PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY.

THE PLANS COMPLETED.

Itinerary of the Long Western Trip —Where Speeches Will Be Made.

Washington, March 28.—All arrangements for President Roosevelt's Western tour have been completed, and the itinerary was made public to-night. The President will leave Washington on Wednesday, April 1, at 9:05 a. m., over the Pennsylvania Railroad, and will be accompanied by Secretary Loeb, Assistant Secretary Barnes, the surgeon general of the navy and three stenographers; C. R. Rosenberg, representing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; representatives of three press associations, three weekly papers and a photographer; P. W. Williams, of the Western Union Telegraph Company; J. P. Gooch, of the Postal Telegraph Company; three messengers and four others. The run to Chicago, the first stopping place, will be made direct, allowing only for the necessary railroad changes. Chicago will be reached on the morning of April 2. The programme there will include visits to the Northwestern University and the University of Chicago, and a meeting at the Auditorium in the evening.

Few changes have been made in the itinerary as published several days ago. At Minneapolis on April 4 the President will be entertained at dinner at the Minneapolis Club and afterward will deliver an address at the Auditorium. He will deliver an address at Bismarck, N. D., on April 6, at the State Capitol. He will also deliver addresses on April 28, at Des Moines and Keokuk, Iowa.

On arriving in St. Louis on the evening of April 29 the President and his party will be escorted to Odeon Hall, where a few minutes' visit will be made to the National and International Good Roads Convention; thence to the St. Louis University, and later to the St. Louis Club, where the President and party will be entertained while in the city.

AT ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

The following morning, at 10:30 o'clock, the President will review a parade, and in the afternoon will attend the dedication of the buildings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Later the President and his party will dine at the Administration Building, and will view a display of fireworks in the evening.

At Kansas City on May 1 the President will deliver an address at Convention Hall. At 2 p. m. he will be met by a committee from Kansas City, Kan., and escorted to that city, where he will make a brief address. On his arrival at Topeka at 6 p. m. he will take part in the exercises of laying the cornerstone of the Y. M. C. A. building, and in the evening he will address the eleventh international conference of the railroad department of the Y. M. C. A.

IN CALIFORNIA.

In California an interesting programme has been arranged. On May 7 the party will remain at Redlands for three hours. Governor Pardee will welcome the President to the State at that point. Two hours will be spent at San Bernardino in the afternoon, and Riverside will be reached at 6 p. m. The party will proceed to Casa Blanca and take a drive over the famous avenues and through orange groves to the city. The President will make a brief address. After visiting Claremont and Pasadena the party will go to Los Angeles. In the afternoon of May 8 the President will review the floral parade, after which the party will be driven through the business and residence sections of the city. In the evening the President will be escorted to a reviewing stand to witness an electric parade. Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo will be visited the next day. At Santa Barbara the President and party will visit the old mission.

Sunday, May 10, will be passed quietly at Hotel del Monte, Monterey. On Monday a brief stop will be made at Pajaro, and Santa Cruz will be reached at 9:55 a. m. The party will be taken by special train to the Big Tree grove, where it will be entertained at an informal luncheon by the citizens of Santa Cruz. In the afternoon it will arrive at San José, and will be taken for a drive through the valley and foothill orchards. On Tuesday, the 12th, a visit of three hours will be made to Stanford University, at Palo Alto. The President will address the students in Assembly Hall, after which he will plant a memorial sequoia, and a drive about the grounds will follow. At Burlingame the party will be entertained at luncheon by the Hon. Henry T. Scott, of San Francisco.

San Francisco will be reached at 2:15 p. m. The President will remain here until midnight of the 14th. He will visit the University of California, at Berkeley, and will also go to Oakland.

On Friday, May 15, the President and party will reach Raymond, Cal., at 8 a. m., and the next four days will be spent in resting and viewing the beauties of Yosemite Valley, and the big trees.

At Portland, Ore., on May 21, the President will take part in the laying of the cornerstone of the Lewis and Clark monument. A drive about the city will be a feature of the programme, and in the evening the President and party will witness a parade and a display of fireworks.

At Olympia, Wash., on May 22 the President will attend the laying of the cornerstone of the Masonic Temple. The President will make addresses at Walla Walla, Spokane, Helena and Boise City. At Salt Lake City the President will speak in the Tabernacle and take luncheon with Senator Kearns.

ON THE WAY HOME.

