Index to Advertisements.

	Part.	Page.	Column.
Amusements	1	16	5-6
Apartment Hotels	1	15	3
Agents Wanted	1	12	4
Antiques and Curios	1	12	4
Bankers and Brokers	2	13	2
Bicycles	1	9	6
Board and Room	1	12	4
Brooklyn Advertisements	2	10	2-6
Brooklyn Property for Sale	1	15	3
Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale	2	10	5-6
Business Chances	1	12	5
Carpet Cleaning	1	12	6
City Hotels	1	14	2-3
City Property to Let	1	15	2
City Property for Sale	1	15	3
Country Board	1	14	3
Country Property for Sale	1	15	4-5
Country Property to Let	1	15	6
Country Property for Sale or to Let	1	15	5
Detective Agencies	1	12	6
Dividend Notices	2	13	2
Domestic Situations Wanted	1	13	4-8
Dressmaking and Millinery	1	12	7
Drygoods	1	12	6-7
Employment Agencies	1	13	1
Excursions	2	13	4
Financial	2	13	2-3
Financial Meetings	2	13	2
For Sale	1	13	7-8
Foreign Resorts	2	8	5-6
Furnished Apartments to Let	1	15	3
Furnished Houses to Let, Country	1	15	6
Furnished Rooms to Let	1	13	1
Gas Lamps	1	13	1
Help Wanted	1	13	3
Horses and Carriages	1	9	6
Instruction	1	14	4
Insurance Adjusters	2	13	2
Lawyers	1	13	1
Machinery	1	13	1
Marriages and Deaths	1	11	5
Meetings	1	16	6
Musical	2	9	6
Ocean Steamers	2	13	5-6
Old Gold and Silver	1	13	2
Osteopathy	1	13	2
Pianos and Organs	1	13	2
Political Notices	1	11	6
Proposals	2	13	3-6
Railroads	2	13	4-5
Real Estate	1	15	2
Real Estate Wanted	1	15	5
Remedies	1	13	2
Religious Notices	1	11	6
Restaurants	1	13	2
Special Notices	1	11	6
Sporting Goods	1	9	6
Steamboats	2	13	5
Storage	1	13	2
Storage Notices	1	13	2
Summer Resorts	1	14	3-6
The Turf	1	16	6
Tribune Subscription Rates	1	11	6
Trust Companies	2	13	2-3
Umbrellas and Canes	1	13	3
Unfurnished Apartments to Let	1	15	3

New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1904.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The State Department received news of a great battle, resulting in a Japanese victory, north of the Yalu on Tuesday, but Russian official advices dated at the front April 29 said that the Japanese continued to push their forces across the river, and that no serious engagement had taken place. ═══ A Danish royal decree said that, to enforce neutrality in case of warlike operations spreading to Denmark's neighborhood, inner sea passages would be closed by mines and warships of the belligerents would not be allowed to enter the harbor of Copenhagen. ═══ Two skirmishes on the Yalu were reported by Admiral Hosoya, in one of which a Japanese flotilla put to flight a force of Russians, wounding many. ═══ Transportation across Lake Baikal has been temporarily interrupted by the breaking up of the ice. ═══ The schooner Onoro, from Porto Rico for Halifax, was wrecked near the latter port, and the captain and crew of five men were drowned.

DOMESTIC.—The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at St. Louis, was formally opened, President Roosevelt pressing a key in the White House which set the machinery in motion, and Secretary Taft making the principal address on the exposition grounds. ═══ A World's Fair special on the Iron Mountain was wrecked near Kimmswick, Mo.; nine bodies have been taken from the wreck, and it is feared that the list of dead and injured will reach fifty. ═══ Secretary Shaw called on depository banks for another 10 per cent of the public funds held by them, in order to meet the payment for the Panama Canal. ═══ Cord Meyer, of Queens, was chosen chairman of the Democratic State Committee at its meeting in Albany; Senator McCarren was made chairman of the executive committee; both Tammany and up-State leaders were displeased over the result. ═══ Alexander Troup, leader of the Hearst forces in Connecticut, was reported as having declared that the Hearst men would control the State convention in Hartford this week. ═══ The treasurer of Steuben County, acting under instructions from the State Excise Department, refused a license for the canteen at the State Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y., because it is in a no license town; a legal fight is likely. ═══ The Prudential Insurance Company of America charged the State Insurance Commissioner of Wisconsin with extorting several thousand dollars from it. ═══ The transport Thomas carried $17,000,000 in silver to the Philippines. ═══ The strike of waiters employed in Memorial Hall, at Harvard University, proved a fizzle; less than half of the force went out, and the places were filled at once.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and heavy. ═══ The Illinois Society gave a dinner for its new president, Melville E. Stone. ═══ The safes of the Globe Security Company were opened by Mr. McKeen, the receiver, and were found to be empty. ═══ The suspension of Dr. Woodend's firm was announced on the Consolidated Exchange; the broker was still a fugitive from justice, and a charge of "bucketing" was made. ═══ Mayor McClellan laid the cornerstone of the new 71st Regiment Armory.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 65 degrees; lowest, 52.

