Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—David Harum.
BELASCO THEATRE—8—Sweet Kitty Bellairs.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—The Yankee Consul.
CASINO—8:15—Piff, Paff, Pouf.
CIRCLE—2:15—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:20—The Dictator.
DALY'S—8—The Prince of Pilsen.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
GARRICK—8:15—Merely Mary Ann.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Camille.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:10—The Girl from Kay's.
HUDSON THEATRE—8:10—Camille.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:30—Zapfenstreich (Tattoo).
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8—The Shepherd King.
LYRIC THEATRE—8:15—Wang.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2—8—Circus.
MAJESTIC THEATRE—8—Wizard of Oz.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—8:15—The Virginian.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Christopher, jr.
NEW-AMSTERDAM—8:10—The Two Orphans.
NEW EMPIRE—8:15—The Other Girl.
NEW LYCEUM—8:30—Saucy Sally.
NEW-YORK—8:15—The Tenderfoot.
PRINCESS THEATRE—8—The Secret of Polichinelle.
PROCTOR'S — Twenty-third Street — Vaudeville. Fifty-eighth Street—Shop Girl. Fifth Avenue—Taming the Shrew and Vaudeville. One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth Street—Audrey.
THIRD AVENUE THEATRE—8—Human Hearts.
VAUDEVILLE THEATRE—8:30—Candida.
VICTORIA—2—8:15—Varieties.
WALLACK'S—8:20—The County Chairman.
WEST END—8—The Fortune Teller.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1904.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: The session was devoted to routine business, several bills of minor importance being passed. ==== House: The General Deficiency bill was passed after a hot fight over the item of $1,500,000 to carry out the provisions of the recent age pension order; the bill to strengthen the Chinese exclusion law was added as a rider to the Deficiency measure.

FOREIGN.—A Russian movement from the Tumen region received confirmation from the news that a strong force had seized Puk-Chong eighty miles north of Won-San, and that a detachment was holding a pass in Corea near the head waters of the Yalu. ==== Reports were received at Tientsin that seventy Japanese transports were moving toward Kin-Chow, northeast of Port Arthur. ==== Russian outposts occupied islands in the Yalu a hundred yards from the Japanese pickets, who were said to be preparing to retire. ==== Advices from Ping-Yang said that the discipline of the Japanese army was excellent and that the people were returning to their homes. ==== Minister Powell announced that Dominican custom houses would be seized by United States troops if an attempt were made by a foreign nation to enforce settlement of its claims. ==== A car of the train bearing King Edward and Queen Alexandra from Copenhagen was thrown from the track; no one was injured. ==== The Russian Emperor pardoned three men connected with the assassination of ministers. ==== The Prince and Princess of Wales left London to pay a visit to Emperor Francis Joseph. ==== The Russian Empress is suffering from influenza, which is almost epidemic in St. Petersburg.

DOMESTIC.—The Democratic State Convention at Albany, by a vote of 301 to 149, voted to instruct its delegates for the nomination of Chief Judge Alton B. Parker for President. ==== The Sheriff of Bridgeport closed the offices of a brokerage concern whose headquarters are in this city. ==== Governor Peabody of Colorado decided not to give up President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners on the writ of habeas corpus issued by the Supreme Court of the State. ==== Governor Odell's father fell on a Newburg sidewalk and fractured a rib. ==== Governor Odell announced that he would give hearings on several important bills next week. ==== The University of Vermont expects to announce at commencement a $1,000,000 gift. ==== It was announced in St. Paul that the decision in E. H. Harriman's suit to intervene in the Northern Securities case would be handed down on Thursday. ==== A $6,500,000 suit for mining properties in Eastern Oregon was begun.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and heavy. ==== Thieves stole $20,900 in cash from the home of Albert Bangs, at Lenox-ave. and One-hundred-and-fortieth-st. ==== Vice-Chancellor Bergen in Jersey City refused to enjoin the stockholders of the Northern Securities Company from meeting and ratifying the plan for reducing the company's capital by redistributing Northern Pacific and Great Northern shares. ==== A motion made by J. D. Allee at the annual meeting of the United States Steel Corporation to have an investigating committee of fifteen stockholders, not officials, appointed, was defeated. ==== A small fire occurred in the Park Row Building, causing a slight panic. ==== As a result of a visit of two mysterious women, a closer guard was established about the body of the woman found near Freeport, L. I.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 53 degrees; lowest, 39.

NEW-JERSEY AND THE UNIT RULE.

New-Jersey's Democratic State Convention, which met at Trenton last Thursday, made a curious application of the unit rule. The twenty-four delegates to St. Louis were left uninstructed. The convention did not direct them to support any particular candidate for President. They were required to execute no mandate given them by the New-Jersey Democracy. They were not enjoined to act in unison on any issue; but the power to choose a candidate, to devise a mandate and to compel unity of action was confided to the first thirteen of the twenty-four delegates who can get together on a common policy. Authority to invoke the unit rule, though not exercised by the convention, was passed on to the delegates, to be used or not, as a majority of them may at any time elect.

