CANON HENSON'S PROTEST

The Traditions of Dean's Yard—A Demand for an Expurgated Bible.

London, April 6.

The Dean's Yard has always been a lurking place for heterodoxy. Perhaps this is a subtle effect of reaction against the spirit of historic ground. The deans and canons of Westminster have found their comfortable stalls and libraries haunted with the benignant spirits of the Benedictine monks who walked in the cloisters, attended eight services daily from matins to complines, and painted missals for recreation, and they have involuntarily broken out in revolt against the ecclesiasticism of the place. In troublous times there were political intrigues and persecutions in what was left of the Abbot's house, as when Dean Pakenham, installed in the reign of Mary, dragged out his life in prison during the Elizabethan period, or when Dean Williams followed the fortunes of Charles I and left a regicide in power at the Jerusalem Chamber and Presbyterian preachers in the Abbey pulpit, or when Dean Atterbury, who had been hatching Jacobite plots in a secret hiding place behind the fireplace of his library, was arrested in his nightgown when he was prepared to march down Whitehall in lawn sleeves and proclaim James III King at Charing Cross. With the established order in politics and dynasty the spirit of revolt in the Dean's Yard has been directed mainly against orthodoxy in religion. At first it was dogma against which one or another dean or canon recoiled, and now the Bible itself is openly challenged by the successors of the dreamy Benedictine monks who fell asleep in their cells over their illuminated pages.

Dean Wilberforce was not in residence at Westminster long enough to identify the historic cloisters with any of his eccentricities and vagaries, but Dean Buckland carried with him to the Yard from Oxford the scientific ardor of the famous Bridgewater treatise on geology and natural theology and filled the Abbot's house with fossils, monkeys and snakes and gave dinners there to the members of the Royal Society. After this revel of science in the monastic cloisters came Dean Trench, the student of language and man of letters, and with the courtly Dean Stanley, the most sympathetic historian of the Abbey, there was frank confession of latitudinarian views in polity and dogma. As the standards of churchmanship were raised at St. Paul's the grounds of faith were broadened at Westminster, and the Dean's Yard, with its secluded cells and secret passages behind the Chapter House and around the old refectory of the monks, now swarming with schoolboys, became a maze of heterodoxy and rationalism. Congregations sleeping decorously under academic preaching outside the Abbey would not have been rudely aroused and wantonly disturbed if discipline could have been maintained in the literary and scientific group in the Yard. Canon Farrar, the eloquent preacher of St. Margaret's, made a great hubbub by giving the ignorant and unregenerate the benefit of the doubt and proclaiming a message of eternal hope in place of everlasting punishment, and until he retired to the Deanery of Canterbury ecclesiastics distrusted him and conservative churchmen wondered what he would do next. Canon Gore, while he was in residence at the Abbey, demonstrated that a real thinker in the English Church could be as broad in his principles of interpretation of Scripture as he was high in ritual and practice, and he ruffled the equanimity of timorous believers, who preferred to go through life in a spirit of childlike trust in the old ideas and the conventional ways.

The new disturber of the religious peace is Canon Hensley Henson, who preaches at St. Margaret's and is full of the fire of controversy. He is barely forty-one and has an ascetic, intellectual face; and he has been a strenuous worker, winning a first class in modern history and a fellowship at All Souls', becoming the head of Oxford House, Bethnal Green and subsequently Vicar of Barking, select preacher at both universities, chaplain to the Bishop of St. Albans, incumbent of St. Mary's Hospital, and finally a canon in the Dean's Yard with the rectorship of the official church of the houses of Parliament. His father had been the late Lord Salisbury's coach at Oxford, and his advancement might have been promoted by this adventitious influence; but he had shown his capacity as an organizer of Christian work in the East End of London, and he had succeeded in interesting thoughtful men at the universities in his style of preaching. With his stooping figure, slender frame, youthful face and simple dignity, he looks like one of the more ascetic monks of the Benedictine period at the Abbey; and he is the most diligent student and the most forcible preacher in Dean's Yard. He is independent, fearless and possibly reckless in taking up problems which other preachers are not willing to discuss from the pulpit, even if they have the hardihood to consider them in the retirement of their libraries or in conversation with trusted friends. He has not hesitated to attack Bishop Gore for denying to a priest in the Diocese of Worcester the privileges of liberty of thought, which he himself had exercised in writing "Lux Mundi"; he has baited Dr. Clifford into controversy over the education question; he has made friendly overtures to the Wesleyans and displayed a tolerant spirit in seeking to forecast the reunion of the churches, and he has shown himself to be in sympathy with higher criticism and the purely literary movement in theology. In many ways he has made his influence felt as a preacher and a controversialist, and has already come to be regarded as the "enfant terrible" of the Anglican communion.