On the morning of May 30 the President and his party will stop at Laramie. He expects to take a horseback ride from Laramie to Cheyenne, during which time the members of his party will proceed by train to Cheyenne, where the remainder of the day and Sunday will be spent. On reaching Cheyenne after his ride the President will deliver a Memorial Day address to the veterans who will be assembled there.

Lincoln, Ill., will be reached on the morning of June 4, and a stop of ten minutes will be made. Four hours will be spent at Springfield. Here the programme will include a drive to Lincoln's Tomb, an informal luncheon for the party at the executive mansion by Governor Yates, and an address by the President either in or adjoining the State Capitol.

Decatur, Ill., will be the last place visited by the President on his Western tour. He will spend forty-five minutes there, and will attend the dedication services at the Industrial University, making a brief address. He will also address the railway and factory men at the station before his departure.

Upon leaving Decatur the return trip to Washington will be made quietly, only stopping for necessary railroad requirements. The President will reach Washington at 7:05 p. m. on June 5. The time occupied on the trip will be sixty-six days. The distance travelled will be about fourteen thousand miles, through twenty-two States.

THE NEW STAR IN GEMINI.

Spectroscopic Examination at Yerkes Observatory.

Williams Bay, Wis., March 28.—A telegram announcing the discovery of a new star of the eighth magnitude by Professor Turner, of Oxford, was received at the Yerkes Observatory on Friday evening. A spectroscopic examination of the star with the 40-inch Yerkes telescope was made on the same evening by Director Hale and Mr. Ellerman with a direct vision spectroscope. Several strong bright lines, of which the hydrogen line was most conspicuous, were seen on the rather faint continuous spectrum. From the character of the spectrum there can be little doubt that the object is a genuine "new star," and not a variable, as was suggested in the telegram announcing the discovery. Special apparatus is being prepared with the hope of photographing the spectrum to-night.

Professor Barnard's observation with the 40-inch telescope shows that the focus for the nova, which is very red in color, is the same as for an ordinary star. His micrometrical measure of the nova give the following position. Right ascension 6 hours [illegible] minutes, 48 97-100 seconds; declination north 30 degrees, 2 minutes 37 6-10 seconds for 1900. This shows the star to lie a short distance from the Milky Way, almost on the boundary line between the constellations Gemini and Auriga.

Mr. Parkhurst measured the brightness of the nova with the 12-inch telescope and found the magnitude to be eight and five-tenths. The new star, therefore, is much too faint to be seen with the naked eye.

A photograph taken with the two-foot reflector by Mr. Pease showed no nebulosity near the nova, but the exposure was necessarily too short to decide the question.

ART EXHIBITIONS.

The Society of American Artists.

Within the pale of the Society of American Artists, if rumor is to be believed, there has been a certain amount of excitement over the withdrawal of the three Whistlers which Mr. Freer, of Detroit, lent for the exhibition now open at the Fine Arts Building. To outsiders the episode has hitherto been only a source of amusement. But when one goes to see the collection as it stands, the absence of these pictures becomes a serious matter. Works having the quality which it is legitimate to assume that they possess are sorely needed, for this is one of the weakest and dullest collections of pictures the society has ever presented. Time was when the work brought forward from year to year by this organization stood for the best that was being done in American art. The society's exhibitions had vitality; they were invariably in the van. The latest in the list lags far behind the old standard; is, in fact, much in the rear of that illustrated only a few weeks ago at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, in Philadelphia. Of course, some good things are on the walls, but, striking as some of these are, they cannot seriously modify the broad impression left by the exhibition, which is one of mediocrity and routine.

At the head of the few really interesting canvases is Mr. Abbott Thayer's "Winged Figure," which he inscribes to the memory of the late Robert Louis Stevenson. Like all of Mr. Thayer's works, it is unevenly painted, a picture to exasperate while it pleases, but there is no doubt about its pleasing. The figure is seated upon a great rock, with tropical foliage dimly indicated in the background. Though there is a delicately pathetic rather than an heroic note struck in the expression in the face of the angel, there is grandeur in the composition. There is imagination and there is beauty in this symbolic design; it looms with positive majesty above the humdrum level of the exhibition at large. Naturally it has been given the place of honor. One smiles at the idea of making it give way to the Whistlers aforesaid, no matter how great they may be. The "Winged Figure" could not have been hung anywhere else. The next best place in the gallery just as inevitably goes to Mr. Sargent's portrait of Mr. Chase. It is a brilliant performance, brimming over with character, delightfully pictorial, and, in every sense of the term, distinguished. To look for other contributions here to which this last epithet might be applied is to engage in a rather fatiguing search. The figure pieces certainly do not afford one the opportunity to indulge in laudatory terms. Take, for example, Mr. Isham's large painting, "The Coming of Spring." It is decorative, it is not bad in color, and the standing figure in the group represented is not ungracefully done. But there is nothing in the work to lift it above the ordinary plane. Mrs. Houston's "Indian Summer" almost, but not quite, deserves to be mentioned in warmer terms. As for the pictures in this department of the exhibition which at first blush give some pleasure, the pictures by Mr. Mora, Miss Mumford, Mr. Glackens, Mr. Walcott, Mr. Lowe and Mr. Burroughs, in every case close scrutiny sends the observer away dissatisfied. He finds here and there a clever bit of technique, but that is all. One man, Mr. M. H. Sterne, gives promise in his "Reflection," a charming beach scene with figures, of doing good work in the future, but the Society of American Artists has accustomed us in the past to expect something more than promise in figure compositions.