This transfer of power will doubtless be recognized as valid by the national convention. According to Democratic usage, each State is a sovereign unit, whose right to control the action of its delegates is unqualified and undisputed. Though a few States chose delegations by the Congress district convention method, the district delegates so chosen are equally amenable with all other delegates to the will of the State convention. Through the central gathering the State speaks finally and authoritatively. If it instructs, its instructions must be carried out despite the personal wishes and preferences of the agents it commissions. If it requires unity of action, the national convention will recognize no dissenting minority in the delegation. If, under the letter of the Trenton convention's resolution, a majority of the New-Jersey delegation claims the right to cast the State's full vote on any question, that claim will be sustained by Democratic party precedents and Democratic convention rules.

But without express direction from a State convention no delegation can undertake to beat a refractory minority into line by applying the unit rule. It has been said that the Rhode Island delegates will attempt to enforce the unit rule on their own warrant, and so give that State's full vote at St. Louis to William R. Hearst. But the situation in Rhode Island is not at all parallel with that in New-Jersey. At the Rhode Island convention no instructions were given, nor were the delegates directed to vote as a unit. After the convention adjourned six of the eight delegates met and resolved to invoke the unit rule; but, according to present Democratic usage, if the chairman of the Rhode Island delegation, on the floor of the convention, reports eight votes for Mr. Hearst, and the accuracy of that announcement is questioned, the roll will be called, and in the absence of a unit rule injunction from the State convention each delegate will be allowed to express his individual preference. Once the State convention has adjourned, its powers of instruction lapse. They cannot be revived through the mere fiat of a delegation majority bent on exercising authority not properly committed to it.

The unit rule is a check on the free and proper expression of party sentiment. It tends to concentrate power in the hands of a few grasping politicians. It puts a premium on political wire-pulling and highbinding. It allows David B. Hill, representing a minority of the Democratic voting strength in this State, to cast New-York's full vote at St. Louis. It enables the Hon. James Smith, jr., by controlling thirteen delegates in New-Jersey, to deliver that State bound hand and foot at the national convention. Yet, bad as is the unit requirement, it stops at countenancing "gag rule" at any and every juncture. Delegates cannot set up a crimping establishment of their own if their State has failed expressly to turn the minority over to the tender mercies of the majority.

THE HILL CONVENTION.

Chief Judge Parker, however blank his record and mysterious his opinions on any known subject outside the law, is at any rate an upright judge and a gentleman esteemed by all who know him. What must be the feelings of such a man over his adoption as the favorite son of the New-York Democracy! The tribute is paid so gracefully and so harmoniously! The Democrats of the nation see for him such a spontaneous outpouring of enthusiasm on the part of the free and unbossed people of the Empire State! The districts which roll up Democratic majorities were ruthlessly ridden over by the discredited worker of successive Democratic defeats, and the Parker boom was launched, in spite of Tammany protests, by delegates from Republican districts.

The lip service of the Albany convention was to Parker, but its real work was done for Hill. He once more comes up smiling cynically as the real power of New-York politics, reaching out to establish his domination in the councils of the nation. That has been his long cherished ambition. Ever since the failure of his "snap" convention scheme to secure a Presidential nomination for himself in 1892 he has been playing desperate games to further his own personal interests, slyly knifing his party ticket when his opponents were in control of the organization. Two years ago, when there was a popular Democratic demand for Judge Parker's nomination for Governor, with the idea of demonstrating his strength in the Empire State and making him a strong Presidential possibility, Hill sidetracked the movement and put forward the ridiculous Coler. He evidently wanted no rival for the Presidency, but events have so shaped themselves that even he must see that his own chance is gone, so at the end he rushes forward to pose as the Moses of the Parker hosts.

If Judge Parker had been elected Governor, he would be now a formidable candidate. He certainly would have had a better chance than Coler; and as Governor he might have shown something of his quality and independence as a statesman. Now he is known simply as an accident. He was elected chief judge by a "fluke," owing solely to the division of the Republicans of this city in 1897 and the failure of thousands of them who had no wish to elect Judge Parker, but were determined not to lose their votes for Mayor by any ticket splitting, to vote for Judge Wallace. If the mere carrying of the State by a Democrat constitutes him a Presidential possibility, then John Cunneen is a much stronger candidate than Judge Parker. He actually won when all his fellows on the State ticket were beaten, and he, perhaps, could gain the help of the Prohibitionists of the country for the Democratic ticket. But the personality of the candidate, after all, does not much matter. The important thing is that Hill is once more in the saddle and riding over all his old enemies. Judge Parker's name is as good as any other for his purpose, especially as the Democrats in Washington are making a point of running some qualities rather than a personality for President. A strong personality like Roosevelt, be it understood, is a bad thing and as undemocratic as Andrew Jackson!

