8th Regiment Band, with five concerts, followed by Squadron A's Band, with five concerts. Hudson Park, Thursdays—Thomas P. Ward's Band; six concerts. Hamilton Fish Park, Thursdays—Opening concert, June 5, by Edward Hess's Band, with six concerts, followed by Antonio Pinto's Band, with six concerts.

THE TREND OF TRADE.

TORRID AND TEMPERATE ZONES MUTUALLY DEPENDENT ON EACH OTHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, May 24.—The natural trend of international commerce is north and south rather than east and west. In other words, tropical productions form a large share of the importations of all temperate zone countries, and, on the other hand, the tropics depend on temperate zone countries for a good part of their food and clothing.

The importation of tropical and sub-tropical products into the United States has averaged in the last ten years more than $300,000,000 a year, and has often exceeded $350,000,000, so it may now be said that these imports average fully $1,000,000 a day. These imports include sugar, coffee, raw silk, india rubber, fibres, fruits, nuts, tobacco, tea, spices, cabinet woods, indigo, cinchona, chocolate, etc., and they all, with the possible exception of sugar and silk, can be produced cheaper in the torrid than in the temperate zone, and include fully 40 per cent of the total importations of the United States.

The tendency of temperate zone nations is to decrease their intercommerce by a gradual process of manufacturing equalization, and this very process will call for a constantly increasing supply of tropical products either as food or the raw material for manufacture.

It is self-evident that there is an advantage, almost a necessity, therefore, for this country to look for a constant supply of these tropical products and not permit itself to become entirely dependent on the production of colonies of other and possibly unfriendly countries, for almost all tropical lands are governed by temperate zone powers. The experience of all colonizing nations is that capital from the mother country seeks investment in tropical colonies for the production of articles demanded by the home market. When American capital sees that this country paid last year over $60,000,000 for coffee, over $28,000,000 for india rubber and more than $22,000,000 for fibres, it will naturally look about and see if there is not territory controlled by the home government where these products could be raised. Capital naturally prefers its own territory, for there is thus secured the assurance of permanency of government and the safety of investments. The tropical regions of Central and South America do not attract capital, notwithstanding their nearness to great markets, because they are in a state of chronic revolution, and therefore remain undeveloped, while The Netherlands, the Indies, Ceylon and other English tropics have afforded permanent and profitable investments for the capital of their home lands.

The increased production in our insular territory since we acquired possession thereof is worthy of a passing remark. Our imports from Hawaii, for example, in 1880 amounted to $4,606,444; in 1890 they were $12,313,908, while in 1900 they amounted to $20,707,903. Our imports from Porto Rico also show a similar growth, the amount in 1900 being $3,070,646, while for 1901 the trade grew to $5,883,892.

The tropical colonies of the world show the same tendency to sell direct to the governing country.

The British colonies sell 43 per cent of their products to the mother country.

The Dutch colonies sell 43 per cent of their products to the mother country.

The French colonies with a tariff between the two countries sell 46 per cent of their products to the mother country, while the French colonies without a tariff between the two countries sell 66 per cent of their products to the mother country.

Porto Rico sells 65 per cent to the United States.

Hawaii sells 99.4 per cent to the United States.

This shows the drift of commerce from the colony to the home land.

Equally important is the return current, which shows that the colonies furnish a market for the manufactures of the parent country. Under the reciprocal trade arrangement between Hawaii and the United States, concluded in 1876, the production of sugar in Hawaii has increased twentyfold, increasing enormously the island's purchasing capacity, and, while the United States sold only $662,164 worth of goods to the islands in 1875, its sales had increased to $13,509,148 in 1890, also a twentyfold increase.

This is the experience of other nations. Great Britain obtains a much larger share of the commerce of her colonies than that of countries not governmentally related to her, and the same is true of France and Holland. Our own brief experience with Porto Rico leads to the same conclusion. Our exports to the island have been as follows:

1898	$1,481,629	1900	$4,260,892
1899	2,632,400	1901	6,861,917

Thus while Porto Rico exports to the United States have grown rapidly, her imports from the United States have grown even more rapidly.

Political alliance stimulates production at both ends of the line, and trade becomes more direct, with fewer middlemen to stand between producer and consumer.

