BALKAN RACE FEUDS.

Notes from Macedonia—Conflict Between Interest and Sympathy.

Uskub, Macedonia, April 15.

The military condition of Macedonia is an epitome of the state of European Turkey. Troops, troops, troops, everywhere! Turks, Albanians, Kurds—all kinds! Infantry, cavalry and artillery! Soldiers and civilians striving to outnumber one another! All bristling with arms, with the exception of the Bulgarians, who carry theirs concealed. If ever a region looked warlike this theatre of European contention does. I learn from one of the newspapers which has slipped through the censorship into this wild district that martial law has been declared at Prelip. Martial law! If any law exists anywhere in Macedonia, martial is a euphemism for it.

I rode into the little town of Prelip on horseback in the centre of a bodyguard of twenty men. They dismounted and walked with me to my room in a Turkish hun. I went out for a walk with my dragoman after washing. The troops preceded and followed us. At dark we were informed that we could be out no longer. A sentinel guarded our door all night, and another the stairs leading up from the stable below. The meaning of it was that Prelip was the centre of a district where Albanians, Turks and Bulgarians were in nearly equal numbers. An Albanian or a Turk in an evil mood might level his gun at us, or even a Bulgarian might do it in the hope of drawing a foreign nation into Balkan affairs. We rode out of the town the next morning with a foot soldier on each side of our horses, two gendarmes ahead and two behind us. At the edge of the town stood military barracks, larger than could be found in any American city of five hundred thousand population; but tents were pitched on all sides to accommodate the overflow. There we took an escort of a score. The road led along the side of a mountain stream that had cut its way between two ridges—a fine place for an ambuscade; and from the crests of the mountains on either hand fezzed heads peered down at us and silently assured us that the road was overlooked for miles ahead. Studded over the steep slopes, wherever a great bowider protruded far enough for a footing, armed Turks were suspended between us and the clouds, which the mountains often pierced. Despite this survey of the route five of our men straggled out to the front to reconnoitre, the foremost a mile in the lead. As we would descend a steep slope we could see him climbing the next, with his hand curved above his eyes as he looked for the fez on every head that appeared. Every mile or two the garrison of a blockhouse, always pitched on the highest peak, would arouse from its cigarettes and coffee and bring us cool water from the nearest spring. Cavalry patrols of from 20 to 200 men were frequent. Occasionally an escort with handcuffed prisoners would pass.

Such is the condition of Macedonia off the railway lines, not only in the Prelip district, but in every province. The railway lines are a sight! At the stations troops, troops, troops! You pass through a file of them to the officer who examines your tescaries, without which you cannot move a mile anywhere. You hand out to your hotel followed by soldiers, if, as a newspaper correspondent, you happen to incur suspicion as a spy. Patrols tramp up and down the crossties from section to section. Soldiers stand sentry within carshot of one another. On much of the railway line blockhouses are constructed; in some sections similar structures are building, and on the remainder tents are pitched, and temporary brush huts are raised. The flagman carries his weapon and has his military escort. Troop trains are twice as frequent as other trains, and behind every freight or passenger train trail several cars filled with new recruits or seasoned reinforcements. In the towns soldiers are stationed every fifty yards; at night they are massed more closely. Patrols parade continually. Every day regiments march through the streets, with bands playing and colors flying. The border is now impassable except in a few places, which, from natural environment, can never be closed. It is said that from 80,000 to 300,000 troops are in Macedonia. The figures, like all those which one obtains in the Orient, may be untrustworthy, but at least I have seen the conditions which I am describing.

In addition to the regular troops there are the bashi-bazouks—a comprehensive term embracing all who take up arms against the Christian population—and they are an important reserve whenever a fight takes place. Constantinople is not a typically Turkish town. But those who have been there have seen and heard at the cry of fire the human fiends known as the volunteers. Half aroused, they run toward the fire in hot haste till their tongues hang out, and they keep up all the while a hideous screeching. The regular fire department walks to the scene of disturbance. There is no conveyance to carry the firemen, and nothing will be gained if the pump be at the fire before the men. The bands of volunteers, formed in the vicinity of this or that mosque, fight among themselves. If one band gets to the fire before the others the members fight one with another for the possession of the choicest articles of the plunder. When the fire department proper arrives the volunteers are driven off with clubs like ravenous wolves from a carcass. By that time, with good luck, the fire is out. It is well Constantinople is built of adobe and rock brick. The bashi-bazouks are like the voluntary firemen, only more barbarous and rapacious. Try to imagine what the bashi-bazouks are when turned loose upon the infidel, in a country where the regular soldier is so faithful to Allah that he serves the Sultan, the vicegerent on earth, without a penny of pay for years, and rejoices in the prospect of death for a sacred cause! They hasten to the aid of the regular troops whenever there is a fight. They are demoniacal in their zeal. They leave whatever they are doing and rush to the scene of action where they can slaughter Christian "swine" and take whatever they can pillage.