Shades of Old Hickory! What would he think of fixing on a candidate because he was inoffensive and had no known opinions? What would he think of the Democratic party of the greatest State of the Union being controlled by a deal between a financier like Mr. Belmont and a political trimmer like Mr. Hill, who now appears as the apostle of conservatism after at the last convention outbryaning Bryan with his socialistic coal plank? It was a curious coincidence that the same Mr. Raines, of Rochester, who two years ago, as chairman of the platform committee, projected that coal plank for Hill upon a startled convention, yesterday, as Hill's temporary chairman, indulged in sonorous periods about the Democracy's conservatism and devotion to State rights. We are perfectly prepared to believe that Judge Parker is a man of principles, whatever they are, but it is evident that these men who appear as his champions have no principles. They shout socialism when they think an industrial crisis makes such an appeal promising, and are all for property and the poor well lost when Mr. Belmont tells them that Wall Street is disgruntled with the President and may be won over by a milk and water platform. The Hill machine followers may be satisfied with any principles or no principles, but how about the Hearst boomers who for years have eagerly been absorbing information in large type about the Democracy's love of labor and hatred of trusts? And how do the Tammany people, who never bolt, feel about furnishing the bulk of the votes to put Hill where he can continue to ride over them?

COSSACKS ON TRIAL.

The war on land in Eastern Asia—we suppose there will presently be war on the land—will afford an interesting test of one of the most famous military organizations in the world. The Cossacks are the last of the series of professional fighting bodies which included the Free Companies, the Janissaries and the Samurai. Their origin was the least noble of all, for the name Cossack, or Kazak, means or meant simply a bandit, brigand or outlaw, and such they were in their early days. But their history has been a thrilling one, from Mazeppa and Yermak to the present time. Cossacks won Siberia for Ivan the Terrible. Cossacks harried and wasted Napoleon's "grand army." Cossacks have been and are the right hand of the Russian government in maintaining its sway.

It remains to be seen, however, how effective these formidable warriors will be against a new foe and in a strange land. Obviously, conditions in Manchuria are very different from what they are along the Don and the Volga. On the vast steppes of European Russia the Cossack rides his steed as a sailor navigates his vessel on the sea. In a rugged, mountainous country he may not fare so well. Then, there is the manner of warfare. In old times, against Napoleon, the Cossacks fought in open formation, individually. That was the secret of their success. Had they charged in mass formation, Ney would have annihilated them. But thirty years ago, mindful of the effective mass work in the Franco-German War, the Russian authorities changed all that, and taught the Cossacks to act in mass.

Now the question is, How are they going to meet the Japanese? If they do it in close formation, with massed charges, we shall expect to see them beaten. For the Boer war demonstrated the futile madness of such fighting against modern arms. If they adopt open formation and individual action they may win. But to do so they must unlearn the lessons and break the orders of the last thirty years, and go back to the tactics of Napoleonic days. The way in which the Cossacks harried Napoleon was the way in which the Boers harried the British, and that is the way in which a winning army must fight to-day. We shall see if the Cossacks are able to adopt it.

NEWS AND FICTION.

In common with its contemporaries who are served by The Associated Press, The Tribune printed yesterday from the seat of war in the East a dispatch which was exactly what it purported to be, namely, a truthful account by an eyewitness of the remarkable things he saw and facts he otherwise ascertained at first hand at the time of the stirring naval operations off Port Arthur which resulted in the destruction of the Russian battleship Petropavlovsk.

Believing that the Japanese would make another attempt to block the entrance to the harbor on Easter Eve, the correspondent had gone from Liao-Yang to Port Arthur and had watched four nights on Golden Hill. His judgment was vindicated, and he was precisely where he needed to be. He saw what occurred, he saw it with clear eyes, and he told what he saw. If his dispatch had been merely a truthful account of what passed before him it would have been of high value. But it was much more than a bald catalogue of the incidents of that memorable engagement. It was a piece of vivid description, which brought the scene before the mind of everybody who read it. The writer had shrewdly betaken himself to the place where important things were about to be done, and he knew how to use the material which consequently passed straight into his possession. The result was an accurately graphic narrative from which millions of readers have obtained a clear impression of what is, perhaps, if not the most important, at least the most interesting and instructive, series of calculated occurrences in modern naval warfare.

We have thus referred at some length to a creditable piece of work on the part of a correspondent who, knowing his business, put himself where he belonged and seized the resulting opportunity, for the purpose of contrasting an honest and intelligent news service with the fantastic and wearisome output of the vagrant special men who have been sent out under reckless commissions to send news, even if they have to invent it, and who seem to be incapable of improving even the few chances thrown in their way. The Tribune has chosen now, as on former occasions, not to affront its readers with fabricated war news on one day and contradictions of it the next, with trivialities masquerading as momentous intelligence and helter-skelter prognostications which are made all the more ridiculous by the alleged cost of procuring them. The accounts of the war which appear in our columns are supplied by responsible men who are competent to collect the news and who have all requisite facilities for transmitting it in the best way. We shall continue to serve The Tribune public in this fashion, so long as in our judgment the circumstances do not warrant the further employment of such special methods as in times past have, by common consent, enabled this paper to take and keep the lead in war reporting. In the mean time, our readers get the news and escape a vast amount of conflicting and confusing fiction.