If it is anywhere suggestive of its earlier and better estate, it is among the portraits. One hears much of the deplorable tendency of Americans to have themselves portrayed by foreigners. The fashion must ultimately be abandoned. Meanwhile it is plain that native painters get, after all, a great deal of this work to do. The galleries at the Fine Arts Building abound in portraits, and many of them are admirable. There is Mr. Alexander's charming portrait of a lady; there is the same artist's decorative piece, "A Flower"; there is "The Oboé Player," by Mr. Thomas Eakins, a capital profile; there is the portrait of Mr. Howells, by Mr. Frank Fowler; there are other equally strong studies of masculine subjects by Mr. Chase, Mr. Kenyon Cox, Mr. Beckwith and Mr. Hopkinson. We must particularly note also the interesting little portrait of M. Paul Sabatier, the great authority in Franciscan literature, by Mr. John F. Weir. There is the usual imposing company of portraits of women, and though a great many of these are rather shallow, there are several which possess indubitable merit. We may cite the "Lady with a Muff," by Miss Adelaide Chase; the delicate study, "Girl with White Flowers," by Mr. E. J. Steichen; the circular panel, faintly suggestive of Mr. Brush, by Mr. Paul Moschcowitz, "Mother and Child," and divers canvases by Mr. Barse, Mr. Ivanowski, Mr. Loeb and Mr. Henri. The landscape men, who as a rule do so much to make an exhibition of American pictures worth while, are not on this occasion at all remarkable for their achievements. We have noticed a dainty "September Afternoon," by Mr. Edward Dufner; a sensitively painted "Fodder Stacks," by Mr. W. L. Lathrop; a "Summer Night," romantic in sentiment, if somewhat artificial in color, by Mr. Emil Carlsen; and a fine picture by Mr. Shurtleff, "The Big Rock." But for these and a few other landscapes, this part of the exhibition is notable for poverty of inspiration and commonplaceness in execution. There are two powerful sea pictures by Mr. Homer, "Early Morning" and "Cannon Rock," both strong in movement, in color and in atmosphere. Add to these two or three excellent marines by Mr. Rehn, Mr. Bogert and Mr. Woodbury, and we come to the last picture in the collection on which it is profitable to pause. This is Mrs. Dewing's "Among the Roses," an exquisite piece of painting, as superior as Mr. Thayer's "Winged Figure" is to the bulk of the work shown. A number of good examples of sculpture are scattered through the gallery, including a bust of Mr. Niehaus by Mr. Weinman, a bust of Dr. Rainsford by Mr. French, a bust of Mr. De Camp by Mr. Grafly, and a nude figure by the last mentioned, "In Much Wisdom," which would be very beguiling indeed if it were not a little coarse. We leave the galleries regretting profoundly that we have not been able to give a more favorable account of what they contain. The show is not violently bad. Others much worse have been seen in New-York. But this is, in the main, so commonplace, so uninteresting. The society will have to bestir itself and seek improvement next year if it is to regain its former prestige.

SULLIVAN AND MARIE COLLECTIONS.