Canon Henson's article on "The Future of the Bible" in the current number of "The Fortnightly Review" has startled both conservative Churchmen and Nonconformists with the boldness of the challenge to accepted traditions and ideas; and he is already condemned as a Rationalist and a mischief maker more dangerous than the latitudinarian Dean Stanley, or the versatile silver tongued Canon Farrar, the natural foeman of dogma. This article, which has been called out by the centennial celebration of the British and Foreign Bible Society, is ingeniously constructed so that condemnation of unexpurgated Scripture as the historical record of an early Eastern tribe with primeval ideas of Deity and as a recital of unedifying anecdotes either shocking or puerile is balanced by glittering generalizations respecting the restoration of the Bible from a degraded level of ethics to its proper place as a unique source of moral guidance and spiritual consolation. The compensations may satisfy some of the more hopeful among the enthusiasts of the Cheyne and Driver school of higher criticism; but the majority of churchgoers will inevitably be repelled by his misleading and unduly emphasized strictures upon the character and origin of the accepted Scriptures, old and new. When he has balanced his criticisms and theories, he has not taken away the sting of his appeal for a revision of the lectionary and of his remonstrance against having so much unexpurgated Bible read in church, with many matters which a more decent age prefers to leave unsaid. He has exposed himself to the destructive reproach of bundling the Bible out of church, where he asserts that it should be used only in a restricted way and be eked out by lives of the saints or standard religious writings of the highest quality. Lest I may unwittingly do the canon injustice, I quote his precise expression: "We want to supplement the canonical Scriptures by the Christian compositions, which have secured the approval of general acceptance and taken the rank of spiritual classics among religious people, just as in the worship of the Church the Psalter has been supplemented by hymns and anthems."

The Higher Critics of the Encyclopædia write for a restricted class of library students, and what they say does not reach the main mass of churchgoers. My good friend Sir Robert Anderson, with his talent for criminal investigation and examination of evidence, may hunt them down as though they were counterfeiters and pickpockets, but they do not make any serious impression apart from the academic environment of representative men like Dr. Cheyne and Professor Driver. The devout Churchman and the pious Nonconformist persist in holding on to the old English version of the Bible, and are not deeply interested in modern problems of the cosmogony of Genesis, the accuracy of the Old Testament chronology, the credibility of the Book of Jonah, the historical evidence of the Babylonish captivity, the documents used by Moses, the dual authorship of Isaiah, the number of Davids to be held responsible for the Psalms and the Kenosis theory by which authority is emptied out of New Testament teaching. The people who fill the pews in the churches and read their Bible as a solemn duty or as a means of consolation and encouragement in the sorrows and perplexities of life are not moved by these academic themes and discussions. They know that the wind of criticism has always come and gone, and that the sound of it is speedily forgotten. They comfort themselves with the reflection that Bishop Colenso is now mainly remembered from a battlefield in South Africa named after him; that Matthew Arnold, the agnostic, wrote high above the heads of his readers, and no longer exerts influence; that Renan has had his short period of disturbance among the literary class, and that German criticism is none the less German when it is caught up with an air of superior scholarship by professors in English universities and revised for "The Encyclopædia Biblica."

The great body of Bible readers is not seriously concerned when the dry-as-dust Oxford and Cambridge professors take up the Bible on its literary or its human side and neglect to display the spirit of reverence which has characterized the commentaries of great expositors like Dean Alford. That is perhaps a question of manners, which Dr. Pusey once summed up in the vigorous sentence: "I know not whether the open blasphemy of the eighteenth century is more offensive than the cold blooded, patronizing ways of the nineteenth." It is another thing altogether when a voice is heard from the Dean's Yard, the stronghold of Christian learning and broad toleration, crying out for a restricted use of the Bible in religious worship and sounding a warning that people no longer listen to the lessons in church, and that the serious are troubled by them and coarser minds are moved to contempt. Canon Henson brings a storm about his head at once, and it is not likely to blow over in a week. Already there are blunt protests from writers in the daily and religious press against the deplorable consequences of such a reckless appeal for an expurgated lectionary and the restricted use of the Bible. The daring Canon is bluntly reminded that ordination in the Church of England requires an unequivocal reply to the incisive question, "Do you unfeignedly believe all the canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testament?" and his suggestion that passages from the lives of the saints and religious compositions which have become "spiritual classics" shall be substituted for some of the regular lessons is rejected with irony and contempt. Canon Henson has become at once a target for attack, since he holds one of the most influential pulpits in England and has behind him the authority of Westminster Abbey, with its historical, national and literary traditions. He will share the fate of many other sincere and thoughtful preachers and overzealous controversialists, for what he writes and preaches will be misunderstood. The checks and balances with which he overweights his startling assertions will be inadequately considered, and he will be denounced as an enemy of the faith and a rationalist in disguise, when in reality he is an earnest Christian minister, with a sober sense of responsibility, who takes the trouble to think deeply before entering the pulpit, reasons out the inspiration of the Bible in his own way and fastens on the central truths implied in the spiritual messages of the old and new Scriptures.

I. N. F.

THE LITTLE ADVERTISEMENTS in the narrow columns look small, but some of the offers they represent are as big as a house.

MR. HOAR PLANTS AN HISTORIC TREE.

Washington, April 16.—Senator Hoar to-day planted an historic tree in the government reservation in front of his home, at Connecticut-ave. and Q-st. The tree is a cutting from a European hornbeam, known as the Bingham-Sumner tree, in the grounds surrounding the Capitol. Many years ago the tree was about to be destroyed to make room for some proposed improvements in the grounds. Senator Sumner objected, and the tree was saved and is still an ornament to the grounds. The planting to-day was a pretty ceremony, Senator Hoar and several members of his family taking part in it.

LOVING CUP FOR H. C. DU VAL.

In the passage of the Smith bill, which Governor Odell signed on Thursday, has come the successful end of a campaign carried on by bankers of this city for several years. So pleased are they that the Clearing House Association has decided to give to Captain Horace C. Du Val a silver loving cup, in recognition of the earnest work he did for the measure. Major Charles Elliot Warner, cashier of the Lincoln National Bank, and Captain Du Val handled the legislative campaign. The bill, which went into effect immediately, amends the Negotiable Instrument law, so that banks which have been liable for six years on a claim based on an indorsement forged to any draft, note or other instrument shall be liable for one year only.

CARDINALATE CANDIDATES.