The Bulgarians cannot go about armed; but in a village occupied by that race no Turkish troops ever remain over night unless their strength is overwhelming. I asked the inspector general whether it was fair to prohibit one people from carrying arms and not another. He replied that the Bulgarians were the disturbing element, and that as soon as they were disarmed the same work would be begun with Turks and Albanians. This would be utterly impracticable. The races in Macedonia may be subjugated, but they can never be disarmed. The Macedonian Bulgarians assert that they will prolong this state of anarchy and hopelessness until power is taken from the Turks. Who can venture to say how long either Turk or Bulgarian can hold out?

The unpaid Turkish soldier exists on what he exacts. The spy is the only man in the service who draws regular wages. The Sultan would probably pay his soldiers if there were any assurance that the money would reach them from the Treasury. The Minister of War, on the pretence of saving coal, some time ago sold the machinery out of many of the ships of the Sultan's navy. The idle hulks lie anchored in the Bosporus, but are still manned by sailors, who sleep the day through. The money received for the machinery is said to have stopped at the War Office. If the story be true, changes in the War Office are dangerous and inconvenient. After all, the main function of the Minister of War is to prevent at all hazards the assassination of the Sultan. No public works go on in Turkey. What would be the sense of setting aside money for them? The money would go, but the work would not be done. The army is unpaid, but it has ways of making a living. The soldier preys on the people. The taint of corruption is everywhere. The officers of the law sell a year's freedom from jail at the price of a lira and grant private titles to public lands from which the peasants cut their winter's wood. They farm out the right to collect taxes. They sell the privilege of taking 10 per cent if that can be extracted from the inhabitants, or even 50 per cent if they will pay so much. In one place, a rice district, 50 per cent of the season's harvest is taken by the tithe purchaser.

Arms are not allowed to be brought into Turkey, but boxes of them pass through the custom house unexamined when the officer's palm is greased. "Bakshish" is the conjuring word in Turkey. I went while I was in Constantinople to interview the Minister of the Interior. There was a line of men at his door as I retired. All held out their hands and whispered, "Bakshish!" My dragoman informed me that the minister would never be in his office again unless I tipped every one of them.

There is a medley of race interests in Macedonia. The small races such as the Valaques, Rumanians and other remnants scattered over the country may be left out of account, for their influence is inconsiderable. The Turks, Bulgarians, Greeks, Servians and Albanians are the rival races. The Turks, while the ruling race, do not form even one-sixth of the population of Macedonia, and they excel in ignorance. The Bulgarians are by far the most numerous race, and they excite the animosity and jealousy not only of the Turks, but also of the Servians, Greeks and Albanians. The Austrians are conducting from Novi Bazar active propaganda among the Albanians to win their friendship, and are operating to a considerable extent through the Roman Catholic Church. The Servians are at work in the same way among the Bulgarians and other races. Macedonia is a realm of rival propaganda, easy conversions of faith and rapid transfers of nationality. American missionaries tell me that people are constantly coming to them and asking how much money they will receive if they agree to become Protestants. Some of these volunteers for the Protestant cause have already been Roman Catholics, and possibly for mercenary reasons. I asked a man in the Metrovitza district to what race he belonged.

"I am a Bulgarian," he replied, "but my brother is a Servian."

"How is that?" I inquired.

"He got a lira for becoming one."

The Servians know that their fate will be sealed if Macedonia be annexed to Bulgaria. The private secretary of the King of Servia made this admission frankly when I talked with him in Belgrade. The Servians will be hemmed in and isolated forever if Macedonia becomes a Bulgarian possession. They are not in sympathy with the Bulgarian movement. Where interest is, there will be sympathy. The Greeks do not love the Turks, for they are not yet free from the reproach of defeat at the hands of the Sultan's men. They hate the Turks less than they do the Bulgarians. They know that the Turks, although other nations may prevent Russia from driving the Sultan out of Europe for years or generations, can never make another aggressive movement, but must remain on the defensive. With Macedonia controlled by the Bulgarians, the Greeks cannot hope to have great power. Naturally they are hostile to the Bulgarians.