FIRE ON THE ELEVATED ROAD.

The accident which occurred on the Second-ave. elevated road on Sunday evening is not a pleasant thing to contemplate. It revives tragic memories of an event on the Paris underground road a year or two ago, and is suggestive of possibilities which may be realized some day in the subway in New-York City. There was no loss of life on this occasion, the worst harm resulting from the panic which was inspired by the sight of the flames outside, the advent of smoke from some source and the extinction of the lights in the cars. One may be excused for imagining, however, that the conditions were only a little removed from those which would have produced much more disastrous results.

The most vital question which is raised relates to the fire resisting qualities of the car floors. The small amount of wood there is supposed to be so covered with asbestos as to be shielded entirely from flame, and also to be impenetrable by smoke. Whether or not the latter got into the cars from below is a point which deserves the most careful investigation by the Interborough company. No one seems to have discovered any fire inside the cars, and the copper sheathing on the outside protected them from the blaze which was created on the elevated structure itself. It is conceivable that the invasion by smoke was made possible by the smashing of glass for purposes of escape. Darkness and excitement would not be conducive to accurate observation. Possibly the testimony of the passengers may be erroneous. Still, the Interborough company cannot afford to let any doubt remain on that score.

Among railroad men the steel cars recently ordered for the subway are looked upon as distinctly superior to the copper sheathed wooden ones. If that conviction is well grounded, it may be wise to delay the opening of the underground line until it can be equipped exclusively with steel rolling stock. The copper covered cars could then be retained for the elevated roads. It would be better to wait a year longer, if necessary, before running subway trains than to make a serious mistake in the safety of the cars.

ANCIENT ARMOR.

The collection of armor formed by the Duc de Dino, and recently purchased for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, strengthens the resources of that institution at an important point. In the whole range of ancient craftsmanship there is nothing more fascinating than are those damascened masterpieces which gleam in the old armory at Madrid and in a few other of the famous collections of Europe and Great Britain, articles of past utility, no doubt, but at the same time beautiful as some of Cellini's triumphs in goldsmithery. These products of the skill and taste of the early armorers have not survived in extraordinary numbers; many of them have been lying for generations in royal palaces or public museums, and really fine examples have appeared in the market only at long intervals, and then singly or in small groups.

Rare opportunities have been needed for the accumulation of so resplendent a body of authentic pieces as the one, for example, possessed by Mr. Riggs, of Paris. That gentleman, a member of the well known Washington family, achieved a pre-eminence among private collectors of armor to be challenged, probably, by the late Sir Richard Wallace alone. The treasures brought together by the latter now form part of the wonderful national property at Hertford House, in London. At one time Mr. Riggs thought of giving his armor to the Smithsonian Institution, and when that plan fell through he had some idea, we believe, of lodging it in the Metropolitan. The failure of that scheme is to be regretted, for the Riggs collection would have conferred a distinction of its own upon this department of the museum. But the collection of the Duc de Dino embraces pieces of very high quality, and American students will now be in a position to begin at home researches which they have hitherto been unable to take up at all without visiting cities on the other side of the Atlantic. The Metropolitan Museum of Art is to be congratulated on another wise step taken in its administration.

The Corean Emperor, whose home was burned over his head a few nights ago, finds life hardly worth living this year. He has been sorely buffeted in many ways, and must often have felt inclined to seek refuge in the depths of some remote wilderness. A Land of Morning Calm indeed that realm of his! Rather a country over which the dove of peace is never brooding in these days.

There was also an instructed delegation from New-York in 1892.

Admiral Togo ascribes the recent Japanese successes as due to the Emperor's virtue and "the help of Heaven," while the Russians attribute their misfortune to "blind fate." The explanations are of a novel kind in modern warfare, but each is specially characteristic.

At least one thing may be taken for granted safely. The Mikado does not intend to invade Moscow right away. Napoleon found that experiment injudicious.

Quarrels over card playing in the smoking rooms of ocean steamships are still frequent. It ought to be possible for the companies to prevent professional gamblers from fleecing simple, credulous passengers.

Prizefights are frequent in peaceful Philadelphia, and even here in New-York the sluggers bang each other now and then, although the law in this State is not indulgent to such encounters. It is a difficult task to suppress this form of brutality altogether.

These are busy days for the platform maker. Also for those who hope to stand on the platforms later on.

The inspection of the subways is going on piecemeal. But when will the taxpayers be riding in the trains? Mr. Parsons, the chief engineer of the system, has gone to Panama. Must we wait for his return before the cars in the tunnels will be doing all they can to lessen the tremendous jam in local transportation?