Rome, April 16.—Persons most intimately connected with the Pope are of the opinion that the first foreign cardinals to be appointed will be Albuquerque Cavalcanti, Archbishop of Rio Janeiro, and Gasquet, abbot of the English Benedictines. No new American cardinal is spoken of for the moment.

DINNER TO T. SAKURAI AT PANAMA.

Panama, April 16.—T. Sakurai, Director of Imperial Customs of Japan, was a guest at a dinner here to-day. President Amador, all the high officials of the government and many prominent inhabitants were present.

NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY SMOKER.

The North Carolina Society of New-York will give a smoker at the Gilsey House on April 19. An interesting programme has been arranged. The dinner committee consists of Willis B. Dowd, chairman; George G. Allen, Russell Bellamy, E. Bancker Smedes and W. L. Walker. The date has been chosen, as it is the anniversary of the starting of Sir Richard Grenville's expedition for Roanoke in 1585, from Plymouth, England, under the auspices of Sir Walter Raleigh. About two hundred members are expected to be present.

I. A. SINGER ESTATE OVER A MILLON.

The appraisal of the estate of Isaac A. Singer, filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday, shows that he left a gross personal estate of $1,643,949, of which $186,554 is in this State. Deductions are made for the expenses of administration and debts amounting to $388,153, of which $236,466 is due to the firm of W. Lawson & Co. The chief items of the personal property comprise 1,290 shares of Amalgamated Copper, valued at $85,141; 1,220 shares of American Sugar, appraised at $156,160, and $1,184,085.

"THE LAST JUDGMENT" IN THE VATICAN.

Rome, April 16.—The Vatican this morning presented a spectacle unprecedented for centuries when Pope Pius, the cardinals, other dignitaries of the Church, the members of the Papal Court, the "Black" aristocracy and three hundred other guests were present at the performance in the Sala Regia of the Abbé Perosi's new oratorio, "The Last Judgment." The choir, which included women singers, was directed by the composer. The Pope was greatly pleased with the presentation of Abbé Perosi's latest work, and congratulated him on the success of the oratorio. It is said that the present Pontificate will be a golden era for sacred music.

HELD FOR MINE DISASTER.

Officials Charged with Murder—Many Men Were Killed.

Pittsburg, April 16.—The coroner's jury investigating the Harwick mine disaster, in which 178 men lost their lives, on January 25 last, returned a verdict to-day, holding State Mine Inspector F. M. Cunningham and Mine Superintendent Sowden responsible for the explosion. Warrants have been issued for their arrest, charging murder.

The finding of the jury is to the effect that the explosion was caused by a blown out shot igniting gas and coal dust; that there was insufficiency of ventilation, due to the accumulation of ice at the bottom of the air shaft; that Mine Foreman Brown and Fire Boss Gordon were negligent and did not comply with the mining laws; that Mine Inspector Cunningham violated the mining laws by allowing a longer time to elapse than the law required in making his official inspection; that Superintendent Sowden violated the mining law in not signing the mine foreman's and fire boss's report books.

The jury recommends that Inspector Cunningham and Superintendent Sowden be held for the action of the grand jury on the charge of murder, and censures the Allegheny Coal Company for not attending to the Harwick mine according to the law.

WAR VIEWS OF EXPERTS.

Belief That the Petropavlovsk Was Destroyed by Japanese Mine.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, April 16.—Despite the Russian denial from high authority of Japanese responsibility for the destruction of the Petropavlovsk, naval officers here entertain the idea that the sinking of that vessel was due to the release of contact mines by the Japanese. It does not seem possible to them that the Russians are such victims of their own carelessness and incompetency, and that is what it would amount to if a Russian mine did the work. It is possible, of course, that the Russian vessel struck an undischarged torpedo. The more likely theory, however, is that the Japanese slipped in under cover of darkness to the harbor entrance, set afloat contact mines and enticed the Russian ships out into the open sea with disastrous effect.

Artillery officers of the army are remarking that so little is heard of the action of the coast defences of Port Arthur. While instances are not known here, it is assumed that the Japanese vessels must have approached sufficiently near to have attracted effective fire from the land batteries. One artillery expert said to-day that had an enemy's vessels approached New-York or Boston in the manner of the Japanese at Port Arthur, the vessels of the invading force would have suffered. It was admitted that this may have been the case at Port Arthur, the silence of the Japanese regarding the results of Russian fire being no certain indication that the attack was futile. There may not be much difference in the American and Russian system of coast defence, so far as the methods are concerned, but it is the opinion of army officers that the enlisted force of Russia is greatly inferior to that of the United States artillery. A high class, intelligent enlisted force is a great advantage in artillery attack, and is as essential as trained officers. It is also learned that it has been the Russian practice, when new batteries were furnished to vessels of war, to transfer the abandoned guns to the land fortifications. In this country, care has been taken to equip the coast defences with modern ordnance of a type equal to that furnished to the navy.

Military and naval experts continue to discuss the merits of the Russian attitude toward wireless telegraphy. The employment of that means of communication by neutrals is open to serious question, and the views of the Russians in favor of regarding as spies those newspaper correspondents who use wireless telegraphy in sending their dispatches will probably be sustained by naval and military people on the ground that any method of the neutrals which embarrasses one of the combatants may properly lead to treatment of offenders as spies.

NOTES ON THE WAR.

