Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—David Harum.
BELASCO THEATRE—8—Sweet Kitty Bellairs.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2:15—8:15—The Yankee Consul.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—Piff, Paff, Pouf.
CIRCLE—2:15—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—2—8:20—The Dictator.
DALY'S—2—8—The Prince of Pilsen.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
GARRICK—2—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—Nathan der Weise.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8—The Shepherd King.
LYRIC THEATRE—8:15—Wang.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2—8—Circus.
MAJESTIC THEATRE—2—8—Wizard of Oz.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—2—8:15—The Virginian.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—1:30—Walkuere.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Christopher, jr.
NEW-AMSTERDAM—2—8:10—The Two Orphans.
NEW EMPIRE—2—8:15—The Other Girl.
NEW LYCEUM—8:30—Saucy Sally.
NEW-YORK—2—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 of the Shrew and Vaudeville. One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth Street—Audrey.
VAUDEVILLE THEATRE—8:30—Candida.
VICTORIA—2—8:15—Varieties.
WALLACK'S—2:15—8:20—The County Chairman.
WEST END—8—The Fortune Teller.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1904.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: Extension of the Capitol and the erection of an office building for Senators were considered, without action. ==== House: The bill providing for the admission of two new States formed from Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arizona and New-Mexico was passed by a strict party vote.

FOREIGN.—Admiral Alexieff asked the Emperor to relieve him from the Viceroyalty, and it is expected that his request will be at once granted; no successor is likely to be appointed. ==== General Ma reported that Russian troops were west of the Liao River, and that it was difficult to prevent his troops from making an attack. ==== Continuous skirmishing between the outposts on the Yalu was reported, but no serious engagement has taken place. ==== Three hundred thousand men having reached Manchuria, the dispatch of Russian troops will be for a time discontinued. ==== Fire destroyed many buildings in the business section of Toronto; the loss is estimated at from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. ==== An increase in the income tax and additional duties on tea and tobacco were proposed by Austen Chamberlain, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer; the House of Commons passed the two latter proposals by small majorities. ==== The General Council of the Bar of England unanimously passed a resolution favoring an Anglo-American arbitration treaty.

DOMESTIC.—The United States Court at St. Paul decided against E. H. Harriman and Winslow Pierce in their petition to intervene in the Northern Securities case. ==== A recruiting officer for the United States Navy at New-Orleans refused to accept negroes who wanted to enlist, saying that the navy was not taking any more negroes. ==== It was said at Albany that Hill's victory in the State convention was an empty one for him, and that friends of Chief Judge Parker would now try to eliminate the Senator's influence. ==== The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention refused to instruct the delegates to the national convention for Parker. ==== Heavy snow, following a thunderstorm, was reported at Winsted, Conn.; snow also fell in Syracuse and its vicinity. ==== It was reported that a young white girl had eloped with a colored man from Bridgeport, Conn.

CITY.—Stocks were weak and dull. ==== Financiers heard that August Belmont and Harry Payne Whitney had a four hours' conference regarding a Metropolitan-Interborough community of interest in new subways. ==== United States Marshal Henkel and inspectors of the Postoffice Department were unable to find William Muirhead, treasurer of the Globe Security Company. A new receiver of the company, appointed by Vice-Chancellor Pitney in Jersey City, tried to take possession of the New-York offices in charge of Receiver McKeen.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 54 degrees; lowest, 33.

AN OPPOSITION.

"We have an opposition!" is the exultant cry of our friends of "The New-York Evening Post," who maintain the air of a certain friendliness to President Roosevelt, as they contemplate the work of Mr. Hill's convention. Lost sheep without a shepherd in the days of Bryanism, they rejoice, as they suggest, like good Catholics when the cry "We have a Pope" goes through the Conclave. Anything for an Opposition and any kind of an Opposition is their platform, and they quote Fox's opinion that a Parliament composed of anybody who could be picked up in the street was better than no Parliament. Therefore they are ready to embrace a Hill Opposition rather than not embrace any Opposition at all, though for our part we cannot see why, if Oppositions, like whiskeys, are never bad, only some being better than others, they should complain that for the last eight years the Opposition has made itself impossible.

We, too, believe in an Opposition as a necessary element in government by means of parties. But if our neighbors have ever shown greater contempt for the character of the Opposition of the last eight years than they have shown for the character of David B. Hill and his "peanut politics," which are now again in the ascendant, we have not noticed it. Wherein is the Opposition which is now heralded any improvement on that to which we have been accustomed? True, some of its declarations fit in more closely with the opinions of our neighbors. But the character of an Opposition depends on its convictions, not on mere vote catching declarations.