These currents of trade from the tropical colony to the temperate governing country naturally develop the direct and rapid communication between the two which in itself produces closer relations and contributes to the wellbeing of both lands.

Another result proceeding from the political tie between temperate and tropical lands is the inevitable breaking down of the tariff walls which separate them. Great Britain grants free trade to her colonies. France does the same with a portion of her tropical possessions, and the United States has granted free trade to Hawaii and Porto Rico and has diminished the tariff on dutiable Philippine products by 25 per cent, and it is only a question of time when trade will be free between the United States and the archipelago. Even our temporary intervention in Cuba has created an overwhelming sentiment in favor of a substantial letting down of the tariff restrictions between the two countries.

Tropical colonies are also valuable not only for the mutual trade created between them and the governing country, but they also become centres from which the trade of adjacent territory may be secured. For example, the countries grouped around Hong Kong, Singapore and Manila have a trade amounting to $1,200,000,000 a year, an average of $100,000,000 a month, of articles chiefly produced in the temperate zones. Great Britain has built up through Hong Kong and Singapore a trade which amounted in 1840 to $10,000,000 to a trade which in 1890 reached the enormous sum of $1,200,000,000, an increase of 120 per cent in sixty years. This commerce consisted for the most part of breadstuffs, provisions and manufactures, articles which the United States can furnish even more cheaply than Great Britain, and it is only a question of time until from Manila the United States will secure its just proportion of that commerce.

UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS.

HOW THOSE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK ARE DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Albany, May 24 (Special).—Comparatively few persons are acquainted with the extensive work carried on by the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, in the distribution of scientific and educational literature among the civilized nations. Still fewer are informed of the extent to which the University of the State of New-York avails itself of this agency for the circulation of its publications. One of the duties of the Smithsonian Institution, under the bequest of its founder, is to distribute without charge such published works as tend to aid the "diffusion of knowledge among men."

The published matter of the university embraces, in addition to strictly official documents, the proceedings of several educational bodies, including the university convocation, and a large number of scientific and historical writings. These are liberally represented in the literature sent out from the great distributing centre in Washington.

The university gives these publications in accordance with a system of careful selection and exact exchange. Once a year it sends its publications, filling many large boxes, weighing in the aggregate about six thousand pounds, to the Smithsonian, from which they are distributed to the 380 institutions on the university's list, receiving through the same medium the various documents which those institutions bring out.

In addition to the four hundred packages distributed annually in this way, from twenty to thirty a year are sent through foreign consuls stationed in the United States and by mail. The exchange list of the university embraces about five thousand institutions throughout the civilized world, including colleges, universities, national academies, schools of art, professional schools, learned societies, libraries, museums, observatories, geological and trigonometrical surveys and governmental departments, educational, scientific, statistical, agricultural, economic and commercial. On this list one will find the Congo Free State, with its centre at Brussels; the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana; Elphinstone College, at Bombay, India; the Chi-shi-tsu-kio-ku, at Tokio, Japan; the Australian Museum, at Sydney; the New-Zealand Department of Agriculture, etc., besides numerous learned bodies and leading teaching institutions of Europe and the great repositories of science and letters.

By means of this system for the interchange of publications, the State Library is continually enriched with contemporary scientific matter illustrating the progress of research in every part of the globe, and the productions thus received possess permanent value.

HE DID A BRISK BUSINESS

Through using the "Little Ads. of the People" which appear in The Tribune. How often one hears this said!

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Outfitting.

The superior quality and exclusive character of our productions have earned for them a world wide reputation.

Our values are always the best—we commend the following to the careful attention of every mother.

Misses' Shirt Waists—special sale odd lots, exceptional values; sizes 30, 32, 34, 75c., 98c., $1.25

Boys' Russian Blouse Suits with trousers, of striped chambray; colors: red and white, and blue and white; smock has three broad box pleats, turned down collar and belt of white linen; sizes 2, 3 & 4 yrs.; Special value, $1.25

Boys' Russian Blouse Suits with trousers, of striped chambray; red and white, and blue and white stripes; gathered smock, has standing collar and side piece of white pique; sizes 2, 3 & 4 yrs.; Special value, $1.25

Wash Dresses, a number slightly soiled, at greatly reduced prices.