The Mount Vernon gas scare will not have been in vain if it teaches people in general that it is unsafe to go to sleep with a gas jet lighted in the house. If people must have light to sleep by, they should put in electric lighting or trust to the old fashioned candle.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A West Philadelphia old lady, relates "The Philadelphia Ledger," was entertaining her caller from Germantown by telling of the wonderful intellect of one of her pet dogs. "It is really incredible how wise some dogs are," she said. "Mine actually understands everything I say to him." "So does mine," said the visitor, complacently; "in fact, my husband and I have learned French, so we can converse without our dog understanding us."

"THE NEW STENOGRAPHER."

I have a new stenographer—she came to work to-day.
She told me that she wrote the Graham system.
Two hundred words a minute seemed to her, she said, like play.
And word for word at that—she never missed 'em.
I gave her some dictation—a letter to a man,
And this, as I remember it, was how the letter ran:

"Dear Sir: I have your favor, and in reply would state
That I accept the offer of yours of recent date.
I wish to say, however, that under no condition
Can I afford to think of your free lance proposition.
I shall begin to-morrow to turn the matter out.
The copy will be ready by August 10th about.
Material of this nature should not be rushed unduly.
Thanking you for your favor, I am yours very truly."

She took it down in shorthand with apparent ease and grace,
She didn't call me back all in a flurry.
Thought I, "At last I have a girl worth keeping 'round the place!"
Then said, "Now write it out—you needn't hurry."
The Remington she tackled—now and then she struck a key,
And after thirty minutes this is what she handed me:

"Deer sir, I have the Fever, and in a Pile I sit,
And i accept the Offer as you have reasoed it.
I wish to see, however, that under any condition
can i for to think of a free lunch preposishun?
I Shal be in to-morrow To, turn the mother out.
The cap will be red and will cost $10 about.
Materiul of this nation should not rust N. Dooley
Thinking you have the Feever I am Yours very Truly."
—(Milwaukee Sentinel.

The umbrella tree is found in Ceylon in greater profusion than anywhere else in the world. As a matter of scientific fact, these trees grow to their greatest height and attain to their greatest size in very wet, rainy countries. This growth frequently is due to the fact that the tree requires a great deal of moisture, and not because it is needed to keep off the rain. The tree forms so complete an umbrella that a number of persons might take shelter under its spreading branches. The foliage is, as a rule, so thick that it serves to keep off the rain almost perfectly even in a heavy downpour.

Several French dealers have recently visited the United States to purchase stock for an alligator farm which they propose starting in the South of France. Alligator skin has become so highly prized throughout France that the animal dealers believe it will pay well to raise the alligators on this, the first farm of its kind in the world. Not long ago President Loubet received a present of a hunting suit of alligator skin. The skin is said to be growing scarcer each year, and there is always a great demand for it for boots, shoes, handbags, writing pads, portfolios and toilet articles.—(Chicago News.

"One of our readers," says an English newspaper, "sends us a curious instance of physical agility which he culled from a serial story. The passage runs as follows: 'The stranger grunted, and I noticed that he smiled faintly for the first time, but just at that moment he turned, and, catching sight of my back through the half opened door, started slightly.'"

"OLD PROB."

The Weather Prophet writes, and, having writ,
Benignly back among his Clouds doth sit;
Nor all the cold Sarcasm of the Press
Can hinder him from thinking he is It.

And that inverted Bowl we call the Sky—
He rules from Day to Day with varied Lie.
Lift not your hands to him for Help, for he
As little really knows as You or I!

Myself when young did eagerly peruse
The "Indications" in the daily news
For Picnics and for Balls; but evermore
Whate'er they promised I did surely lose.

I sometimes think that never glows so red
The Dawn, as when the Weather Man has said:
"To-morrow, Cloudy, Heavy Winds and Showers,"
And Sol comes out right dazzlingly instead.

Ah Love! could'st thou and I somehow conspire
To grasp this Weather Bureau Scheme entire—
Would we not quickly get on to the Job,
And then remould it to our Heart's Desire?

For he no question makes of Ayes and Noes—
But anything that strikes his Fancy goes.
What Others think is neither Here nor There.
He knows about it all—He Knows—He Knows!
—(Laura Simmons, in Munsey's Magazine.

Yankees generally have been pluming themselves for years on their guesses of a population of eighty millions of souls. The latest Census Bureau bulletin puts the number of inhabitants, outside of Alaska and the insular possessions, at 79,900,389. That is almost 80,000,000, it is true, but even that narrow margin blunts the edge of our boasting. The bureau estimates the population of this city at 3,716,139 in 1903. Chicago is set down at a total of 1,873,880, and the members of the Two Million Club ought to possess their souls in patience and wait a while. Philadelphia is reckoned at 1,367,716.