The New-York Democracy to-day puts forth a platform which is conservative and inviting to all who are looking for any kind of an excuse for opposing the present administration. But this same Democracy at its last convention declared for national control and operation of the coal mines, and no sane man for an instant supposes that it would not now repeat that attack upon the sovereignty of Pennsylvania, instead of declaring for "the maintenance of State rights," if it thought there was anything to be gained in that way. It is a trifle amusing to see the man who as Governor defied law and stole a Senate the boss of a purified Opposition which makes its initial bow declaring that this is a government of laws, and denouncing usurpations and executive encroachments upon the legislative and judicial departments. And as for the tariff, what a reminder of old times is this recrudescence of the free trade propaganda! We hope the platform makers and the Reform Club will keep it up. The party which, when last taken at its word by a deluded country and intrusted with the revision of the duties, produced the tariff of "perfidy and dishonor" is in a happy position to command faith in its promises! Oh, but this time the tariff will merely be revised to reduce schedules which even Republicans admit have been outgrown, and might well be revised. But what sort of revision will Senator Gorman, who "held up" Mr. Wilson and Mr. Cleveland in 1894, now permit the Senate to make?

This tariff talk, like every other issue of the Democracy, is merely a pretence to catch votes. A Cave of Adullam is being prepared for the discontented, and room is made for every sort of opinion. There is not a square-toed declaration for anything definite in the whole Hill platform. Mr. Facing-Both-Ways wrote it. It can mean anything to anybody. Bryan and the free silver men will have no difficulty in standing on it. While trusts are opposed, great care is taken to express horror at "oppression" of capital, and Wall Street is made to understand that the Democracy will not disturb "business confidence" by Northern Securities litigations. But does anybody doubt that, if the President had failed to invoke the law against combinations and Wall Street was thought to be solidly for him, this holy Opposition would be making the most frantic appeals to radical sentiment and rejoicing to circulate Hearst's paper even though it denied him the reward of his work? It happens to be the game now, when some of the financiers are disgruntled with the President, to offer them a refuge in the cave. So Mr. Belmont visits Judge Parker, and the keynote of conservatism is struck.

If Opposition only means faultfinding, merely for the sake of faultfinding, with everything done by the administration and a perfect readiness to oppose the very Opposition policies announced if perchance the administration had previously happened to follow them, then certainly we have an Opposition. But if a respectable Opposition is a party of settled principles which it held yesterday, holds to-day and can be reasonably relied upon to hold to-morrow, whether votes are to be made by it or not, then there is no Opposition—nothing but a collection of adventurers ready to agree to anything with anybody who will vote against Roosevelt.

ANOTHER "MARE'S NEST" DISCOVERY.

In their endeavor to expose the President's "unsafe" and "unsteady" character Democratic critics are now attacking his record as a Civil Service reformer. In a recent speech in the House of Representatives Mr. Hay, of Virginia, charged the President with "making a larger "number of irregular appointments to the classi-"fied service than any of his predecessors." The inference to be drawn from this statement was that the present Executive, though strongly committed to the examination system of appointments, did not hesitate to suspend the examination requirement whenever it suited him to do so. Under Presidents Harrison and Cleveland, Mr. Hay said, there were no appointments by suspension. President McKinley had waived examination in only three instances. But President Roosevelt had waived it in sixty. And this apparent disposition to set aside the rules has been seized on and exploited as another evidence of the President's essentially "lawless" temper.

Such backsliding on Mr. Roosevelt's part must cause the average Democratic statesman exquisite anguish. Representative Hay and other virtuous supporters of the merit system are overcome with horror at the thought that a great reform has apparently been stricken in the house of one of its most earnest and faithful friends. Yet, if the facts are looked into, no basis will be found for all this panic and outcry. In a letter to Representative Gillett, of Massachusetts, ex-Civil Service Commissioner William Dudley Foulke makes it entirely clear that there has been no "lawlessness" in the present administration's application of the Civil Service statutes. Mr. Hay's parallel is grossly misleading. His trepidation is wholly without reason. The facts he cites, instead of convicting President Roosevelt of disloyalty to the merit system, demonstrate his genuine devotion to it and his fixed purpose to administer it in the most effective and common sense way.

By other Presidents, it is true, few appointments were made under a suspension of the rules. But that was because other Presidents chose to modify or abolish the rule, instead of suspending it. If it was desired to make an appointment without subjecting the appointee to examination, a reclassification was effected, and similar posts everywhere in the service were put on the excepted list. By a single order in President McKinley's first term 8,047 places were excepted from competitive examination. Similar general orders were issued by Presidents Harrison and Cleveland. But under the present administration the wiser practice has been introduced of treating each exceptional case on its own merits, and of merely suspending the competitive rule instead of altering or rescinding it. It is a well known fact, as Mr. Foulke justly says, that there have been "fewer "appointments without competitive examination "under President Roosevelt than under any "other President, and there has been no ad-"ministration in which the competitive system "has advanced with greater rapidity and cer-"tainty."