The Japanese army is now said to have reached the Yalu River in full force. According to the Japanese system of synchronizing military operations, such an arrival might be expected simultaneously with the attack upon Port Arthur. It remains to be seen if there was at the same time a movement in the direction of Ying-Kow. At any rate, the Japanese are making their advance to the Yalu a substantial one. They have created across Corea, at Ping Yang, lines of fortifications resembling those of Wellington at Torres Vedras, and now they are working night and day on the railroad from Fusan up to Seoul. About seventy miles of that road are now finished, and the whole will be in working order before fall. Work is also proceeding on the railroad northward, from Seoul to the Yalu.

The Russians are said to be intrenched upon the west bank of the Yalu, to resist the Japanese advance. They are 20,000 strong, and their lines extend from Ta-Tung-Kao, clear outside the mouth of the river, to Ku-Lien-Cheng, at the head of the estuary, a distance of rather more than ten miles. An-Tung is, of course, the centre. It will occur to the reader than an army of only 20,000 covering a space of ten miles is "spread out rather thin" and is rather weak to oppose the attack of an army of four or five times its size aided by a fleet. If the Russian army there is so small, we can scarcely believe it means to offer serious resistance to the Japanese. On the other hand, if the reports of a week ago were true, it might well offer stubborn resistance. We were then told that the Russians numbered fully 100,000 men. Obviously, such an army as that would be a grave obstacle to the progress of the Japanese army, which can scarcely be much if any more numerous.

We have been repeatedly told that General Kuroki's army, now on the east bank of the Yalu, consists of the Guards and the Fifth, Sixth and Twelfth divisions. A division of the Japanese army contains 25,000 men, so that the four should, with full ranks, number 100,000. Each division consists of two brigades of infantry, each brigade consisting of two regiments, each regiment of three battalions, and each battalion of four companies; one cavalry regiment of three squadrons; one artillery regiment of two groups of three batteries each, with thirty-six guns in all; one engineer battalion of three companies, one military train battalion of three companies; one sanitary detachment, seven columns of ammunition train, four columns of victualing train, one remount depot, six field hospitals and one section of field telegraph—an army itself, complete and well balanced in all its parts. It corresponds to what in Europe is called an army corps.

No more talk is heard about that Russian army that was coming over from Vladivostok to the Yalu Valley by way of the Tumen Valley, and we need not expect to hear of it again. It would be practically impossible for an army to traverse that country. The few travellers who have penetrated to that famous "Long White Mountain" which is the source of the Tumen, the Yalu and the Sungari rivers, and which is to the Coreans and Manchus what the peerless Fuji is to the Japanese, declare that the roads are not passable even for horses or mules, and that they had either to go afoot or to be carried upon the backs of native men. Such a region might well prove a barrier even to Cossacks.

VANDERBILTS HOLD HOUSE PARTY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport, R. I., April 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt are entertaining a house party at Oakland Farm. The party consists of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, F. M. Davies and W. Whitehouse, all arriving to-night. Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Vanderbilt were also at dinner.

A GIRL HIGHWAYMAN.

Child of Eleven Says Older Companions Egged Her On.

A girl eleven years old, ragged, dirty and woebegone looking, with one eye discolored, was locked up in the West Thirtieth-st. station last night. She is Mary Noonan, and lives with her parents, she says, at No. 502 West Forty-seventh-st. She is charged by Miss Emily Klaussman, who is employed in a millinery establishment at No. 430 Fifth-ave., with attempting to snatch her chatelaine bag while she was walking in Fifth-ave., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts. The girl admitted the charge, according to the police, but said that she was forced to make the attempt by two girls who were with her.

Miss Klaussman and Miss Florence Miller, of the same store, were walking down the avenue about 8 o'clock, when Mary, who had been standing in the shadow of a building with two other girls, ran out in front of them and seized Miss Klaussman's bag. She broke one of the chains supporting it, and then ran away. Miss Klaussman followed, and caught her after chasing her a block.

Mary said that she had been told by the other girls, who she said were Sadie Cohen and Lillie McDonough, residents of her neighborhood, to steal the bag. They had threatened to beat her if she refused, she said. If she succeeded she was to meet them afterward in her home and divide the plunder. The two other girls are about fourteen years old. She was sent to the Children's Society, and will be arraigned in the Children's Court.

QUEEN WILHELMINA BETTER.

Holland's Ruler Makes Ascent of Mount Vesuvius—Princess at Sorrento.

Rome, April 16.—The condition of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, who recently came to Italy for the benefit of her health, has greatly improved since her sojourn at Sorrento. Her majesty has made an ascent of Mount Vesuvius.

Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia is also staying at Sorrento, and she, too, has made an ascent of Vesuvius. Her trip was made under favorable conditions, and she was allowed to look inside the crater.

Archduchess Stephanie of Austria has arrived at Salso Maggiore, where she will take the baths. She looks aged and depressed.

MR. KNEISEL'S RETURN.

Franz Kneisel, leader of the Chamber Music Quartet which bears his name, was a passenger on the steamship Cedric, which arrived from Liverpool on Friday morning. He was met at the wharf by C. M. Loeffler, of Boston, who accompanied him home, whither he was hurrying on account of the death of his only son. The quartet was in Amsterdam, and about to give the first concert of a Dutch series, having played twice in London, when the news of his affliction reached Mr. Kneisel. All concerts were cancelled at once, and the musicians separated. Mr. Kneisel to meet his afflicted family, Mr. Theodorwicz to spend the summer in Vienna, Mr. Svecenski to visit his aged mother in Croatia and Mr. Schroeder to join his wife and daughters, who have taken lodgings in Paris.