From what he supposed was a safe distance, the professor watched the ante-election riot. A brick carelessly thrown came in his direction. "Who would ever think," he moralized, retreating to a still safer distance, "that the words 'polite' and 'politics' come from the same root!" For the professor simply can't help shedding information, even in the most unpropitious surroundings.—(Chicago Tribune.

The office letter paper of an Iowa lawyer bears this piquant salutatory:

Am the red headed, smooth faced, freckled, wounded legal Napoleon of the Slope, and always in the stirrups. Practice in every court on earth except that of Judge Lynch. Quick as a hippopotamus and gentle as a sunstroke. Refer to my friends and likewise to my enemies. Fees are the sinews of war.

In the British House of Commons, as soon as the question to be decided is put from the Chair, a clerk at the table sets in motion a huge sand glass, familiarly known to members as the "egg boiler," probably because it takes three minutes to run out. As the last sand runs through the glass the sergeant-at-arms instantly locks the massive oak doors of the chamber, and only those members who have succeeded in getting through the doorway can vote.

Two Characters.—"That fellow yonder"——
"What of him?"
"Just rich enough to be miserable. But the fellow standing near him is"——
"What?"
"Just poor enough to be resigned?"—(Atlanta Constitution.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, April 18.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt witnessed "The Dream of Queen Elizabeth" at the Lafayette Square Theatre this afternoon for the benefit of the dependent relatives of the victims of the Missouri disaster. Their guests at the performance were Miss Carow, Mrs. Roosevelt's sister, and Admiral and Mrs. Taylor.

Theodore, jr., and Kermit Roosevelt, who have been quarantined in their room for several days, suffering from an attack of the mumps, have so far recovered that they are allowed to mingle with the other children. They will return to their school at Groton, Mass., before the end of the week.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt, even at this early date, are making preparations for the summer. Mrs. Roosevelt has decided to go to Oyster Bay on June 28 with the younger children, where she will be joined by Theodore, jr., and Kermit, whose school term will be ended. The President will probably follow his family within a week of that time, although the exact date must be determined by events. Secretary Loeb has written to James Moore, the owner of the block where the Executive offices were established last summer, engaging the rooms for this year, but beyond informing him that the office force will be there "about the first of July," has not set any definite time for occupying them.

The President gave a private audience this morning to the Harvard baseball team, headed by Captain Walter Clarkson. Mr. Roosevelt received the twenty-six undergraduates cordially, and was wishing them good luck on the diamond when the veteran doorkeeper came in with a Senator's card. "Yes, I know," said the President, "the anteroom is full of Senators and Representatives, but"—laughing—"they must be taught their place when a Harvard delegation is about."

Senators Penrose and Fulton and Representative Brown, of Wisconsin, conferred with the President this morning in regard to Indian affairs, especially with reference to the provisions of a bill now pending.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, April 18.—Mrs. Barney's extravaganza, "The Dream of Queen Elizabeth," was repeated this afternoon for the benefit of the families of the men killed or injured on the Missouri. The body of the house was crowded, and every box was filled. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt were present, the latter wearing white, with a hat of white lace and black velvet. Others who occupied boxes were Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, Secretary Hay, Secretary Moody, the French Ambassador and Mmme. Jusserand and their family; Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador; Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador; Mr. Calderon, the Peruvian Minister, and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Schley. In other boxes and in the body of the house were members of the diplomatic corps, Senators and Representatives, government officials and people well known in society. Mme. Hengelmüller, wife of the Austrian Ambassador, posed in the tableaus, taking the part of Salome, in place of Miss Warder, who is in New-York.

Countess Cassini has expressed a hope that the humblest people of Washington will take an interest in the bazaar which she is arranging for the Russian Red Cross fund. Gifts amounting to nearly $10,000 have been received, but the countess and her aids are leaving nothing undone which will attract the interest of patrons whose spending money will be limited to silver and even nickels. In addition to former attractions announced, the countess has secured a band of Russian children from New-York, who will dance to music furnished by a gypsy orchestra. Mrs. Cromwell, of New-York and Washington, will be in charge of a German garden, similar to the one she conducted at the Bazaar of Nations a few weeks ago, and there will be a continuous vaudeville performance in the house, which Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Barber have placed at the disposal of the countess.

General and Mrs. Chaffee will be in Philadelphia to-morrow and Wednesday. To-morrow morning General Chaffee will review the 1st Pennsylvania Regular Reserves, and will be their guests at dinner in the evening.

Senator and Mrs. Depew have invitations out for next Friday, when they will give a dinner and reception in honor of the Senator's birthday.

Miss Kernan, daughter of the former Senator from New-York, is the guest of Miss Olive Risley Seward and Miss Upton, at their home in Nineteenth-st.

Miss Errol Cuthbert Brown gave a dinner to-night in honor of Miss Webb and Dr. Mitchell, whose marriage will take place Wednesday.

Mrs. Donald McLean, who is here to attend the Daughters of the American Revolution congress, will be the guest of honor at a reception to be given next week by Commander and Mrs. Hodges. At the close of the congress Mrs. McLean will visit Captain and Mrs. Walter McLean, of O-st.