Two collections have been placed on exhibition at the American Art Galleries. One is composed of a hundred paintings, mostly by American artists, brought together by the late H. Wood Sullivan, of Brooklyn. It is to be sold next Friday evening. The other is made up of the late Peter Marié's books, prints, miniatures, miscellaneous art objects and furniture. It is to be sold on the afternoons of April 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8, and on the evenings of April 6, 7 and 8. Mr. Sullivan's pictures are by major and minor men. The late George Inness and the late Homer D. Martin are conspicuous among the former, Inness being represented by four characteristic pieces and his contemporary by a single interesting "View in the Catskills." There are good pictures by Mr. Bogert, Mr. Dewey, Mr. Kost and Mr. J. F. Murphy, by Mr. Ranger and Mr. Ochtman. There is also a group of no fewer than nine paintings by Mr. Childs Hassam, all of them illustrating his art in its more successful phase, and by another of the younger impressionists, the late Theodore Robinson, there are three clever canvases. The same number of works by the late J. H. Twachtman is shown. By Mr. Sterner there is a good figure piece, "Anxious Heart," and among the few foreign examples there is a charming "Wood Nymph" of Chaplin's. The specimens of Casin are of fair quality, but the three paintings by Rosa Bonheur are of slight value. The collection as a whole is not important, but there is a quantity of acceptable work in it, and though the sale cannot create a sensation it is not by any means to be neglected.

The Marié collection is extremely miscellaneous in character. It reflects the taste of a man who gathered his possessions together as often for their historical, decorative or curious interest, as for their artistic quality. Among the many prints shown the best things are the English engravings of the eighteenth century, especially those by Bartolozzi, though we must add that there is a great deal here that is charming quite aside from the absence or presence of points commending themselves to the exacting connoisseur. There are some delightful old miniatures in the collection, and, indeed, where these and the fans, snuffboxes, old watches, bits of Dresden china and other smaller objects are concerned, the sale offers innumerable alluring opportunities. The library, too, is rich in interesting if not transcendently important material. It embraces some rare old books and manuscripts, and more illustrations of the arts of the modern printer and binder. French classics and curiosa in limited editions, sumptuously bound, fill a good deal of the space; there is a group of the Grolier Club publications, and there are fine examples of the work of English presses. Books made by William Morris are here, and there are bindings of great beauty by other English craftsmen. Zaehnsdorf, by the way, never produced a finer piece of work than in the covers of the copy of Lang's "Grass of Parnassus," the first edition, which appears in one of the cases. But it is impossible to traverse in detail the Marié collection. The catalogue runs to more than eighteen hundred numbers. While many of these stand for the ordinary things that are bound to accumulate in almost any household, the greater number represent items which have a more distinct interest. When they are disposed of, the stock of Orientalia owned by Mr. Bikran Kelekian will be exhibited and sold at the American Art Galleries.

NOTES.

In very pleasant contrast to the large but unsatisfactory exhibition of the Society of American Artists is the little show at the Lotos Club, which is accessible to friends of members to-morrow and Tuesday. It is composed of forty-six American paintings from the collection of Alexander C. Humphreys, and there is scarcely a picture in it that does not reflect credit upon American art. We might wish, for the better representation of our landscape school, that the collection were more varied. It is almost from beginning to end very low in tone—almost sombre. But there is at least one work in a lighter key—Mr. Snell's charming "Twilight at Sea"—to accent the subdued harmonies filling the room, and, in any case, we are grateful for the chance to see the six or seven Wyants, the three Homer Martins, the two pictures by the late George Inness, all characteristic and beautiful, and the numerous landscapes by such of the later men as Messrs. Tryon, Ranger, Davis, Ochtman and Murphy. Here we have in abundance what we ought to have in greater measure at the society—the imaginative quality, the sincere emotion, the insight and the technical authority which we have grown to expect as a matter of course in the work of American landscape painters.

At the Montrose Gallery there is an exhibition of twenty-one paintings by Mr. D. W. Tryon, including old and new works. This artist has individuality and temperament; there is poetry in his art, and he has great distinction of style. On this occasion we are privileged to study him in his most characteristic moods. There are early works, like the "Newport Harbor," a night scene painted in 1885; three are three landscapes dated 1903, and there are others belonging to the period in between. At all times Mr. Tryon has put simplicity and truth into his work, delicacy of color, and the individual quality which is his first merit. But, while there is nothing here that fails to illustrate a high standard, there are some pictures decidedly more charming than others, and these belong to neither the latest nor the earliest period of the artist's development. By far the most subtle and exquisitely decorative pieces are the "Morning" and "Evening," painted for Mr. Freer in 1893; perhaps for tenderness and lyrical quality we should group with these the lovely "Autumn Evening," done in 1900. The very latest works of all are the least inspiring, though they are above the average of the ordinary painter. We have often wished that Mr. Tryon would extend his range and attempt schemes of color richer, more brilliant than those most familiar in his work. But, now that he has made experiments of the sort we have had in mind, in pictures like the "Autumn—New-England" and the "October Afternoon," we are moved to urge him to return to his accustomed key and manner. Delicacy is the soul of his best work, and in the canvases of the present year there are too many passages of almost harsh color; the brush work has lost in charm what it has gained in vigor. There is something plangent and almost crude in these pictures. The painter's most characteristic work has the sweetness and subtlety of a beautiful strain on the violin.