Girls' Sailor Suits of serge, prettily trimmed with fine silk braid; colors: red, blue and brown; sizes 3 to 12 yrs., according to size, $5.50 to $8.50

Girls' Russian Dresses of mercerized linen and striped ginghams; colors: pink, rose and blue; sizes 4 to 6 yrs., $2.50 to $5.00

Girls' High Neck Dresses of gingham, waist made with three box plaits, trimmed with wash braid; colors: pink, rose and blue; sizes 6 to 12 yrs., according to size, $3.35 to $4.00

Girls' Gingham Guimpe Dresses, made with square collar, trimmed with band of white pique and fine wash braid, skirt trimmed to match; colors: pink, blue and rose; sizes 4 to 6 yrs., $2.85 & $3.15

Infants' Gingham Dresses; colors: pink and blue; sizes 2 & 3 yrs., 98c., $1.00, $1.25

Misses' Stocks of liberty satin or crepe de chine, in pink, light blue, white, black and red, 50c

Misses' Neckwear. Cheviot Stocks with ascot tie in stripes of various colorings and plain white, 50c

Misses' Lawn and Linen Turn-Over Collars, embroidered; small sizes, 25c. & 39c

Summer Reefers and Three-Quarter Coats of pique and linen crash for girls, double-breasted and box back; sizes 4 to 10 years, $4.00 & $4.85
Also Pongee Silk, made same styles, $9 & $10

Misses', Children's and Boys' Kid Gloves, $1.00, $1.25 & $1.50

Infants' Nainsook Short Dresses, yoke of tucks and insertion; sizes 6 mos. to 2 yrs., $1.19

Infants' Flannel Coats; colors: red and navy; sizes 2 & 3 yrs., $5.00

Infants' Pique Coats, cape trimmed with embroidery; sizes 1 & 2 yrs., $2.35

Infants' Pique Coats, prettily trimmed with embroidery; sizes 1 & 2 yrs., $5.50

Infants' Pique Reefers, collar trimmed with insertion; sizes 1 & 2 yrs., $3.00

Infants' Pique Reefers, round collar, trimmed with embroidery; sizes 1 & 2 yrs., $1.65

Boys' Underwaists of light weight cambric, loop buttons; sizes 4 to 10 yrs., 25c

Samson Suspender Waists for boys, made of elastic webbing; sizes 4 to 10 yrs., 48c

Boys' Night Shirts, good quality muslin, felled seams, fancy trimming, 48c

Separate Russian and Sailor Blouses for boys, in fancy percale or madras, 50c

Boys' Overalls of blue denim or covert cloth; sizes 2 to 14 yrs., 50c
Coats to match, 50c

Boys' and Misses' Bat Ties of fancy madras, in various colorings, also white, 12½c

Children's Rompers of blue Chambray or Tan Holland. An ideal play garment; sizes 1 to 6 yrs., 75c

Children's Openwork Sox, in Lisle and Spun silk, 25c. & 50c. pair

Children's All Linen Handkerchiefs, with initials, one-half dozen in fancy box, 80c

Children's All Linen Handkerchiefs, plain white or fancy border, hemstitched, 10c

Children's Brownie Creepers of blue or red chambray; sizes 6 mos. to 3 yrs., 25c

Children's Summer Underwaists of jean with taped attached buttons; sizes 3 to 12 yrs., 25c

Corded Swiss Caps, lace edged ruching; all sizes, 19c

Lawn Sun-Bonnets, two lace edged ruffles on front; white, pink and blue; 8 mos. to 4 yrs., 50c

White Lawn Hats, tucked crown and brim, trimmed with lace rosettes; sizes 8 mos. to 2 yrs., $1.00

Children's Golf Goods. Clubs, all kinds, 75c

Baby Hammocks with stands. Hammock best quality woven cotton in pink or blue. Stand can quickly be taken apart and put together; complete $2.00

Baby Carriage Parasols of white sateen, lined with green silesia, 90c

Go-Carts, latest styles, $4 to $22

Lawn Croquet Sets, $1, $1.50, $2.25, $3, $4.50, $6

Nursery Refrigerators, made of hard wood; 22-inches high, $2.50; 30 inches high, $6.00

60-62 West 23d St.