Miss Helen M. Gould was the guest of honor at a drill by the 15th Cavalry at Fort Myer this afternoon. Miss Gould is in Washington on her way to Norfolk and Fort Monroe, where she will make addresses to enlisted men of the army and navy.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

It was under the most pleasant auspices, so far as the weather was concerned, that the public road coach Pioneer began yesterday at 10:30 o'clock its series of daily runs from the Holland House to Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, where Reginald Rives, who was not only the whip, but likewise the host of the day, entertained his party at luncheon, reaching the Holland House on the return journey at 6 o'clock. The route taken was up Fifth-ave., through Central Park, St. Nicholas-ave. and the Boulevard Lafayette, horses being changed at Yonkers and at Hastings. Among those on the coach were Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Philip Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Carroll, Hamilton Cary, Arthur Kemp and H. H. Eldridge.

Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, Mrs. Charles de Rham, jr., Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. E. W. Humphreys, Mrs. Franklin B. Lord, Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Mrs. Frederic E. Jennings and Mrs. Archibald Rogers were among the patronesses who received last night at the last of the University Cotillons, held at Sherry's. These cotillons, which were organized last winter by a number of undergraduates of Columbia, Princeton, Harvard and Yale, have proved so successful, that it has been decided to continue them next winter, and the first dance will be held on December 28. There was a double cotillon last night, led by Sheldon Whitehouse and Chalmers Wood, jr. The favors were hatpins on which appeared the monograms of the four universities; shoulder sashes of the college colors, and American Beauty roses for the women, their partners receiving photograph frames decorated with the university monograms, pocket editions of standard authors, tied with ribbons and boutonnières.

The bridesmaids and ushers who will take part in the wedding of Miss Cornelia Griswold Peabody to Thomas W. King, of Albany, at St. Thomas's Church to-morrow, were entertained at dinner last evening by the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Peabody, in the annex of the Metropolitan Club. The guests included the maid of honor, Miss Marion Haven; the bridesmaids, Miss Helen Oakman, Miss Mildred Barclay, Miss Rosalind Fish, Miss Hortense Howland, Miss Marjorie Motley, Miss Stella Elkins, Miss Blanche Shoemaker and Miss Irene King; Rufus King, who will be his brother's best man, and the ushers, Stephen Peabody, jr., J. T. Soutter, Henry S. Ferguson, Bertram Cruger, Morgan Goetchius, R. Maxwell Ingham, Albert Gray, E. H. Fisher, Franklin Townsend and George Morgan. Henry Rogers Winthrop was also present. In addition to the attendants above named, Miss Peabody will have two flower girls—her sister, Miss Priscilla Peabody, and Miss Katherine Oakman. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, and will be followed by a small reception at the Peabody home, limited to relatives and a few intimate friends, as Mr. King's family is in mourning.

Miss Elizabeth Cooke Fitch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, who will be married this afternoon to Harold Webster Ostby, of Providence, R. I., at her home, No. 16 East Eightieth-st., will have her sister, Mrs. Henri Chatain, for her matron of honor, and three bridesmaids, Miss Doris Fitch, another sister; Miss Helen Ostby, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Bessie Warner Bailey.

Another wedding to come is that of the Rev. Egisto Chauncey, one of the curates of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, and Miss Edith Taft, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Taft, which takes place to-day in Grace Church chantry, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington and the Rev. Endicott Peabody, of Groton, Mass. There will be no reception afterward.

Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, sr., who has been staying with Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, jr., has left town for her place at Staatsburg, N. Y.

Oliver H. Payne, who has been spending the winter at Thomasville, his place in Georgia, returns to this city on May 3.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, jr., have returned North from Aiken, S. C., and are at Westbury, their country place on Long Island. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings have likewise returned to town.

Among the dinners set for last night was one given by Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, sr., at their house in Fifth-ave., by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews for Baron Kaneko, of Japan, and by Robert Van Cortlandt.

Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, who has been staying in town, has returned to Washington.

Mrs. August Heckscher, gives a luncheon to-morrow at her house in East Fifty-second-st., for Mrs. Arthur B. de Saulles, of Oakleaf, South Bethlehem, Penn.

Miss Leary's house in Fifth-ave. was the scene yesterday afternoon of a meeting of the Washington Square Auxiliary of the Stony Wold Sanatorium.

At Delmonico's the last dance of the season of the organization known as the Cotillon of Eighty was given last night, James Clark McGuire leading, with Miss Mary Wolfe as partner.

Mrs. Leiter and Miss Daisy Leiter sail for New-York to-morrow without waiting for the christening of Lady Curzon's baby, at which the King and Queen are to be sponsors, or for Lord Curzon's return from India.

Mrs. Adair will not spend the summer in London, but at her place in Ireland, and expects to be at Newport in the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives and Miss Natica Rives have left town for Tuxedo, where they expect to remain for several days.