It seems almost time wasted to defend the President's character and record as a Civil Service reformer. No American statesman is more conspicuously and honorably identified with the effort to substitute the merit system of appointments for the spoils system. But so unreflecting and so desperate are the President's critics that they grasp at every misrepresentation, however shallow or fantastic. To imaginations capable of denouncing his Panama policy as "usurpation" there would, perhaps, seem nothing irrational in picturing him as a spoilsman in disguise, impatiently inventing means to nullify the competitive system.

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S BUDGET.

The proof of a Chancellor of the Exchequer is in his Budget. Mr. Austen Chamberlain is the Chancellor of the British Exchequer, and his first Budget was yesterday presented to the House of Commons. There is something more to be said about it. Mr. Austen Chamberlain is the son of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and was made Chancellor of the Exchequer in succession to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, when Sir Michael was constrained to resign his place as a token of his dissent from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's tariff reform policy. We may therefore regard the present Chancellor as the official exponent of his father's fiscal policy, and may look upon his Budget not only as a test of his ability as a finance minister, but also as a part of the official propaganda of tariff reform in Great Britain. The latter fact was emphasized by Mr. Austen Chamberlain himself, when in his speech he referred to the waning of British prosperity and to the period of industrial and commercial depression which had come upon the land. Nobody but a resolute and iconoclastic tariff reformer would venture thus to speak. To the orthodox Cobdenite, no matter what tiresome statistics may show or starving mobs of the unemployed may suffer, "God's in His Heaven! All's well with the world!" so long as free trade prevails.

The first impression produced by Mr. Austen Chamberlain's Budget is that of change from last year. A year ago Sir Michael Hicks-Beach estimated the revenue (reckoning £1 at $5) at $773,850,000, expenditures at $721,350,000, and the consequent surplus at $52,500,000. Upon the same basis of taxation Mr. Austen Chamberlain now estimates the revenue at only $695,300,000, the expenditures at $714,400,000, and the deficit, instead of a surplus, at $19,100,000. That means a reduction of revenue of $78,350,000, a reduction of expenditures of $6,953,000, and a change in balance of $71,600,000. Evidently, that indicates a situation in which something radical needs to be done. Wherefore the Chancellor proposes to add two cents to the income tax and four cents to the tea tax, giving an additional revenue of $20,000,000, or enough to cover the threatened deficit and a little more. He would also increase the tobacco tax, realize something on unclaimed consols, and so provide a surplus and avoid suspension of the sinking fund.

These proposals, we are told, were received with loud protests. They were bound to be, and they are bound to be fiercely attacked by the opposition. It is not clear, however, upon what ground the Liberals and Radicals can logically assail the Budget. There is, of course, no hint of protectionism in it. The income tax has always been a favorite device of free traders for raising revenue, and they have waxed enthusiastic upon the advantages of laying a tax upon domestic thrift rather than upon foreign trade. The proposed increase will put that tax up to a shilling in the pound, which is pretty high for times of peace. But from the Cobdenite point of view it should be better to do that than to tax iron and steel or wheat or meat, and thus possibly afford a little protection to some British industries. The increase in the tea tax will raise that from 12 to 16 cents on the pound. But as tea is not raised in the British Isles, that tax is not at all protective, and therefore should be acceptable to the free traders. The same may be said of the proposals to raise the unmanufactured tobacco tax from 75 to 81 cents on the pound, that on cigars from $1 38 to $1 50, and that on cigarettes from 95 cents to $1 20. Why not? There is not a trace of protectionism in these proposals. Moreover, the Chancellor cannot be charged with extravagance in his estimate of expenditures, for he proposes a retrenchment of $26,050,000, bringing the total to a lower figure than for several years. As for his refusal to suspend the sinking fund, there can be no question that it is perfectly sound finance.

Looking at them from the point of view of impartial and disinterested outsiders, we cannot say that we altogether admire or approve Mr. Austen Chamberlain's proposals. We have our doubts whether he does himself. It would, from our point of view, be far better to reduce the income tax, and impose a tariff upon many articles of import which now come in free, and which come into competition with similar articles of British production. But, of course, any such scheme would be rank heresy against the pure faith of Cobdenism. So long, therefore, as Great Britain insists upon Cobdenite finance, we really do not see how it can expect a better Budget than that which Mr. Austen Chamberlain has devised. It was a thankless task which he had in hand, but so far as it was possible to perform it he has performed it uncommonly well.

THE BACKWARDNESS OF SPRING.

Although there was a snowstorm in New-York State and New-England last week which was remarkable for the time of year, the average temperature for the current month thus far has been scarcely more than one degree below the normal. The deficiency for March in the East was hardly any greater. Compared with the same months last year the difference is striking. The temperature for March, 1903, in this part of the country was the highest known since the establishment of a national weather service. The excess in April was not so conspicuous, but it was enough to give a distinct character to last spring. Taken by itself, the present season is not so very backward—perhaps not more than a week or two. It is too early to look for green grass and flowering shrubs outside of the city parks, but people who hunt in the right places can already find arbutus and hepatica. Ploughing is hampered by an occasional freeze at night, and the planting of garden vegetables is retarded by a wholesome fear of frost. It is not at all unlikely, though, that, when the heavier seeding is at last practicable, at least a part of the lost time may be made up to the agriculturist. Moreover, the farmer has learned that a little delay sometimes proves a blessing rather than a curse.