The Greeks boast of having the highest intelligence among the races in Macedonia. In Salonica and the larger towns they are the best people. The American Consul holds the highest position in local society. He is a man of means and influence, and a Greek by birth. Over his Beautiful home, which is on the waterfront, looking directly toward Mount Olympus, floats the American flag. A Greek by birth, and an American official by profession, he is a Russian subject for the sake of having adequate protection. The Greeks in the Macedonian villages do not know even their own great history. That may be for the best, for those who are familiar with it live on past glory. The Greek politicians are always making long, eloquent speeches, as did their statesmen of old, but they have lost the inspiration of great themes. An American missionary told me that when he first approached the shores of that country with a glorious past he asked the captain of his ship what were the swarm of filthy, crazed creatures scrambling over the side from small boats loaded with all sorts of sea produce, and filling the air with stenches and vile screeches. "I felt like striking the man down," said the missionary, "when he told me that they were Greeks, but I soon learned the depth to which that once great people had fallen." These were, however, Greeks of the baser sort.

The Albanians remind me considerably of the American Indian; not in type or color, for they are a white race, but in habits. Their country is Western Macedonia, from Greece to Montenegro. They live in tribes or clans, each with its own chief. They are subjects of the Sultan only in name. No European can traverse their country unless he pays a chief well for the privilege. He will then be secure against molestation. The Albanians have the Turk's suspicious nature. Any man who enters their country is supposed to be a spy, seeking information for aggressors bent upon depriving them of their liberty. They considered the Russian Consul at Metrovitza an enemy for coming so near to their country, and assassinated him. They have the same marauding instincts that the American Indian once had, and the same nomadic tendencies. They like to wander over the lands of peaceful people and prey upon them. The spring and autumn migrations of these people across Macedonia strike terror into the hearts of country folk outside the large towns. The Albanian is never without his weapons. He fights with his sword between his teeth, so as to have it handy when his last bullet is spent or in case he misses his adversary and has no time to reload for the other's onslaught. The Albanian is the terror not only of the Christians, but of the Turks. The Sultan recruits much of his army for service in Macedonia from these wild people. They not only do their work well in the slaughter of Christians, but they terrorize their own officers. The Sultan's bodyguard is composed of Albanians. If he should dispense with them or offend their people his ministers would not know which way to turn. They are now in arms against the reforms. They are the most fanatical enemies of the Macedonian Bulgarians.

Sympathies go with interests; that is the key to the race problem in Macedonia. The fact that all the other races of the provinces are in sympathy with the Turk, or, rather, are prejudiced against the Bulgarians, might be taken by loose reasoners as a conclusive argument against their cause, but it would leave out of account the interests of rival peoples. I have tried to explain why the Bulgarians have no friends among Albanians, Greeks and Servians. If Macedonia should secure autonomy, the principal race would appeal to Bulgaria for annexation. Russian statesmen in 1878 were confident that Bulgaria would be practically a province of the great northern power. Lord Beaconsfield thought so also, for in the Treaty of Berlin, with the help of Prince Bismarck, he cut off Macedonia, which had a Mediterranean coast, and gave it back into the Sultan's hands. Now that Bulgaria has shown capacity for self-government, the English people would no doubt like to see a strong buffer State south of Russia, to block her way to the sea. On the other hand, Russian diplomacy prefers to keep the Balkan States divided and helpless. If Bulgaria, with Macedonia added to her domain, becomes a powerful State, she will no longer be a mechanical instrument in the hands of the Czar. Russia now controls her ministry, but the people are becoming bitter and resentful, and are eager to work out the salvation of Macedonia and their own.

"WHITE AND BLACK IN THE SOUTH."

Views of a Moslem in Regard to the Negro Problem.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your correspondent W. N., under the above heading, in yesterday's issue of your valuable journal, says: "The dusky Moslem despises the white Christian as less than a human being, as merely an animal of a lower species." His remark is rather misleading. Islam, being a universal religion, does not at all admit of either racial or color prejudices; nay, it destroyed them root and branch thirteen centuries ago. Whatever prejudice a Moslem has, he has it against the Christian creed of the Triune God, which missionaries try to impose upon him, and which he, being a believer in the unity of the Deity pure and simple, looks upon with horror, as one savoring of gods many and lords many. There are about three hundred million Moslems in the world to-day, inhabiting different continents and belonging to various races, including the negro race, who believe in the unalterable law: "Verily the faithful are all brethren" (the Koran, 49, 10), and are seldom troubled with race or color question. So the remark of your correspondent in regard to Moslems, who are by no means all dusky, is beyond the mark. The color problem and the question of the superiority and inferiority of races is the creation of the Anglo-Saxon race, which appears in different guises in different parts of the globe, and is accentuated to the highest pitch in the United States of America. But, what is the Anglo-Saxon race? one might ask. A Roman poet, prior to the Christian era, defined it well. He spoke of them as "sea wolves, whose school was the ocean, whose friend was the storm and who lived on the pillage of the world." Such was the Anglo-Saxon race then, and such is the Anglo-Saxon race to-day, whether the pure Anglo-Saxon blood runs in their veins or not. They want to monopolize the whole planet for their own exclusive use and "peg" claims for their coming generations at the expense of the rest of the human race, though the earth produces enough for all and to spare. Perhaps it is the doctrine of "the innocent suffering for the guilty" and of "vicarious atonement" inculcated at a tender age throughout Christendom, aided with the new principle of ethics revealed to mankind by the latest dispensation of science, namely, "the struggle for existence" and "the survival of the fittest," which is responsible for the effacement of conscience, destruction of humane sentiments and the brutalization of the human nature in this age of light and learning.