Mr. E. H. Potthast exhibits fourteen of his pictures at the Katz Gallery. He has a feeling for landscape sentiment and he has technical aptitude, but the promise given by his earlier work has not been fulfilled. We have seen pictures of his which were delightful in breadth of handling, which gave the impression of motives studied with fresh sympathy and painted with directness. Those that he now offers seem to have been worked over too laboriously, and in them nature is made pretty rather than beautiful. Mr. Potthast has ability, however, and we may hope for better things from him in due course. In the same gallery there are four or five portraits by Mr. Augustus Vincent Tack, a workmanlike painter, excellent in drawing and modelling and tasteful in color. The best of the portraits is the one of Mr. John La Farge, sympathetic and intelligent as a study of character and peculiarly well put together. The figure is set against an effective background, and the balance between the two is exactly what it ought to be. . . . The pictures of Samoa and Hawaii, by Mr. Theodore Wores, at the Noë Gallery, are more interesting for their realistic presentation of picturesque types in an exotic environment than for artistic quality. The figures are accurately drawn, the landscape backgrounds are vividly enough rendered, but Mr. Wores wants elasticity in his handling, and his color is neither transparent enough nor distinguished enough to counterbalance his nerveless draughtsmanship. . . . At the Knoedler Gallery there are four group portraits by Mrs. Samantha L. Huntley, who discloses in them marked feeling for the sweetness of childhood. Her work is not strong or brilliant, it is not particularly original in style, but within her limits she is suavely effective, and paints a tolerably successful portrait.

Two more exhibitions of importance are to be opened before the close of the season. At the Durand-Ruel Galleries, on April 20, the Ten American Painters will, as usual, come forward with new works. On the same day, at the American Art Galleries, the Kelekian collection having been got out of the way, the American Water Color Society will open its annual exhibition.

OLD CURIOSITY SHOPS.

There are several of them in New-York, any of which is well worth a visit. Look for them in the "Little Ads. of the People."

OBITUARY.

DR. DONALD GILBERT GORDON.

Baltimore, March 28.—Dr. Donald Gilbert Gordon, a prominent physician of Toronto and a professor in Trinity College in that city, died to-day at the Church Home Hospital, in this city, from peritonitis. At his bedside were his wife and brother, Dr. Robert Gordon, of Toronto. Another brother is the Rev. Charles W. Gordon, the novelist, whose pen name is Ralph Connor. The body will be taken to Toronto this evening for burial on Monday.

MAJOR W. W. M'CAMMON.

Portland, Ore., March 28.—A dispatch from Vancouver, Wash., says that Major W. W. McCammon, U. S. A., retired, died at his home in that city yesterday, aged sixty-five. He was a native of Missouri.

ALEXANDER BALFOUR.

Philadelphia, March 28.—Alexander Balfour, sr., a prominent business man, dropped dead in his office in the Drexel Building to-day. Mr. Balfour was a director of several local banks, a director of the Keystone Telephone Company, the Union Traction Company and a member of the Board of Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary. He was about seventy years old.

CAPTAIN JOHN J. COONEY.

Captain John J. Cooney, of Engine Company No. 46, died yesterday at his home, No. 2,499 Arthur-ave., from blood poisoning. Captain Cooney was born on March 14, 1853. His appointment as fireman came on September 1, 1882.

A few years ago Captain Cooney was working at a downtown fire, when he fell from the fourth story to the sidewalk, and was injured so severely that he was confined to his home for several months. On his recovery Captain Cooney resumed his duties. Two years ago, while acting chief of the First Battalion, he was thrown from his carriage, and his head was injured in the same place as previously.

ANSON O. KITTREDGE.

News was received here yesterday from Boston of the death of Anson O. Kittredge, president of the Account, Audit and Assurance Company, and professor of theoretical and practical accounting in the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance of New-York University. Mr. Kittredge was one of the best known public accountants in the United States. He was one of the founders of the New-York State Society of Certified Public Accountants, and it was largely through his influence that the present State law was adopted, making the Regents degree of certified public accountant so highly coveted. Some of the most prominent industrial combinations bear marks of his organizing ability, and what is known as the balance sheet system of accounting was due to his work.