For the unusual length and severity of the winter, which is now practically ended, the government meteorologists are offering no hypothesis at present. This much, however, appears from the official records, so far as they have been published: All parts of the country did not suffer alike. Over the largest part of the United States and Canada in December the temperature was much lower than usual, but on the eastern slope of the Rockies and up in British Columbia and the Northwest Territories it was above the standard. The cold of January was felt chiefly on this side of the Mississippi. Excessive warmth was reported simultaneously in nearly the whole Rocky Mountain region and in Manitoba. In a broad sense, then, the severity of the last winter was local. While it is not incredible that a combination of influences rather than any single cause was at work to produce the observed effect, it seems wise to look for terrestrial explanations in preference to cosmic. If sun spots, for instance, had anything to do with the observed phenomenon, it would seem rational to expect a more general prevalence of wintry conditions over the whole continent, and, in fact, over the whole globe. Such an inference is not an absolute necessity, but, on the whole, it is safer to hunt for local agents first.

The suspicion that volcanic eruptions in the West Indies, almost exactly two years ago, may have affected the weather somehow has been entertained by a number of sagacious people. What looked like a partial confirmation of that notion was afforded by certain observations made at the Smithsonian Institution. One set of these related to fluctuations in the intensity of solar radiation, and the other to the extent to which the atmosphere absorbed the latter and thus checked its progress to the earth's surface. So far as any published information goes, the world is in the dark about what has happened since last June. It is a notable fact, though, that the absorption seemed to be greater during the first half of 1903 than in 1902, as if water vapor, volcanic dust or something else had been acting as a screen to the sun's rays. However, in the northeastern part of the United States a year ago the weather was extremely hot, not extremely cold! Moreover, conceding that there may have been an invisible veil which shut off some of the sun's warmth during the earlier part of last year, there is no available evidence that it had not disappeared before winter came. The volcanic dust theory does not yet fully fit the facts.

Prolonged departures from the normal temperature of a given locality and season are often directly associated with slight excesses or deficiencies in air pressure over adjacent areas. The direction and force of the wind depend upon pressure, the air always flowing from a "high" to a "low." Accentuate or diminish the barometric gradient, and the districts traversed by the wind will be colder or hotter and experience serener or stormier weather accordingly. Perhaps the safest conjecture in which to indulge regarding the conditions which have existed for the last five or six months east of the Mississippi would be to believe that this has been the immediate cause. Manifestly, an unusual banking up of air would produce dissimilar results in different places. In one there should be an excess of cold northerly winds, while in another an undue amount of warm southerly breezes would prevail. These irregularities and eccentricities of distribution grow out of the general circulation of the atmosphere, which is caused by solar heat. It may be found eventually that the aerial pot boils more briskly at one time than another, and the output of solar heat undergoes perceptible variations. Again, it is possible that alterations in solar magnetism and electricity also play a part in weather changes. Just now, though, it is better to stop with a recognition of the fact that the average air pressure over wide tracts of land and sea for weeks and months at a time is a little higher or lower than the mean for many previous seasons.

Yesterday was a bad day for the murderous ruffians who infest the East Side. The sentencing of "Monk" Eastman and George Coan to ten years in State prison will have a discouraging effect on the "gangs" that they have led in numberless attacks on life and property. The cohesion of those criminal coteries has been weakened in recent years, and the removal of a pair of reckless leaders should enable the police to stamp them out of existence.

April smiling through her tears is a pretty conceit of the poets, but something about the chattering of her teeth would better fit the present case.

The doctors of the Democratic party have been sure that what their party chiefly needed was inspiring leadership, but instead of that it has been compelled to swallow a large and nauseous dose of David B. Hill. A wider contrast between prescription and treatment has seldom been seen.

At last the "near side" abomination has gone!

Bourke Cockran's oratorical performance at Albany on Monday was not up to the standard of his "last ditch" speech to the Chicago convention of 1892, but it produced the same practical effect.

The much heralded opposition to the rapid transit bills did not materialize at the Mayor's office yesterday. The noise of a few days ago might have led to the notion that all New-York was in arms because a semi-socialistic rapid transit scheme urged upon the legislature had not been adopted.

The Parker boom does not seem to flourish in Pennsylvania!

Incoming steamships report having sighted icebergs at sea. From the way it has felt here, we shouldn't have been a bit surprised to hear of their being sighted in the East River.

Opponents of well constructed pipe galleries in subways never studied without prejudice the advantages of such systems as are shown in foreign cities. New-York needs such galleries in every part of its territory, and the enemies of such public improvements convict themselves of blindness or bias.