The only solution of the color problem which suggests itself to my mind is this, that as Christianity, after the trial of centuries, failed to soften the heart of the white and ameliorate the condition of the black, it is time that Islam should have a chance to try its influence over the negro race of the South.

American philanthropists have spent millions of dollars by this time in sending missionaries to Moslem countries to convert the unitarians to the trinitarian faith, but in vain. Now, let the Moslems return the compliment by sending Moslem missionaries to the negroes of the South to convert them to Islam. When once a unitarian and total abstinent—for Islam forbids the use of alcohol in any shape and form—the negro will have no reason to envy his white fellow citizens; nay, he will feel a sense of superiority in his simple faith and sober conduct. As Islam in its pristine purity was democratic and progressive, the negroes of the United States democracy will become a model Moslem community in the world, and there is no wonder if in course of a short time the plea may be changed into "the educated blacks should act as teachers, the whites as pupils."

It is a strange irony of fate that the scum of Continental Europe, continually pouring into this country, with no other credentials than the white skin, find it as the promised land, flowing with milk and honey, while millions of the children of the soil, whose forefathers worked for its development, are strangers in their own fatherland, and are ostracized from the society, from the high offices of the State and from all important positions in other walks of life, simply because, forsooth, their skin is black, notwithstanding the fact that they belong to the same religion as their white fellow citizens do, "Oh, the rarity of Christian charity!"

I thank you in anticipation for giving publicity to Moslem views on this unfortunate question of the black and white.

MOHAMMAD BARAKATULLAH MAULAVIE.
New-York, April 30, 1903.

IN OPPOSITION TO THE BARBER BILL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your issue of April 29 a letter appeared from James P. Carey in defence of the barber bill now before the Governor. In answer to it I will tell why a great many barbers are opposed to the bill. The bill being signed by the Governor will create in every Senate district throughout the State a political job for at least one barber to inspect the shops situated in that district, in which he may be appointed, and, naturally, he will receive more salary than he can make in a barber shop. If a report that a shop is not up to the sanitary standard is made to the local Board of Health, unless the shop reported is put in a sanitary condition within thirty days after receiving notice the license of that shop is to be revoked. Now, why cannot the local Board of Health, by its own inspectors and without the aid of the barber inspector, find out if there exists any contagious disease, or if the shop is in an unsanitary condition and a menace to the public health. The health officers certainly have the authority to quarantine the place, and the State need not be put to the extra expense of a barber inspector.

In regard to licensing barbers, the license to be issued will put the barbers all on an equality. The barber, either boss or journeyman, that carries on his occupation in a five-cent place will have the same license that the barber has that works in the Waldorf-Astoria or any other first class place. There is no distinction made in the license as to competency or ability, and the five-cent barber is thus on the same level as the other, or vice versa. The public are the best judges of barbers and barber shops, and the demands of the public for sanitary shops the intelligent barbers are not slow to fill. In locations where the prices prevail that will afford the expense of sterilizers and other sanitary appliances they are provided, and in the other localities, where the five-cent barber carries on his business, the conditions are such that require places of that kind, and the law cannot change them. Neither does the first class shop want the customers that patronize the other places, and there is no danger of the better class of customer visiting the five-cent places.

Those opposing the bill oppose it on general principles, and last Friday, April 24, a committee representing many of the large and first class shops in this city went to Albany, and the Governor gave them a hearing on the reasons why they were opposed to the bill, and we hope that the signature of the Governor will never be on the "soft snap barber bill." CHARLES ERFF.
New-York, April 30, 1903.

TWO MEN IN THE CAB.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: An editorial note in to-day's Tribune reads:

Recent railroad accidents, both in Canada and in this country, have piled up incontrovertible evidence that on every locomotive engine there should be two men of experience and ability in the cab, as there ought always to be two pilots close by the wheel in every ferryboat. Many lives are lost on passenger and freight trains every year in America because a single man at the throttle is disabled suddenly.