A WEDDING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Port Jervis, N. Y., April 16.—Mary Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter E. Farnum, of this place, and Graham Witschief, of Newburg, a leading lawyer of Orange County, were married at the home of the bride's parents here at noon to-day in the presence of 175 guests. The Rev. T. H. MacKenzie, of the Reformed Church, performed the ceremony. The best man was Frederick W. Banks, of Newburg. The ushers were Edward J. Collins and Charles Low, of Newburg. The maid of honor was Miss Nellie Farnum, a sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Lillian Farnum and Caroline Cuddeback, of Port Jervis. The bridegroom has served several terms as president of the Common Council of Newburg.

AMERICANS WEDDED IN LONDON.

London, April 16.—At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, this afternoon John C. King, of Chicago, was married to Bertha, daughter of Henry Dibblee, of Chicago. William R. Farquahar was best man. Henry White, secretary of the United States Embassy; Mrs. White and a number of American and English friends were present in the church and afterward at the breakfast at Claridge's. They included Captain and Mrs. James Farquahar and Miss Peck, of Chicago, and Joseph M. Fields and William Stackpole, of Boston.

TWINING AND CORNELL WANT RETRIAL.

Associate Justice Fort of the New-Jersey Supreme Court heard arguments at Newark yesterday on a motion for a new trial on one of several indictments against Albert C. Twining, president, and David C. Cornell, treasurer of the Monmouth Trust Company, at Asbury Park, which was wrecked by mismanagement. Justice Fort said he would decide the motion at the opening of the May term of the court at Freehold.

A SHAME

it really is, when you can increase your business by using the "Little Ads. of the People" and don't do it.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

ALBEMARLE—Seymour Cunningham, Washington; G. Weddell, London. FIFTH AVENUE—William Forman Smith, London. GILSEY—Julian Story, Paris. HOFFMAN—Conor O'Kelly, M. P., Ireland; W. G. Sterrell, Dallas, Tex. MAJESTIC—Leonard Boyne, London. MURRAY HILL—Professor S. E. Tilman, U. S. A.; Dr. W. A. Dunn, Boston. NETHERLAND—George W. Freund, Cleveland; F. F. Wilson, Boston. WOLCOTT—Bruce MacKenzie, Toronto; Captain George F. Baring, U. S. A. VICTORIA—Captain G. C. Reiter, U. S. N.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, April 16.—The storm centre Friday evening in Western Pennsylvania passed off to sea early this morning, and the weather has cleared in all districts except locally in the South Atlantic States. The plateau depression is rapidly filling up, and the interior valleys are occupied by an area and high pressure of wide extent and great magnitude. This area of high pressure has moved southeastward from Alberta during the last forty-eight hours, and caused a general fall in temperature that now extends almost to the Gulf Coast and throughout North and East districts. The temperature to-night is below the seasonal average in all regions except Florida, the immediate Gulf Coast and the extreme Southwest. In some localities the temperatures are as much as from 26 to 28 degrees below the seasonal average. Fair weather is indicated for Sunday and Monday in all portions of the country, except on the West Gulf Coast and along the South Atlantic Coast, where showers are probable. The temperature will rise slowly Sunday in the Rocky Mountain region and thence eastward to the Mississippi Valley, including the upper lake region, and it will be warmer Monday generally east of the Mississippi, excepting South Atlantic Coast districts.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will continue fresh northwest, diminishing somewhat Sunday; on the Gulf Coast fresh northwest, shifting to northeast, and on Lake Michigan mostly light and variable.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For New-England, fair to-day and Monday; warmer Monday; fresh northwest winds, diminishing.

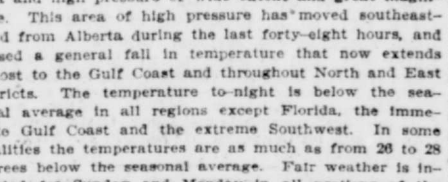
For Eastern New-York, fair to-day and Monday; warmer to-day in interior; warmer Monday; fresh northwest winds, diminishing.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware and the District of Columbia, fair to-day and Monday; warmer Monday; fresh northwest winds, diminishing.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair and warmer to-day and Monday; light variable winds.

For Western New-York, fair to-day; warmer in west portion; Monday fair, warmer; fresh west winds, diminishing.

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.

Local Official Record.—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:

	1904.	1903.		1904.	1903.
3 a. m.	46	43	6 p. m.	41	47
6 a. m.	44	42	9 p. m.	36	44
9 a. m.	42	43	11 p. m.	34	45
12 m.	42	45	12 p. m.	—	45
4 p. m.	42	47			

Highest temperature yesterday, 46 degrees; lowest, 34; average, 40; average for corresponding date last year, 44; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 48.

Local forecast: Fair to-day and Monday; warmer Monday; fresh northwest winds, diminishing.

WON'T REMOVE BRYAN.

Application of Residuary Legatees of Bennett Estate Denied.

New-Haven, Conn., April 16.—A decision denying in effect the application for the removal of William J. Bryan as executor of the estate of the late Philo S. Bennett was rendered to-day by Judge L. W. Cleaveland in the Probate Court. The application was brought by counsel for Mrs. Grace Imogene Bennett, the widow, and other residuary legatees, on the ground that Mr. Bryan was acting contrary to the interests of the estate. The decision sustains a demurrer filed by Mr. Bryan's counsel, and practically denies the application, as far as the Probate Court is concerned. The matter will now go to the higher court on appeal.