How can anybody gain anything by closing his eyes and ears to political facts which cannot be controverted? Wolfert's Roost against the Wigwam has a "soft snap" in State politics, and Mr. Murphy in a national Democratic convention, in fighting ex-Senator Hill, will be a mere puling infant. Murphy spends too much time in Atlantic City. Hill stays at home, and attends strictly to business.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Rev. C. H. Woolston, of Philadelphia, the other day undertook to illustrate his talk about kindness as a means of subduing savage natures. He had a young lion in a cage on the platform beside him. A trainer from an animal show sat near, keeping an eye upon his charge. At the psychological moment the preacher turned to point, with supposedly dramatic effect, at the crouching lion, which had been taken from the cage, waiting to be subdued by kindness. At the same moment he gave the signal for the touching off of the flashlight powder that was to reveal the "king of beasts" in Dr. Woolston's loving care. Young Leo, however, hadn't been following the discourse as closely as he should, perhaps, and when the flashlight flared up he sprang away from the preacher with a well developed roar and landed on a nearby table. Here he snarled and glared, uncertain as to where he should begin his work of extermination. Before the young lion could make up his mind which of the terrified women and children to attack, the trainer and the preacher fell upon it and jammed the poor beast into its cage. In a report of the incident, it is said: "After a little while the excitement subsided, and Dr. Woolston went on with his explanation of how to tame savage beasts with kindness."

SPRING.

The bluebird's note her path attends,
She frees the brooks and rivers,
Sweet thrills of joy she broadcast sends—
And also "grippy" shivers.

The wood and meadow whisper, "Stay!"
The lambkin near her cuddles.
She strews the way with blossoms gay—
And shoe deep mire and puddles!

She tells the sleeping world, "Awake!"
She calls to town and villa.
She bids us zest in life to take—
And quino-sars'parilla!

And while I'd not a jot detract
From any poet's diction,
Meseems each line of sober fact
O'ershadows three of fiction!
—(Town Topics.

French economists are asserting that when a monopoly becomes injurious it should be bought by the State and managed in the interest of the public. This question has gone so far beyond the theory that M. Rouvier, the Minister of Finance, has seriously thought of taking in hand the refining of oil.

Naggus—What are you going to do with the hero and heroine of that magazine story you're running now? Marry them?
Borus—Certainly. They'll be married in the last chapter.
Naggus—I'm glad of it. It will serve them right! —(Chicago Tribune.

An apparatus which makes it possible to draw in perspective mechanically, without previous training, is the invention of a Swiss, who names it the perspectartigraph. A telescope with hairlines to show its centre and a crayon pencil are hung with a universal joint so that they move together. The draughtsman holds the pencil in his hand and moves it over the paper in such a way as to make the intersection of the hairlines in the telescope follow the outline of the object to be copied.

A Little Surprise.—John (finishing the evening paper and wanting to commence the annual discussion)—"Well, dear, is it to be light blue or dark blue this year?"
Edith—How clever you are, John, to know what I was thinking about! I didn't care to mention it. It is good of you to suggest my getting a new one! I should so like a dark blue costume! Light blue is very nice, and suits me too, but dark blue is ever so much more serviceable, and we ought to think of that. (And John hadn't the heart to explain that he only referred to the boat race).—(Punch.

The use of potato alcohol to furnish light, heat and motive power has been developed rapidly and to a very high degree in Germany. Germany produces about 55,000,000 tons of potatoes a year, and uses for human food, stock food and starch only about 35,000,000 tons. The remainder is converted into alcohol, and used as a power generator for both land and water motors, and for cooking, heating and lighting. The alcohol vapor is burned like gas, in chandeliers and street lamps, and gives a very bright light. In districts distant from mines it is cheaper than coal.

THE SORROWING MOTHER.

Last night I dreamed he came to me;
I held him close and wept and said,
"My little child, where have you been?
I was afraid that you were dead."
Then I awoke; it almost seemed
As though my arms could feel him yet.
I had been sobbing in my sleep;
My tears had made the pillows wet.

I cannot think of him at all
As the bright angel he must be,
But only as my little child
Who may be needing me.

Do not make him grow too wise,
Angels—ye who know;
I am dull and slow to learn,
Toiling here below.
Do not fill his heart too full
With your heavenly joy,
Lest the mother's place be lost
With her little boy.

Last night the air was mild;
The moon rose clear, though late,
And somehow then it did not seem
So very hard to wait.
There seemed so much to learn,
So much for me to do,
Before my lessons here were done
And I was ready, too.

Those may dare to doubt who have
Their loved ones here below;
For me, I do not now believe,
I do not hope—I know.
—(Katharine Pyle, in Harper's Bazar.

A door key hung outside a house in Sweden is a sign the family are not at home. The custom is more courteous to callers than the American practice of allowing the visitor to "find out by ascertaining" through futile bell ringing or button punching, but it requires a greater confidence in your fellow man, justifiable perhaps in Sweden.