There is a familiar saying among railroad men, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." The writer of that paragraph has entire assurance of his own judgment and is decidedly positive in his statements, but he is entirely wrong. Many of my readers who are running high speed locomotives have discussed the question of having three men on a locomotive, and they are nearly all against the scheme. They ask, Where would you place the third man? Railroad companies prohibit people from riding on locomotives, because their presence tends to distract the attention of the engineer from his duties. An associate engineer with nothing to do would be employed by Satan to gossip with the man in charge, which would not promote the safety of train movement.

In regard to the statement that many lives are lost on passenger and freight trains every year in America because a single man at the throttle is disabled suddenly, that is an attempt at sensational frightening of the public which is purely imaginary. Would the writer name one solitary case in the history of railroad operating where loss of life has resulted from the man at the throttle being disabled suddenly? I make a regular study monthly of the causes of railroad accidents, and I never found that one among them. ANGUS SINCLAIR,
Editor "Railway Locomotive Engineering."
New-York, April 28, 1903.

[We are content to leave to the judgment of an impartial public to decide whether or not the horrible disasters in the Harlem tunnel, at Plainfield and at Newark, all three of comparatively recent dates, would have taken place had there been two competent, experienced engineers in the cab of the locomotive on each train, both engineers ready to help each other in any emergency. Why are not two engineers in locomotive cabs as much needed as two pilots on every ferryboat?]

JOHN W. GRIGGS'S NEW FIRM.

Ex-Attorney General John W. Griggs, who has been associated as special counsel with the firm of Dill & Baldwin, at No. 27 Pine-st., has formed a partnership with Arthur J. Baldwin and Leonard D. Baldwin, of that firm. The new firm will be Griggs, Baldwin & Baldwin, and will have offices at No. 27 Pine-st. James B. Dill will continue as general adviser of the corporations for which he is counsel, and will have offices in the same building.

ESTATE TO PAY MILLION.

W. B. Smith Inheritance Tax One of the Largest in State.

MRS. LE DUC HIS RELATIVE.

The inheritance tax which the State will collect on the estate of Warren B. Smith, the Yonkers carpet manufacturer, who left, it is thought, more than $32,000,000, will be over $1,000,000. This will be the second largest amount ever collected in the State.

The heaviest taxed legacy will be the residuary one left to Alexander Smith Cochran, the nephew of Mr. Smith. The legacy is $14,000,000, as estimated by experts, and the tax will be, at the rate of 5 per cent, $700,000. The tax on the gifts of $1,000,000 each to William F. Cochran, jr.; Gifford A. Cochran, Anna Cochran Ewing, Eleanor Cochran Stewart and Elizabeth Baldwin Cochran, nephews and nieces, will be at the same rate, and will amount to $250,000. Each factory employe who receives from $5,000 to $10,000 will have to pay his pro rata share. The tax which Mr. Smith's sister, Eva S. Cochran, must pay on the bequest of $100,000 will be the lowest. It will be at 1 per cent.

Frank M. Buck, transfer tax examiner for the State, said yesterday that the inheritance tax will be the largest ever contributed by a single estate in Westchester County, where many wealthy men have died. He said also that whatever real estate Mr. Smith left would be taxable at 5 per cent.

A close business friend of Mr. Smith said yesterday: "I would not be surprised if, upon an inventory, it was found that Mr. Smith left property worth $40,000,000. He was a shrewd speculator, and saved his money. It was his hobby to buy stocks outright, and he owned hundreds of shares of railroad and telegraph stocks."

Alexander Smith Cochran is now one of the wealthiest active manufacturers in the world. At the age of twenty-eight he is president of the Alexander Smith & Sons' Carpet Mills, having succeeded Francis T. Holder in that position a little over a year ago. He is also president of the Hollywood Inn, which was erected by his father, the late William F. Cochran.

Most of the factory employes who were remembered have been in comfortable circumstances for a number of years, and several are wealthy. But that the head of the great manufactories had not forgotten those with whom he had labored pleased them greatly.

The stories printed concerning the identity of Nannie B. LeDuc, who receives $50,000, are causing considerable comment. Mrs. LeDuc is well known in Yonkers, and highly esteemed. She is a niece of Mrs. Smith's stepmother, Mrs. Alexander Smith. He often told his relatives of Mrs. LeDuc's friendship, and spoke of her as one in whom he could confide. It was no surprise to his relatives that Mrs. LeDuc was remembered in his will. She is a cousin of ex-Mayor Bell, and a daughter of the late William Bell. Her two sons are now at a military academy in Connecticut. Speaking of the matter yesterday, Surrogate Silkman said: "As Surrogate, I am guardian of all persons mentioned in the legal papers in this court. I have called the attention of the District Attorney's office to the matter, and expect that it will be discussed at the session of the grand jury. The matter is most unfortunate."