Lady Barrymore has been ill with pneumonia since her return to London from America, and, though on the road to recovery, will be confined to her house for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, jr., left town yesterday in a private car for Texas, whence they will proceed to San Francisco for a brief stay, before returning to town.

Mrs. F. S. Witherbee gives a dance for young people at the Metropolitan Club on Saturday night, April 30.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb and Miss Frederica Webb have left town for their country place in Vermont.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman and the Misses Sherman sail from Europe to-morrow, and on their arrival here will make their headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria until they go to Newport for the season.

Mrs. Bower Ismay and Mr. and Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay are booked to sail for Liverpool on the Oceanic on May 4.

PRESIDENT TO OPEN ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Will Start Machinery by Pressing a Key at the White House.

Washington, April 18.—Tentative arrangements have been completed for the ceremony at the White House incident to the opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. P. V. De Graw, the Eastern press representative of the exposition company, discussed the subject to-day with Secretary Loeb. It was decided that the ceremony should take place in the East Room of the White House at 1 o'clock, Eastern standard time, on Saturday, April 30. The Justices of the United States Supreme Court, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, the President pro tem. of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, with a few other guests, will be invited to be present. A special telegraph loop will be run into the East Room. This will afford a direct wire to the exposition grounds at St. Louis. Promptly at 1 o'clock President Roosevelt will press the key which will start the machinery of the fair. He will then exchange congratulatory messages with President Francis of the exposition company.

COFFEE EXHIBIT AT ST. LOUIS.

Porto Rico's Plan to Promote Market—Governor Hunt on Island's Prosperity.

When Governor Hunt of Porto Rico arrived here yesterday on the Ponce, he said that he was unaware of his recent appointment as Judge of the United States District Court of Montana and Wyoming, and therefore could say nothing about it. He will stay here about two weeks before returning to Porto Rico, spending most of his time in Washington.

"We are making a strong effort," said Governor Hunt, "to promote a strong market in this country for Porto Rico, by preparing an extensive coffee exhibit for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Our tobacco, fruit and cotton industries are also to be well represented. Americans having begun to plant oranges extensively. The orange groves and cotton fields are doing well, there being none of the usual pests on the island to bother the planters.

"In many other industries American capital is finding its way into Porto Rico, and the general conditions all over the island are encouraging. The coffee market in particular is good, but it can be greatly bettered by reciprocal trade advantages with Spain, which we hope soon to obtain. The coffee crop will be normal this year for the first time since the hurricane.

"Public affairs are in excellent condition, and it is probable that the exports of the current fiscal year will exceed the value of the imports by over a million dollars. Our trade with the States is increasing rapidly."

FRANCIS JOSEPH'S ROYAL GUESTS.

Prince and Princess of Wales Leave London for Vienna.

London, April 18.—The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their suites, started this morning for Vienna, where they will visit the Emperor, Francis Joseph.

RUSSIAN EMPRESS IS SICK.

St. Petersburg, April 18.—The Empress is suffering from influenza, which is almost epidemic here.

MR. PAYNE'S HEALTH MUCH IMPROVED.

Galveston, Tex., April 18.—The revenue cutter Onondaga has sailed for the North. On board the vessel are Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne, Dr. C. T. Grayson and Miss Louise Jones, who are on their way back to Washington. Mr. Payne came South on the Onondaga in search of rest and health, and before leaving here said he had found both. He returns to Washington much refreshed in mind and body.

BROKERS CHEER JAPANESE BARON.

The special representative of the Japanese government at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Baron Kentaro Kaneko, here on his way to St. Louis, was the guest of President Morris K. Jesup of the Chamber of Commerce at luncheon yesterday. Accompanied by Mr. Jesup, he visited the New-York Stock Exchange. President Thomas welcomed the baron to the building. When the brokers discovered their guest in the members' gallery they stopped trading and cheered him.

PASSENGERS ON THE OCEANIC.

London, April 18.—Among the passengers who will sail on the White Star Line steamer Oceanic, from Liverpool on April 20 for New-York, will be M. E. Ingalls, of Cincinnati, president of the Big Four; Mrs. Ingalls, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Kip, and Colonel and Mrs. George Harvey.

CLEAN, SANE AND INDEPENDENT.

From The Newark Truth.

The intelligent interest that The New-York Tribune takes in public affairs in New-Jersey and its independent tone in trolley questions of large public importance gratify New-Jersey readers. The newspaper press of New-York generally look to New-Jersey for sensational news and are not scrupulous in what they use. The grossest exaggeration is practised by their correspondents. Knowledge of public affairs and accuracy in reporting them are not deemed essential in correspondents as long as they can serve up stuff for sensational headlines. The Tribune, on the other hand, excludes such matter from its columns, while devoting a large space to the material questions and the important events that affect the welfare of the State and its people. The same intelligent and high toned treatment of our State affairs is evident on The Tribune's editorial page.