Mr. Kittredge was at one time editor of "The Iron Age" and "The Metal Worker," and personally conducted "Metal," "Business," "The Lawyer and the Credit Man" and "Commerce, Accounts and Finance." He was fifty-five years old, and leaves a widow and three children, Ernst R. Kittredge and the Misses Pearl and Elsie Kittredge.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

NEEDS OF WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: My attention has been called to a letter published in The Tribune of recent date giving a statement of the needs of Washington College, Tennessee. As I spent several weeks last spring at the college I wish to assure your readers that Mr. Pumpelly did not state the case strongly enough. Ninety-eight per cent of the two million poor whites of this mountain district are Americans of Revolutionary ancestry. They have not yet recovered from the ravages of both armies during the Civil War, and though slowly emerging out of a fierce struggle for self-support, they are unable to equip public schools so as to give their children the best advantages. Obviously, these existing colleges ought to be adequately equipped. National education ought to be established, but it is slow in coming and leaves the education of the people to the benevolence of those who appreciate the privilege of educating native Americans. In addresses on Sunday and on commencement day I noted in their countenances a deep interest and appreciation of the thoughts expressed, and quick perception and response to the points presented. The fund for Southern education is not available for these colleges. Gifts of money for endowment and scholarship can render no greater service in any enterprise in any other part of our country. We found during the horseback ride of many miles into the mountain region families doing their best to prevent race suicide. In one family of eighteen children only one had been able to attend school, and the possibilities of education were never better shown than in the contrast of his refined and intelligent face with the cruder countenances of his brothers and sisters. We wished that every loyal American could see that contrast, and as a patriotic duty take steps to equip adequately this Washington College. Its management and personnel are well fitted for uplifting students who are so zealous for an education that some of them walk over a hundred miles to attend, and are so poor that in some cases their denial is excruciating. The president and faculty are awake to the opportunities of this race elevation, and are training boys and girls in the industrial arts and practical work so that they may be ready to be leaders of their people. I should be glad at any time to call on any of your readers and tell in detail the many interesting features of this most important work.

J. WINTHROP HEGEMAN.

New-York, March 27, 1903.

ORDINANCES NOT ENFORCED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Kindly call attention to the neglect in enforcing the city ordinances by the police, going on every day before our eyes, as if they did not exist. No attention is paid to the ordinance that the sidewalks must not be washed after 8 o'clock in the morning, and I frequently see women take the middle of the street to avoid wetting their feet after 9 o'clock. Little attention is paid to the ordinance forbidding the throwing of orange peel, banana skins and broken glass on the pavement. The rule that policemen shall not converse with each other, or with their friends, when on duty, is constantly broken.

R. B.

New-York, March 27, 1903.

RELIGIOUS ORDERS IN FRANCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As one educated for some years in France and an interested student of its history since the establishment of the republic, I beg to thank you for the lucid editorial, "France Finding Herself," in to-day's issue of our most representative American newspaper. Nothing is clearer than that the religious orders have been hostile to the republic, and the Combes Ministry has demonstrated its wisdom in curbing their power. They had the opportunity, like other good citizens, of obeying the laws of the republic. They failed to do so, but plotted against its life, and they must take the consequences. Dr. Combes was for several years connected with one of those religious orders, and he knows their spirit. So does M. Eugène Réveillaud, the distinguished lawyer and deputy in the French Parliament. And so do many other deputies who have been emancipated from the Roman Catholic Church. It should be remembered that France is, or has been, a Roman Catholic country, "the eldest daughter of the Church," and if the French people desire to worship God and build up their country, making the republic as stable as our own, without those religious orders, who shall say them nay?

If the members of those religious orders whom the French people do not wish longer to rule over them should come to this country—and a recent dispatch said a thousand monks and nuns are coming here—they must obey the laws of the United States.

As long as the Concordat exists in France, as The Tribune justly says, "since the State hires such churches as pleases it, it certainly seems to have a right to dismiss such as offend it." As the great Reformation of the sixteenth century was the work of Roman Catholics who were dissatisfied with the religious orders and the rule of Rome in their day, so in the providence of God there may be a new reformation in France and other Catholic countries, brought on by Catholics themselves, in our day. As The Tribune again justly observes, "Doubtless the major part of American sympathy is and will remain with the French Government." And American Protestant Christians will say, God speed the French people in their efforts to obtain religious liberty.

JAMES A. O'CONNOR.

New-York, March 27, 1903.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's Record and To-day's Forecast.

Washington, March 28.—The northwest high pressure has moved rather rapidly eastward, and to-night its crest overlies the Lake Superior region.