The claim of the residuary legatees, that Mr. Bryan was acting contrary to the best interests of the estate, was based on the fact that he appealed as an individual and as a trustee from the decree of the Probate Court refusing to incorporate as a part of the will the sealed letter by which Mr. Bennett expressed a wish that Mr. Bryan should have $50,000. It was held by the residuary legatees that this appeal was inconsistent with his duties as executor of the will, and that he was unnecessarily delaying the settlement of the estate. In the demurrer it was declared for Mr. Bryan, that in seeking to have the sealed letter incorporated in the will, he was not attacking the will or assuming a position of hostility toward it, but was attempting to remove the ambiguity of the clause in the will mentioning the letter. In his decision Judge Cleaveland says:

There is nothing to indicate that it was Mr. Bryan's duty to resign as executor and thus desert the trust conferred upon him by Mr. Bennett, and it cannot be the law that his duties as executor involve the waiver of his right to have his claim as legatee passed upon by the court of last resort in this State. The precise question raised by this application has, so far as appears from the cases cited in the briefs of counsel, never been raised, and in the absence of clear authority requiring the removal of an executor under the circumstances of this case, it is the opinion of this court that Mr. Bennett's choice should not be thus defeated, and that the facts alleged do not constitute sufficient ground for Mr. Bryan's removal. The demurrer is sustained and the application dismissed.

IT'S BAD TO READ TOO FAST,
as you may overlook the little advertisements in the narrow columns.

MISS BARRYMORE'S FAREWELL.

Miss Ethel Barrymore had a farewell day at the New Hudson Theatre yesterday. She played "Cousin Kate" to large audiences, which testified in the heartiest manner their affection for her and their wish for her success in England. She is to sail for London on Wednesday, and Charles Frohman will present her as a star there, so her friends took advantage of the last performances here. After the matinee performance, which was marked by numerous curtail calls, a crowd of several hundred young women filled the sidewalk at the stage-door in Forty-fifth-st. and waited for Miss Barrymore to appear. Many of them pushed forward when she did, and took her hand, wishing her all sorts of good luck. In the evening the enthusiasm was even more marked. Persistent calls for a speech could, however, coax the actress no further than the first entrance, where she bowed and bowed and managed to say, "Goodby; I thank you." She will appear in London in one of Mr. Frohman's theatres in "Cynthia." She will be the youngest American star that has appeared there.

WESTCHESTER LAWYERS DINE.

The eighth annual dinner of the Westchester Bar Association was held last evening at the Murray Hill Hotel. About two hundred persons were present. Judge J. Mayhew Wainwright presided, and spoke of the legislature and the manner in which he accomplished the passage of the Jerome-Canfield bill and the educational unification bill. Judge Edgar M. Cullen spoke of the tie that binds the Court of Appeals to the Second Department. J. McLean spoke for the New-York bench, and Simeon Ford talked in his characteristic way about the necessity of a relief station for the Westchester bar near the Grand Central Station.

Married.

Marriage notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in The Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.

FENNESSY—TREDENNICK—On Saturday, April 16, 1904, by the Rev. John H. Grant, at Meriden, Conn., Emma Thomas Tredennick, daughter of Anthony Saunders Thomas, esq., to Edward Henry Fennessy.

LEARY—BAGG—On April 12, 1904, by Rev. William E. McCord, Marion Chapin, daughter of Aaron Bagg, Jr., to Henry Bennett Leary, New York City.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

Died.

Death notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in The Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.

Campbell, Mary E.	Patterson, Harriet S.
Cheney, Alfred C.	Reid, William.
Hoyt, Henry T.	Sargent, Russell.
Knapp, Anne A.	Starring, F. A.
McGavic, Fannie H.	Stewart, Olga G.
Millard, Mary E.	Stobo, Susan.
Noe, Sarah J.	Stott, Jane C.
Parsons, Jacob C.	Wiley, Franklin.

CAMPBELL—On Saturday, April 16, at Binghamton, N. Y., Mary Eliza Hogencamp, widow of the late Samuel Campbell. Funeral services will be held at No. 359 West 122d-st. Sunday evening at 9 o 'clock.

CHENEY—On Friday, April 15, 1904, of cerebro-spinal meningitis, Alfred C. Cheney, son of Albert O. and Caroline Adriance Cheney, in his 20th year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, No. 158 West 46th-st., on Sunday afternoon at 4:30. Interment at Poughkeepsie on Monday.

HOYT—In Danbury, Conn., on April 15, Henry T. Hoyt, 72 years of age. Funeral from his residence, No. 2 Hillside Place, Monday, April 18, at 2 o'clock.

KNAPP—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on April 14, 1904, Anne A. Knapp, in the 79th year of her age. Funeral services at the residence of her son, Dr. John A. Knapp, Sunday, April 17, 1904, No. 7 East 4th-st., Mount Vernon, N. Y., at 2:30 p. m.

M'GAVIC—Fannie Hart McGavic, only daughter of the late Dorian and Fannie Clapp. Funeral service at Holy Trinity Church, 122d-st. and Lenox-ave., Monday, April 18, at 11:30 a. m. In the interim remains are at No. 260 Lenox-ave. Interment at Hillside Cemetery, Peekskill, N. Y. Carriages will be at Peekskill station to meet train leaving New-York at 12:30 p. m., April 18. Peekskill and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

MILLARD—After a brief illness, of pneumonia, on Friday, April 15, at the Dakota, Mary Ely Millard, wife of George H. Millard and daughter of the late Dudley P. Ely. Funeral private on Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

NOE—On Thursday, April 14, 1904, Sarah J., wife of Charles S. Noe, daughter of the late John Stoutenburg, of Newark, N. J. Funeral service at her late residence, No. 105 West Eighth-st., Bayonne, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Interment at convenience of the family.