"You can't keep a good man down," said the boarder who has a mania for quotations.
"Unless," observed the fluffy haired girl who typewrites because she needs the money, "he has a seat in a crowded car. Then you can't get him up."—(Chicago News.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, April 19.—Senator Thomas C. Platt was with the President some time to-day, discussing New-York affairs.

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, also called this morning, accompanied by Colonel Jacob E. Green and John T. Robbins, who invited Mr. Roosevelt to attend the annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, in Hartford, May 13. The President expressed appreciation of the invitation, but said he would be unable to accept it.

The President entertained at luncheon to-day Miss Helen M. Gould, who arrived in Washington yesterday, accompanied by a party of young women on a pleasure trip through the South. In addition to Miss Gould the guests were Mr. and Mrs. William B. Miller, Miss Margaret V. Wilder, Miss Sarah De F. Edwards and Miss Coots, all of New-York City.

Owen Wister and Stewart Edward White, the authors, are guests of the President.

A new American flag was raised over the White House to-day to take the place of the large tattered one which has been seen there for the last two or three years. The flag replaced the largest of the three in use, or "warm weather banner," as it is sometimes called. On fair days the largest of the three is run up. When the weather is threatening a smaller one is substituted, and in stormy weather the smallest flag is used. But the Stars and Stripes always fly when the President is in Washington.

THE CABINET.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, April 19.—Mrs. Shaw will be at home to-morrow afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock, to delegates to the Daughters of the American Revolution Congress from Iowa and other States.

Miss Rebekah Knox, daughter of the Attorney General, and the party with which she has been travelling in Europe, will arrive in New-York about May 25.

Secretary Taft will go to Philadelphia to-morrow to attend the dinner of the Psi Upsilon Society that evening. The next day he will go to New-York to address the Chamber of Commerce. He expects to return to Washington Friday evening.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, April 19.—The Mexican Ambassador and Señora Azpiroz gave a dinner to-night, when their guests were the Peruvian Minister and Señora Calderon, the Chilian Minister and Señora Martinez, the Chinese Minister, Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Senator Kearns, the chargé d'affaires of the Brazilian legation, the counsellor of the German Embassy and Baroness von dem Bussche, the first secretary of the Mexican Embassy and Señora Gamboa and Miss Kibbey.

Captain and Mrs. Warren C. Beach gave an informal leap year dance to-night for their young girl friends at Rauscher's.

Miss Helen M. Gould left Washington this afternoon with her guests for Fort Monroe, where they will attend a special drill. At Newport News Miss Gould will take part in the dedication of the Young Men's Christian Association Building, which she helped to build.

Countess Marguerite Cassini has issued an official circular announcing the date and place of the Russian Red Cross fête, together with the completed list of patronesses, as follows: Mrs. Hay, Mme. Azpiroz, Mme. Hengelmüller, Mme. Jusserand, Baroness Sternburg, Lady Durand, Mrs. McKenna, Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Lodge, Mrs. Elkins, Mrs. Wetmore, Mrs. Depew, Baroness Moncheur, Mme. Calderon, Countess Celiere, Mrs. Audenried, Mrs. Boardman, Mrs. Cowles, Mrs. Dewey, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Longworth, Mrs. Loomis, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Miss Patten, Mrs. Robert Patterson, Mrs. Pinchot, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth and Mrs. Walsh.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Many weddings figure on the programme of to-day, among the most important being that of Miss Cornelia Griswold Peabody, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, and granddaughter of George Griswold Haven, who is to be married this afternoon at 4 o'clock at St. Thomas's Church, to Thomas King, of Albany. Miss Marion Haven will be the maid of honor, and Miss Rosalind Fish, Miss Hortense Howland, Miss Irene King, Miss Blanche Shoemaker, Miss Helen Oakman, Miss Mildred Barclay, Miss Stella Elkins and Miss Marjorie Motley the bridesmaids, while Miss Catherine Oakman and Miss Priscilla Peabody will be the flower girls. Rufus King will be his brother's best man. The ushers will be Bertram Cruger, Stephen Peabody, jr., Henry S. Ferguson, James T. Soutter, R. Maxwell Ingham, George Morgan, Albert Gray, Franklin Townsend, E. W. Fisher and Morgan Goetchius.

At the same hour St. Bartholomew's will be the scene of the marriage of Miss Jessie Campbell Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Moore, to Colby M. Chester, jr., son of Rear Admiral Colby Chester, U. S. N. Miss Mary Moore will be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Louise Vanderhoff, Miss Helen Judson, Miss Louise Carhart, Miss Mary Maxwell, Miss Elizabeth Newell, Miss Frances Williams, Miss Grace Knowlton and Miss Louise Lee. Luther Billings is to be the best man, and the ushers include Edward Brewer, of Philadelphia; Edmund Drummond and Bernard Ruggles, of this city. Dr. John S. Davis, of Baltimore, and Gilbert Greenway, Morris Ely, John Hall, Charles Moore, jr., Burr Chamberlain and Hopewell Rogers, of Chicago. After the ceremony a reception will be given by the bride's parents at their house, in Madison-ave. The newly married couple will spend the summer at Greenwich, Conn.