Pressure is relatively low over Florida, and the North Pacific depression has advanced to the north plateau region. There has been no rain of consequence east of the Rocky Mountains. Rain continues on the Pacific Coast and the north and middle plateau regions.

It is considerably colder in the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States and New-England. Elsewhere the changes have been unimportant.

The Lake Superior high pressure will move eastward during Sunday, giving fair weather and low temperatures throughout the north and central districts. There will be rain in the South Atlantic States, and along the East Gulf Coast Sunday and probably Monday; rain is also probable Sunday and Monday in the Middle Rocky Mountain region and the Northeast Rocky Mountain slope.

It will be colder Sunday in the Middle Atlantic States, and thence southwestward to the East Gulf States. Higher temperatures will prevail Sunday in the Upper Mississippi Valley and Monday in the lake region and the Ohio Valley.

The winds along the New-England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be fresh to brisk northeast; on the South Atlantic Coast mostly light and variable, becoming north; on the Gulf Coast mostly light north and on Lake Michigan light to fresh northeast.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Delaware, fair and colder to-day; Monday increasing cloudiness; fresh northwest to north winds.

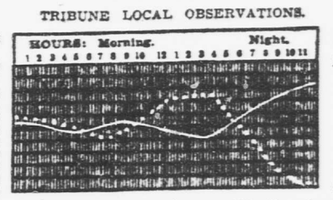
For New-England, clearing to-day; Monday fair; fresh northeast winds on the coast.

For Eastern New-York and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair and colder to-day and Monday; fresh north to northeast winds.

For New-Jersey, fair to-day; colder in extreme south portion; Monday fair; fresh north to northeast winds.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, fair to-day and Monday; warmer Monday; light to fresh north winds, becoming southeast.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram the continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line shows the temperature as recorded by the local Weather Bureau.

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1903.	1902.		1903.	1902.
3 a. m.	56	42	6 p. m.	53	52
6 a. m.	53	45	9 p. m.	43	48
9 a. m.	54	46	11 p. m.	41	46
12 m.	60	50	12 p. m.	—	48
3 p. m.	62	52			

Highest temperature yesterday, 62 degrees; lowest, 41; average, 51; average for corresponding date last year, 48; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 49.

Local forecast: Fair and cold to-day and Monday; fresh north to northeast winds.

THE PASSING THRONG.

SAYS SNUFF TAKING IS NOT OBSOLETE.

Let any one who supposes the habit of taking snuff is obsolete hearken to what John D. Ward, a tobacco man of Richmond, said at the Manhattan yesterday: "Any one who fancies the production of snuff is decreasing," he declared, "is much in error. The output is increasing yearly, and, moreover, is consumed readily. While less snuff is used in the North than before the war, more is used in the South, and the export trade is large. The chief producing States are Virginia, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Illinois, Maryland and New-Jersey. For several years prior to 1890 the production of snuff in the United States averaged 3,500,000 pounds a year; in 1902 it had risen to more than 18,500,000 pounds a year. I might add that the production of snuff is controlled by a trust. No commodity, in fact, is so much in control of a trust, for 97 per cent of the manufacture is in the hands of the one company. Five kinds of snuff are made—sweet snuff, used for dipping, and sold in the South; maccaboy snuff, sold in New-England; rappee snuff, used in the Northwest; a Scotch snuff, sold in Germany, and a common brand."

SLOT MACHINE GAMBLING.

The prevalence of slot machine gambling in the Middle and Western States was the subject on which William R. White, a dry-goods commission man, talked at the Murray Hill yesterday. "Unless one's business takes him to the smaller inland cities," he remarked, "it is impossible to realize the extent to which slot machine gambling has grown and its demoralizing effect on the youth of the country. In a four months' trip all through the Middle and Central States I noticed, in nearly every place slot machines galore. Saloons, hotels, cigar, candy and even grocery stores had them. They are within reach of every one, and nothing prevents the small boy from playing the poker machines that shell out nickels if the right hand turns up. All the money he can get in any way goes for playing the machines. These poker machines are in the majority. Next come the wheels that have cigars as prizes. Then, there are dice shaking machines, with money or merchandise as rewards; roulette wheels and every other conceivable mechanism for nickel gambling. There is a big field there for practical anti-gambling societies or vigorous action by the courts."

BIG BARGAIN OFFERS IN CAPSULE FORM Aptly expresses what those "Little Ads. of the People" are to those interested.

J. W. GATES TO GUARD HIS HEALTH.

To Withdraw in Large Measure from Wall Street Activities.