NEWPORT NOTES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport, R. I., May 2.—Mrs. Eliot Zborowsky, whose husband was killed recently in an automobile accident in Europe, has taken the Pumpelly cottage, in Rhode Island-ave., for the season.

William R. Hunter entertained at dinner at Guenther's this evening.

To-morrow a funeral will take place from Alfred G. Vanderbilt's farm in Portsmouth. Mrs. John Allen, wife of the gardener, who has been on the farm since it was purchased by the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, will be buried from the handsome country seat. A. G. Vanderbilt returned from New-York this evening to be present at the funeral.

Miss Parsons is guest of Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt at Oakland Farm.

Arrivals from New-York this evening were Mrs. Harold Brown, C. L. F. Robinson, A. B. Emmons and R. M. Cushing.

FUNERAL OF PAUL DU CHAILLU.

St. Petersburg, May 2.—The funeral of Paul du Chaillu, the American author and explorer, who died here on April 30, was held to-night, the pastors of the Anglo-American Church officiating. There were present the United States Embassy and Consular staffs, President Semenov and Secretary Dostoyevsky, of the Imperial Geographical Society; Colonel Alexander and Nicholas Verestchagin and numerous other Americans and Russians. Handsome wreaths were sent by the Geographical Society and the American colony.

The body will be sent to New York.

A GOOD SALESMAN.

always awake and ready for business, is a "Little Ad. of the People." Employ one.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

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

Washington, May 2.—The atmospheric movements of the last few days have been unusually rapid and well marked for the season. A decided cool wave has just passed over the Central and Northern districts, and a second one has now reached the Middle Mississippi Valley.

Pressure continues high over the Canadian maritime provinces, and a second high pressure overlies the eastern slope region. Between the two the pressure is relatively low, but a well marked disturbance has not yet developed.

There has been little precipitation of consequence, except in the upper lake region, the Lower Missouri and Middle Mississippi valleys.

Warmer weather prevails in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region and the extreme Northwest. It is colder in the Southwest, and thence northeastward to the Middle Mississippi Valley.

Fair weather is probable Sunday in all districts except the lake region, and locally in the Gulf States. The weather Monday will be fair, except along the lower lakes and in the St. Lawrence Valley.

It will be colder Sunday in the West Gulf States, the Lower Mississippi and Lower Ohio valleys, and colder Monday in the lower lake region and the Upper Ohio Valley. Warmer weather will prevail in New-England, the Middle Rocky Mountain region and over the eastern slope.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly southeasterly and light to fresh; on the Gulf Coast, light to fresh southerly, shifting to northwesterly, and becoming fresh; on the Great Lakes, mostly northwesterly to westerly and fresh.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

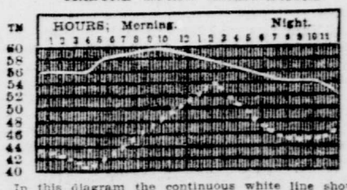
For New-England, fair and warmer to-day, except stationary temperature on the coast; increasing cloudiness Monday; fresh southeast winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, increasing cloudiness and warmer to-day; fair Monday; fresh south to southeast winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair to-day, except showers and cooler along the lakes; fair Monday; fresh west to northwest winds.

For Western New-York, showers to-day, warmer in eastern portion; showers and cooler Monday; fresh south winds, shifting to northwest.

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.	42	50	6 p. m.	47	59
6 a. m.	41	47	9 p. m.	46	55
9 a. m.	46	56	11 p. m.	46	53
12 m.	52	61	12 p. m.	—	53
4 p. m.	50	61			

Highest temperature yesterday, 53 degrees; lowest, 40; average, 46; average temperature for corresponding date of last year, 56; average temperature for corresponding date of last twenty-five years, 56.

Local forecast: Increasing cloudiness and warmer to-day; fair Monday; fresh south to southeast winds.

TELLS OF DOMINICAN FIGHTING.

American Merchant Says Slaughter Was Great—Reason for Insurrection.

An American merchant, just returned from San Domingo, who was present at the fighting until April 14, said yesterday that the loss both of the government army and the rebels was appalling. Never in the history of the republic, he said, had such desperate battling been known as marked the effort of President Vasquez's forces to retake the capital after it had been captured by the insurgents. Thoughtless of consequences, they attacked time and again, he said. The fortified position of the insurgents explained, he related, how only two hundred rebels held out so long against a government force of fifteen hundred.

According to the story told by this merchant, at least five hundred men met their deaths in these attacks on San Domingo City. Among them were five of the bravest Dominican generals.