PARSONS—On Friday, April 15, 1904, at his residence, No. 321 State-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., Jacob Cox Parsons. Kindly omit flowers. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PATTERSON—In Bridgeport, Conn., April 15, 1904, Harriet S. Patterson, wife of Stephen J. Patterson, aged 88 years. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, No. 257 Courtland Hill, Bridgeport, on Monday, 18th inst., at 2:30 p. m. Kindly omit flowers.

REID—William Reid, formerly of West Hoboken, N. J., and New-York City, on April 12, after a long illness, at Appleton, Wis., in his 66th year. Interment at Machias, N. Y.

SARGENT—In Boston, April 16, 1904, Russell Sargent, in his 40th year. Funeral services will be held at his home, No. 360 Edwards-st., New-Haven, Conn., on Monday, April 18, at 2:30 p. m.

STARRING—On Monday, April 11, at Pasadena, Cal., General F. A. Starring, in the 70th year of his age. Funeral services from the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-ave. and Thirty-fifth-st., on Tuesday, April 19, at 2 p. m. Interment at Woodlawn.

STEWART—Suddenly, April 16, at noon, Olga Gabel Stewart, beloved wife of William C. Stewart, in her 34th year. Funeral services at her late residence, The Dorilton, Broadway and 71st-st., Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

STOBO—On Saturday, April 16, 1904, at her residence, No. 310 West 73d-st., Susan Stobo, widow of the late Alexander Stobo. Notice of funeral hereafter.

STOTT—At Stottville, on Saturday, April 16, Jane C. Stott, daughter of Jonathan Stott and Julia Cooper Bennett, in the 84th year of her age. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Stockport, N. Y., Tuesday, April 19, at 1 p. m.

WILEY—On April 15, 1904, Franklin Wiley, aged 69 years, at the residence of his son, at Wayne, Penn.

CEMETERIES.

Great Pinelawn Cemetery offers superior advantages to the public. 25 Broad St., New York.

UNDERTAKERS.

Stephen Merritt Emb'l'g Ist., Undertakers, 241-3 W. 23d St. Tel. 1,324 or 1,325 Chelsea. **Frank E. Campbell.**

Rev. Stephen Merritt, the world-wide-known undertaker; only one place of business, 8th-ave. and 19th-st.; largest in the world. Tel. 124 and 125 Chelsea.

Special Notices.

Epilepsy.

A history of the only rational mode of treatment, mailed free by the WILLIAMSON SANITARIUM, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

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.

SINGLE COPIES.

SUNDAY,	5 cents	WEEKLY REVIEW,	5 cents
DAILY,	3 cents	TRI-WEEKLY,	2 cents
WEEKLY FARMER,	3 cents		

Special Notices.

Domestic Rates.

BY EARLY MAIL TRAIN.

For all points in the United States, Canada and Mexico (outside of the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx). Also to Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines without extra expense for foreign postage.

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		

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

Foreign Rates.

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 13
Two Months,	$2 56	Twelve Months,	$14 25
Three Months,	$4 35	TRI-WEEKLY:	
Six Months,	$9 69	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		

Offices.

MAIN OFFICE—No. 154 Nassau-st.
UPTOWN OFFICE—No. 1,364 Broadway, or any American District Telegraph Office.
BRONX BUREAU—No. 496 East 138th-st.
WASHINGTON BUREAU—No. 1,322 F-st.
NEWARK BRANCH OFFICE—Frederick N. Sommer, No. 794 Broad-st.
AMERICANS ABROAD will find THE TRIBUNE at
LONDON—Office of THE TRIBUNE, at No. 149 Fleet-st.
Brown, Gould & Co., No. 54 New-Oxford-st.
London and Paris Exchange, Bankers, Basildon House, Moorgate-st.
American Express Company, No. 3 Waterloo Place.
Thos. Cook & Son, Tourist Offices, Ludgate Circus.
The London office of THE TRIBUNE is a convenient place to leave advertisements and subscriptions.
PARIS—J. Monroe & Co., No. 7 Rue Scribe.
John Wanamaker, No. 44 Rue des Petites Ecuries.
Eagle Bureau, 53 Rue Cambon.
Morgan, Harjes & Co., 31 Boulevard Haussmann.
Crédit Lyonnais, Bureau des Etrangers.
Continental Hotel newsstand.
The Figaro office.
Brentano's, No. 37 Avenue de l'Opéra.
American Express Company, No. 11 Rue Scribe.
NICE—Crédit Lyonnais.
GENEVA—Lombard, Odier & Co. and Union Bank.
FLORENCE—French, Lemon & Co., Nos. 2 and 4 Via Tournabuoni.
Maquay & Co., Bankers.
HAMBURG—American Express Company, No. 13 Schmiede Strasse.
BREMEN—American Express Company, No. 6 Bahnhof Strasse.
GENOA—American Express Company, No. 15 Via San Lorenzo.
ANTWERP, BELGIUM—American Express Company, No. 7 Quai Van Dyck.

Postoffice Notice.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 23, 1904, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows: Parcels Post Mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below. Parcels Post Mails for Germany close at 5 p. m. Wednesday.

Regular and Supplementary Mails close at Foreign Station (corner of West and Morton sts.) half hour later than closing time shown below (except that Supplementary Mails for Europe and Central America, via Colon, close one hour later at Foreign Station).

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY—At 6:30 a. m. for Europe, including London, per s. s. Ryndam, via Plymouth (mail for other parts of Great Britain and Ireland must be directed "per s. s. Ryndam"); at 8:30 a. m. for Italy direct, per s. s. Citta di Torino (mail must be directed "per s. s. Citta di Torino").