Four o'clock is also the time that has been set for the marriage of Miss Isabel Fowler to Francis F. Palmer, in St. James's Church, Madison-ave. and Seventy-first-st., this afternoon. Miss Ruth Fowler will be her sister's maid of honor, and Miss Ruth S. Stuart, Miss Katherine Fowler, Miss Frances C. Ramsdell, Miss Aurelia Roe and Miss Mary de la Vergne will be the bridesmaids. George Palmer is to act as his brother's best man, and the ushers will consist of I. Livingston Roe, Frederick Palmer, John Lockman, Thomas B. Peck, jr., and James Wellman. After the ceremony, which will be performed by Bishop Talbot, of Tennessee, and the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Smith, rector of St. James's, a reception will be given by the bride's parents at their house, in East Sixty-eighth-st.

Miss Elizabeth Fitch's marriage to Harold Webster Ostby, of Providence, R. I., yesterday, took place at the East Eightieth-st. house of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch. The bride was dressed in point lace made over white satin, wore a tulle veil and carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley. Her bridesmaids, Miss Helen Ostby, Miss Bessie Bailey and Miss Doris Fitch, were arrayed in frocks of blue crêpe de chine spangled with silver, wore blue lace hats and carried bouquets of pink roses. Mrs. Henri Chatain, a sister of the bride, who officiated as matron of honor, was dressed in pale gray crêpe de chine, trimmed with lace, and wore a gray lace hat trimmed with pink roses. Erling Ostby was his brother's best man, and Morton and Littleton Fitch, William P. Chapin, jr., Ralph and Raymond Ostby and Howard Wilkinson, of Providence, were the ushers. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Abbott Kittredge in the presence of a small party of relatives and intimate friends.

Mrs. August Heckscher gives a luncheon to-day at her house, in East Fifty-second-st., for her cousin, Mrs. Arthur de Saulles, of South Bethlehem, who is staying with her.

There is no foundation for the story of the illness of Miss Helen Gould. The latter left town for Washington on Monday in her usual health, and returns to the city at the end of the week prior to going to St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, jr. leave town this week for their country place at Westbury, Long Island.

Alfred Vanderbilt will drive the road coach Pioneer to-day on its trip from the Holland House to Ardsley-on-the-Hudson. Yesterday Reginald Rives was the whip, and the passengers included Mrs. A. C. Haynes, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Murray, Mr. and Mrs. G. Tarbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Ellis, P. C. Hale, Mrs. W. D. Gray and O. D. Gray.

HISTORY AS SHE IS BUILT.

War News Conjectured While You Wait.

Office of the Make News Quick Syndicate.

Private circular to newspapers which may be permitted to subscribe for our instantaneous and invaluable dispatches from the seat of war.

Gentlemen: We have, as you are doubtless already aware, innumerable correspondents and artists stationed everywhere in Japan, Corea, Manchuria and, in fact, throughout the Orient. They have been engaged and equipped at enormous expense, and every man is the expertest expert in the business. As an example of the thoroughness with which we have covered the ground, we may mention that, in view of the probability that the Japanese will try to destroy the Siberian Railroad, we have strung our men out at intervals of half a mile from Moscow to Vladivostok and Port Arthur, and doubled them at every bridge and culvert. Furthermore, we are about to secure the exclusive services of Marconi and Santos-Dumont. The former will work his wireless system of telegraphy from the latter's airship, and together they will traverse the entire field of operations once an hour day and night. You will be interested in the following samples of the marvellous "beats" we have achieved at colossal expense during the last few weeks, and we guarantee that the standard already set will be kept up to the end of the war:

Chemulpo, March 10.
(Special to the Make News Quick Syndicate.)
I think something important happened yesterday, but I don't know what or where.

Seoul, March 18.
(Special to the Make News Quick Syndicate.)
(Delayed in transmission.)
I saw a cat running rapidly toward the Yalu River this morning. She had evidently been frightened by the Japanese advance, and a decisive land battle is predicted for the near future.

Vladivostok, April 1.
(Special to the Make News Quick Syndicate.)
The Russian fleet steamed out of the harbor this morning. It was a grim but glorious sight. The vessels were all cleared for action, and I could distinctly see the admiral on the bridge of his flagship. A great naval engagement is doubtless in progress at this moment.

Vladivostok, April 2.
(Special to the Make News Quick Syndicate.)
The report that the Russian squadron left this port yesterday proves to be erroneous. It is now said that there are no Russian ships in these waters.

Liao Yang, April 5.
(Special to the Make News Quick Syndicate.)
By combined operations of the land and naval forces the Japanese have captured Port Arthur after desperate fighting. This practically ends the war.