The destruction of property was also great, but he declared, no American citizen was molested nor American property damaged. Despite the fact that the rebellion lasted a few days over a month, he declared that it was the most disastrous the country has ever had.

An amusing echo of the insurrection just ended was a discussion here yesterday among several Dominicans over the respective merits of President Vasquez and his successor, General Gil.

One of the number asked what had been the cause of the uprising. No one could offer the reason, although one of the party was a brother-in-law of General Gil. Finally some one suggested: "I guess General Gil wanted to be president; that's all." And the others agreed with this view.

PUSH YOUR BUSINESS.

If your business needs a push, try an advertisement among the "Little Ads. of the People."

CAN APPEAL HOPKINS JUDGMENT.

A Stay of Thirty Days Granted by Justice Keogh.

Supreme Court Justice Keogh has granted a stay of thirty days on the judgment in favor of the widow of Major Robert E. Hopkins, the wealthy Standard Oil man, declaring his will valid, so that Joseph Middlebrook, guardian for Robert Hopkins, jr., can appeal to the Appellate Division.

Mr. Middlebrook is fighting to have the will of Major Hopkins set aside on the ground that the signature of the major contained fourteen vertical penstrokes and that he intended to destroy it. He will carry the fight to the Court of Appeals, because if the will is not admitted to probate the son, he says, will be over half a million dollars richer. Major Hopkins's estate is valued at about $5,000,000, and under the will most of it goes to his widow.

APPRAISAL OF S. D. BABCOCK ESTATE.

Net Personalty Estimated at Over Three Millions and a Half.

The appraiser appointed to value the estate of Samuel D. Babcock, to get at the inheritance tax due, has put the amount at $3,973,044 gross, and, after deductions for the expenses of administration and other charges, $3,643,399 net, in personalty. Among the chief items comprising the estate are eighty-eight shares of Fidelity and Casualty, valued at $50,400; 979 New-York, New-Haven and Hartford, $227,128; 850 National Bank of Commerce, $288,150; 500 Guarantee Trust Company, $262,500; 25 Fifth Avenue Bank stock, $100,000, and 300 Central Trust Company, $360,000.

WIDOW DECLARED INCOMPETENT.

Sheriff's Jury So Finds Mrs. M. B. Edson—Estate Over $250,000.

Mrs. Margaret B. Edson, the widow of M. B. Edson, who lives at the Hotel St. Andrew, was yesterday adjudged incompetent to manage herself or her affairs by a Sheriff's jury after an investigation before a commission appointed by the Supreme Court, on account of old age. She is over eighty-four years old, and has shown loss of memory and other indications of senility for some time, it is declared. The petition to have her so adjudged was made by her children, Jarvis B. Edson and Mary G. Aldrich. The estate of Mrs. Edson was found to consist of $260,754 in personal property, which produces an income of about $8,400 a year.

CAPTAIN DONOHUE LEFT OVER $65,000.

The valuation of the estate of Police Captain John J. Donohue, as made up by the appraisers appointed by the Surrogate, shows that he left $52,992 in personal estate, which, after deducting expenses of administration, etc., leaves a net personal estate of $47,777. With real property the entire net value of the estate is estimated at $65,371. Captain Donohue left a widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Donohue, and two nephews, and his property is divided among the three.

"World-famed View," Catskill Mountain House. Altitude 2,250 feet; forest preserve 2,780 acres; pure spring water. City office, 23 Union Square.

Married.

BISSELL—HAWTHORNE—On Wednesday, April 29, 1903, at the Van Dyke Studio, by the Rev. Daniel E. Lorenz, Valetta, daughter of the late J. J. Hawthorne, to John Livingston Bissell.

CHRIST—DE NEUFVILLE—On May 2, at First Reformed Church, College Point, Madeleine Marguerite de Neufville, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August de Neufville, to J. Rudolph Christ, of Basle, Switzerland.

KIRKLAND—SMITH—On Thursday, April 30, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. E. Winchester Donald, D. D., rector of Trinity Church, Boston, Alice Beardsley, daughter of Mrs. Laura Hyde Smith, to Edward Kirkland, formerly of New-York.

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

Died.

Broadwell, Sherman
Dormitzer, Anna.
Foster, Randolph S.
Hallock, Joseph A.
Hooker, Edward.
Leavitt, Frederick W.
Naumburg, Bertha.

BROADWELL—At his residence, No. 46 Grand-st., White Plains, N. Y., on Thursday, April 30, Sherman Broadwell, aged 96 years. Funeral services at his late residence on Sunday, May 3, at 3 p. m. Middletown (N. Y.) and Hackettstown (N. J.) papers please copy.