WEDNESDAY—At 4:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Cedric, via Queenstown (mail for Germany must be directed "per s. s. Cedric").

THURSDAY—At 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Columbia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg (mail for France must be directed "per s. s. Columbia"); at 7 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece and British India, per s. s. La Bretagne, via Havre (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. La Bretagne"); at 8:30 a. m. for Italy direct, per s. s. Umbria (mail must be directed "per s. s. Umbria").

FRIDAY—At 10:30 p. m. for Azores Islands, per s. s. Canopic, from Boston.

SATURDAY—At 6 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Philadelphia, via Plymouth and Cherbourg (mail for Liverpool, Scotland and Ireland must be directed "per s. s. Philadelphia"); at 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Campania, via Queenstown; at 8:30 a. m. for Belgium direct, per s. s. Zeeland (mail must be directed "per s. s. Zeeland"); at 8:30 a. m. for Italy direct, per s. s. Konigin Luise (mail must be directed "per s. s. Konigin Luise"); at 11 a. m. for Denmark direct, per s. s. Island (mail must be directed "per s. s. Island").

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic Mails named above, additional Supplementary Mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

TUESDAY—At 8 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Vigilancia (mail for Mexico, via Progreso, Campeche and Vera Cuz, must be directed "per s. s. Vigilancia"); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per s. s. Seguranca, via Colon (mail for Guatemala must be directed "per s. s. Seguranca"); at 6:30 p. m. for Porto Plata, per steamer from Boston.

WEDNESDAY—At 3:30 a. m. for Barbados and Brazil, per s. s. Capri, via Maceio, Rio Janeiro and Santos (mail for Northern Brazil, Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay must be directed "per s. s. Capri"); at 12 m. for Guantanamo and Santiago, per s. s. Manzanillo (mail must be directed "per s. s. Manzanillo"); at 12:30 p. m. for Antigua, Martinique and Guadeloupe, per s. s. Etruria (mail for Barbados, Trinidad, British, Dutch and French Guiana must be directed "per s. s. Etruria").

THURSDAY—At 8 a. m. for Bermuda, per s. s. Trinidad; at 8 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Havana (mail for Mexico, via Progreso, Campeche and Vera Cruz must be directed "per s. s. Havana"); at 10 a. m. for Haiti, per s. s. Prins Willem II (mail for Cape Haiti, Port de Paix, Gonaives and Jeremie, Curacao, Venezuela, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per s. s. Prins Willem II"); at 12 m. for Mexico, via Tampico, per s. s. Niagara (mail must be directed "per s. s. Niagara"); at 12:30 p. m. (supplementary 1 p. m.) for Turks Island and Dominican Republic, per s. s. Cherokee.

FRIDAY—At 8 a. m. for Bermuda, per s. s. Caribbee; at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Inagua and Haiti, per s. s. Flandria; at 12 m. for Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Hydaspes; at 1 p. m. for Yucatan, per s. s. Daggry (mail must be directed "per s. s. Daggry").

SATURDAY—At 8:30 a. m. (supplementary 9:30 a. m.) for Curacao and Venezuela, per s. s. Maracaibo (mail for Savanilla and Cartagena must be directed "per s. s. Maracaibo"); at 9 a. m. for Porto Rico, per s. s. Ponce, via San Juan; at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla and Cartagena, per s. s. Sibiria (mail for Costa Rica must be directed "per s. s. Sibiria"); at 10 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Mexico, via Havana.

MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND, ETC., EXCEPT TRANSPACIFIC.

CUBA—Via Port Tampa, Florida, closes at this office daily, except Thursday, at †5:30 a. m. (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays).

MEXICO CITY—Overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, closes at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 p. m. and 10:30 p. m. Sundays at 1 p. m. and 10:30 p. m.

NEWFOUNDLAND—By rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, closes at this office daily at 6:30 p. m. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday).

JAMAICA—By rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, closes at this office at 6:30 p. m. Friday.

MIQUELON—By rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, closes at this office daily at 6:30 p. m.

BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ and GUATEMALA—By rail to New-Orleans, and thence by steamer, closes at this office daily, except Sunday, at †1:30 p. m. and †10:30 p. m., Sundays at †1 p. m. and †10:30 p. m. (connecting mail closes here Mondays at †10:30 p. m.).

COSTA RICA—By rail to New-Orleans, and thence by steamer, closes at this office daily, except Sunday, at †1:30 p. m. and †10:30 p. m., Sundays at †1 p. m. and †10:30 p. m. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at †10:30 p. m.).

BAHAMAS (except Parcels Post Mails)—By rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, closes at †5:30 a. m. Wednesday.

†Registered Mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to April †18, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Mariposa.

Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to April †18, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Alameda.

Hawaii, Japan, China and specially addressed mail for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to April †21, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Gaelic.

Australia (except West), Fiji Islands and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to April †23, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Aorangi.

Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to April †26, inclusive, for dispatch per U. S. Transport.

China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6.30 p. m. up to April †26, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Empress of China. (Merchandise for U. S. Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada).

New-Zealand, Australia (except West), New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to April †30, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New-Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 a. m., 9:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; Sundays at 4:30 a. m., 9 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer).

Hawaii, Japan, China and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to May †2, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Mongolia.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New-Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

†Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, Postmaster.

Postoffice, New-York, N. Y., April 15, 1904.

Religious Notices.

20 cents per line.

ST. AGNES'S CHAPEL, Trinity Parish, 92d-st. and Columbus-ave., the Rev. W. T. MANNING, D. D., Vicar.—Services at the usual hours. The Vicar will preach at 11 and 4.