Liao Yang, April 6.
(Special to the Make News Quick Syndicate.)
The Russians have no fear for the safety of Port Arthur. The war will probably continue for an indefinite time. After carefully consulting a spirit thermometer, I am enabled to say that it is still very cold here, and the conditions are generally unfavorable for operations on a large scale.

Port Arthur, April 13.
(Special to the Make News Quick Syndicate.)
The Petropavlovsk was blown up this morning. She was the last of the Russian torpedo boats, and Admiral Makaroff feels very sore.

LATER.—I have just ascertained that the Petropavlovsk was a battleship, and that Admiral Makaroff was killed, consequently he doesn't feel sore. It is presumably the Czar who feels sore. I had engaged Tolstoy, who was on board, to furnish me with a sensational account of the battle, but I hear that he went down with the ship.

LATEST.—It wasn't Tolstoy who went down with the ship, but the painter Verestchagin. Otherwise he would have taken snapshots of the scene expressly for me.

From the foregoing brilliant and exclusive dispatches, which make the reader an eyewitness, as it were, of the momentous events they describe, newspaper managers will see that the service we offer is unequalled and in a class by itself. An immediate acceptance of this chance to join the syndicate is imperative.

SEE REVOLUTIONARY WAR SKETCHES.

Picture of Baron von Closen Shown at Meeting of Sons of Revolution.

At the meeting of the Sons of the Revolution at Delmonico's last night the portrait of Baron von Closen, aid to Count Rochambeau in the Revolutionary War, was exhibited. The portrait, which has been lent by the Von Closen family, of Munich, to the St. Louis Exposition, shows the baron in the foreground leaning against his charger. On an eminence in the background are grouped General Washington and several French officers. The portraits is in charge of a Custom House official and will be shipped to St. Louis to-day.

The meeting last night was in honor of the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington. Clarence W. Bowen, through whose efforts the unpublished papers of the baron will be placed in the Congressional Library in Washington, read extracts from the translation and exhibited stereopticon illustrations of sketches made by the baron in his three years in America. The extracts read in part:

When I arrived at Newport I was sent by Rochambeau to meet General Washington at White Plains, and after having breakfast with him I visited West Point at his request. When I saw the brave men of the Continental Army, black and white, with their torn and scanty clothing, I could not help but feel a great admiration for them. I discovered from day to day in my association with Washington his great qualities. I admired particularly his great calmness and his wonderful faculty for planning extensive military combinations. It is impossible to exaggerate his good qualities. I can look back over my three years' association with General Washington as the happiest years of my life.

The pictures that accompanied the manuscripts were sketches of American and French soldiers, several frigates, and over a dozen silhouettes of American ladies that the Baron von Closen had met. What was probably the most important of all was a pen sketch of Martha Washington, drawn by Alexander Hamilton.

LADY CONSTANCE MACKENZIE WEDS.

London, April 19.—Lady Constance Mackenzie, niece of the Duke of Sutherland and well known in the United States, was quietly married to Sir Edward Austin Richardson, Bart., at Pitfour, Perthshire, this afternoon.

FOUNDS SCHOLARSHIP AT YALE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

New-Haven, Conn., April 19.—Henry F. English, of this city, has given $2,000 to Yale University for the establishment of the Alice Kimball English Scholarship in the Art School. The scholarship is in honor of his wife, and is to be awarded to the advanced students on a merit basis.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Washington, April 19.—The National Academy of Sciences met here to-day in its fortieth annual session. About forty-five of the eighty-nine active members were present, Professor Alexander Agassiz, of Harvard, presiding. A number of technical papers were read. To-morrow night a dinner will be given for the members by Professor Agassiz, at which he will present the Draper gold medal to Professor George E. Hale, of Yerkes Observatory, for astronomical researches.

THE SEVENTH'S ANNIVERSARY.

The forty-third anniversary of the departure for the front in 1861 of the 7th Regiment was celebrated last night at Sherry's. About six hundred members of the Veterans' Association and of the regiment were present. There were a vaudeville concert and a dinner. Speeches were made by Colonel Appleton, Captain Dimond, president of the Veterans' Association, and Colonel Henry L. Pearson.

MEMORIAL OF COL. WARING SUGGESTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The touching story told by Bishop Potter, as given in The Tribune of this morning, of the old Italian woman in the tenement house who thanked God for Colonel Waring, brings to the front a question which has occurred to many minds as to why no monument has been put up to this heroic man. He certainly gave his life for the nation, and lost it by the great scourge of yellow fever from which he has saved us. His life was, perhaps, the greatest of our gifts to Cuba, and one, at least, of the greatest losses we incurred in the Spanish war. Why should this hero not be honored, in this time of remembering the brave, by an artistic and lasting memorial to his worth and work?

J. K. C.

Morristown, N. J., April 18, 1904.