It is understood that John W. Gates, while remaining as a special partner in the firm of Harris, Gates & Co., has decided to withdraw in large measure from the activities of Wall Street. He has been impelled to this decision, it is said, by the necessity of devoting to his private business affairs more time than he has heretofore been able to give them, and also by a desire to find more opportunity for out of door recreation, with the object of safeguarding his health.

ERIE.

Going to Cleveland? Then take the Erie and be comfortable—fare only $12. Solid vestibuled trains; cafe cars; meals served as you order them.

Married.

KIMBALL—ROBERTS—At the Friends' Meeting House, Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 25, Mr. William Lockwood Kimball, of Passaic, N. J., to Martha Potts Roberts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Roberts.

Notices of Marriages and Deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

Died.

Brooks, Christine.
French, Frankie V.
Grube, Catherine.
Hazard, Theodore K.
Hill, Ann S. S.
Hollister, Mary A.
Jackson, Rachel.
Johnes, Edward R.
Miller, Vesta.
Pembrook, Sarah C.
Pratt, Ella F.
Prentiss, Delia A. H.

BROOKS—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 28, 1903, Christine, youngest daughter of the late Elbridge S. Brooks, esq. Services at 10 a. m. Tuesday, March 31, at the residence of Mrs. T. H. Chalmers, No. 241 West 139th-st., New-York. Boston and Somerville (Mass.) papers please copy.

FRENCH—Suddenly, March 27, 1903, at her late residence, No. 133 West 44th-st., Frankie Vallette, wife of Charles T. French. Funeral service this evening at 8 o'clock. Kingston (N. Y.) papers please copy.

GRUBE—After a lingering illness, on Wednesday, March 25, Catherine, beloved wife of Andrew Grube, Rhinebeck, N. Y. Funeral from her late residence, on Sunday, March 29, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends cordially invited.

HAZARD—On Friday, March 27, 1903, after a lingering illness, Theodore Knapp Hazard, son of the late Jabez H. and Laura T. Hazard, aged 37 years. Funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. William L. Wallace, No. 170 Tremont-ave., Orange, N. J., on Monday afternoon, March 30, at 4 o'clock. Train by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, from foot of Barclay or Christopher sts., New-York, at 3 o'clock for Highland-ave. station.

HILL—On March 26, Ann Shaler Stewart, widow of the late John Hill, in her 86th year. Funeral at her late residence, No. 249 East 19th-st., Brooklyn, Sunday, March 29, at 3:30 p. m. Interment at the convenience of the family.

HOLLISTER—At Rutherford, N. J., on Saturday, March 28, 1903, Mary Adelaide, born October 9, 1902, daughter of Dwight E. and Elizabeth Hollister.

JACKSON—Suddenly, on Friday, March 27, 1903, at No. 2,079 3d-ave., Rachel Jackson, beloved wife of Joseph M. Jackson. Funeral service at residence, Sunday evening, at 8 p. m. Burial in Greenwood at the convenience of the family.

JOHNES—At his house, in New-York City, on March 28, 1903, Edward R. Johnes, son of William Pierson Johnes and Anne Louisa Gold. Funeral at his late residence, No. 143 West 81st-st., on Monday, evening, March 30, at 8 p. m. Interment at Newburg. Chicago papers please copy.

MILLER—On Saturday, March 28, Vesta Miller, daughter of the late Charles Smith and Vesta MacLaren Miller. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her residence, No. 58 First Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, March 30, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment private.

PEMBROOK—Suddenly, March 27, at the San Remo Hotel, Sarah C. Pembrook, widow of William A. Pembrook. Funeral at the residence of Mr. Isaac C. Kilgore, No. 87 Scott Place, Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, at 2:30 p. m. Train leaves New-York City via N. J. C. R. R. at 1:30 p. m. Interment at convenience of the family.

PRATT—Suddenly, on Friday, the 27th inst., at her late residence, No. 55 East 76th-st., Ella Frances, beloved daughter of Frances Helen and the late Dr. William M. Pratt. Funeral private.

PRENTISS—At Greenport, Long Island, on Thursday, March 26, 1903, Delia Adeliza Hurd, widow of the late Frederick James Prentiss, in the 85th year of her age. Funeral services at Greenport on Monday, March 30, at 12 o'clock. Interment at Montpelier, Vt.

Rev. Stephen Merritt, the world-wide-known undertaker; only one place of business, 8th-ave. and 19th-st.; largest in the world. Tel. 14—18th-st.

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