DORMITZER—On Saturday, May 2, after a short illness, Anna Dormitzer, beloved wife of Henry Dormitzer, in her 73d year. Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 27 East 74th-st., Tuesday, May 5, at 10 a. m., to which relatives and friends and members of Sorosis are invited.

FOSTER—At his residence, No. 168 Homer-st., Newton Centre, Mass., on May 1, Randolph S. Foster, in the 84th year of his age. Services will be held at his residence on Monday, May 4, at 4 p. m. Train leaves South Terminal at 3:22 p. m.

HALLOCK—At Newark, N. J., on May 1, 1903, Joseph Andrew Hallock, in his 76th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from the Park Presbyterian Church, corner of Belleville-ave. and Kearney-st., on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Relatives will meet at his late home, No. 110 Third-ave., at 7:15 o'clock. Interment at Fairmount, Conn., at the convenience of the family.

HOOKER—
MILITARY ORDER LOYAL LEGION, UNITED STATES.—Commandery State of New-York. Companions are informed of the death of Commander Edward Hooker, U. S. Navy. Funeral services will be held this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the Aurora Grata Cathedral, Madison-st. and Bedford-ave., Brooklyn. Companions are requested to attend. By order of General HENRY L. BURNETT, Commander. A. NOEL BLAKEMAN, Paymaster, U. S. Navy, Recorder.

LEAVITT—On Saturday, May 2, 1903, at Flushing, Long Island, Frederick Wolcott Leavitt, in his 50th year. Funeral services from his late residence on Tuesday, May 5, 1903, at 2 p. m. Funeral private.

NAUMBURG—On Friday, May 1, at No. 48 West 58th-st., after a lingering illness, Bertha, infant daughter of George W. and Emma A. Naumburg, aged 11 months and 27 days. Funeral private.

The Woodlawn Cemetery

is the most accessible cemetery of the metropolis by Harlem trains, trolley or carriage. Thirty minutes from Grand Central. Lots sold at $125 up. Send for Illustrated Booklet, or by request a representative will call.

OFFICE, 20 EAST 23D-ST., N. Y. CITY.

Rev. Stephen Merritt, the world-wide-known undertaker; only one place of business, 5th-ave. and 19th-st.; largest in the world. Tel. 14—18th-st.

Special Notices.

Caswell, Massey & Co.'s

ORIGINAL RUM AND QUININE, Most successful hair tonic made.

Tribune Subscription Rates.

THE TRIBUNE will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE Office.

Special Notices.

SINGLE COPIES.

SUNDAY, 5 cents; WEEKLY REVIEW, 5 cents
DAILY, 3 cents; TRI-WEEKLY, 2 cents
WEEKLY FARMER, 3 cents;
TRIBUNE ALMANAC, 25 CENTS.

BY EARLY MAIL TRAIN.

For all points in the United States, Canada and Mexico outside of the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

DAILY AND SUNDAY:		WEEKLY FARMER:	
One month,	$1 00	Six Months,	50
Three Months,	$2 50	Twelve Months,	$1 00
Six Months,	$5 00	WEEKLY REVIEW:	
Twelve Months,	$10 00	Six Months,	50
SUNDAY ONLY:		Twelve Months,	$1 00
Twelve Months,	$2 00	TRIBUNE ALMANAC:	
DAILY ONLY:		Per copy,	25
One Month,	90	TRIBUNE INDEX:	
Three Months,	$2 00	Per Copy,	$1 00
Six Months,	$4 00	TRIBUNE EXTRAS:	
Twelve Months,	$8 00	Send for catalogue.	
TRI-WEEKLY:			
Six Months,	75		
Twelve Months,	$1 50		

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mail subscribers to the DAILY and TRI-WEEKLY will be charged one cent a copy extra postage in addition to the rates named above.

THE TRIBUNE will be mailed to Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines without extra expense for foreign postage.

For points in Europe and all countries in the Universal Postal Union THE TRIBUNE will be mailed at the following rates:

DAILY AND SUNDAY:		DAILY ONLY:	
One Month,	$1 78	Six Months,	$7 12
Two Months,	$3 56	Twelve Months,	$14 24
Three Months,	$4 85	TRI-WEEKLY:	
Six Months,	$9 60	Six Months,	$1 53
Twelve Months,	$19 38	Twelve Months,	$3 06
SUNDAY ONLY:		WEEKLY FARMER:	
Six Months,	$2 56	Six Months,	$1 02
Twelve Months,	$5 12	Twelve Months,	$2 04
DAILY ONLY:		WEEKLY REVIEW:	
One Month,	$1 44	Six Months,	$1 02
Two Months,	$2 88	Twelve Months,	$2 04
Three Months,	$3 57		

Address all communications relative to subsc