A GREAT SCIENTIFIC CENTRE.

Architects have just been invited to offer plans for the two new buildings provided for by Mr. Carnegie's recent gift, the union home in Thirty-ninth-st. and the house of the Engineers' Club in Fortieth-st. That such action is already possible indicates that the conference committee of the organizations to which the offer was addressed has been hard at work. Scarcely more than six weeks have elapsed since Mr. Carnegie's proposition was renewed in such a form as to make the project a certainty. Immediately thereafter the opportunity was given to a number of scientific societies, which, like the engineering bodies, were in need of bettter accommodations, to become tenants of the Thirty-ninth-st. edifice. Though acceptances were reasonably prompt as well as numerous, little progress could be made in defining requirements until this important group of negotiations was ended. The committee was then in a position to tell the architects what was wanted. It has now done so, fixing June 15 as the limit to the competition. If, as may be reasonably expected, a thoroughly satisfactory plan shall be found at that time, it should be feasible to let contracts by midsummer, if not before. For the energy and intelligence thus far displayed by the committee it deserves the gratitude of its constituents.

The union home is to be about nine stories high. The uppermost three floors will be devoted to the societies which do not have proprietary rights, and each of the next three below these will be occupied by one of the engineering organizations. Further down will be placed the library, which may take two floors, and the main auditorium, which is to be virtually at street level. The clubhouse will be a little higher than the other building, but communication between the two will be provided, and they will have the same general style of architecture. Mr. Carnegie has expressed the wish that this shall be simple and dignified and able to stand the test of time. Anything else would be exceedingly inappropriate for the structure in Thirty-ninth-st., which is the one that ought to dominate the policy adopted for the two. Nevertheless, it is permissible to hope that simplicity in exterior appearances will not be carried to excess. The union home will be an object of national, if not of international, interest. Many members of the societies which will meet there must come from other parts of the country, and should be able to carry away with them a pleasant impression. Visitors from foreign countries, too, will have occasion to identify, if not to enter, these buildings, and it is safe to say that some of them will be gifted with critical taste.

Now that the project is going ahead so auspiciously, it is worthy of note that the new scientific focus is to be established in a particularly convenient locality. It will stand about half way between the business and residence portions of the borough of Manhattan. It will be equally accessible at evening, when most of the meetings will be held and when resident members will be going from their homes, and by day, when, for personal conference or to consult the library, they approach from the opposite direction. Again, the site is comparatively near to the Forty-second-st. railway station and the proposed terminal of the Pennsylvania and Long Island roads. Members who live out of town, either in the suburbs or at a considerable distance, will be able on arrival to reach the place of rendezvous in only a few minutes, and, on leaving, to catch a train with equal facility. These incidental factors cannot fail to add to the popularity of what is destined to prove an institution of large value.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Senator Cullom's review of the foreign relations of the United States during the present and the preceding administration is especially worthy of attention, because that is precisely the department of government which has been most persistently and bitterly criticised. From President McKinley's policy in respect to Cuba to President Roosevelt's in respect to Panama, the conduct of American diplomacy has been railed at and vilified, and evil results have been predicted of it to an extent unsurpassed in American history. Yet it is the simple truth to say that not one of those savage arraignments has been justified, and not one of those doleful vaticinations has been realized. On the contrary, our foreign policy has been conducted with exceptional success, during a period in which an exceptional number of important matters has demanded attention, with a net result profitable to American interests and distinctly honorable to the repute of American diplomacy and to the prestige of the American nation.

Perhaps the most gratifying feature of the whole chapter is the invariable making for peace and friendship among the nations that has characterized our dealings with other lands. Our Cuban policy, inherited from the times of James Monroe, did, indeed, involve us in war with Spain; but the total losses of life and limb in that war were less than those in any one of innumerable years of insurrection in that island, years whose number would have been indefinitely increased had the United States not intervened to establish peace once and forever. That settlement of the Cuban question unmistakably removed one grave source of menace and of actual disturbance to the peace of the world. The settlement of the Alaska boundary and the substitution of a new convention for the outworn Clayton-Bulwer treaty made directly for the abatement of irritation and the confirmation of cordial relations with that country whose friendship is of the greatest importance to us. The American policy toward China, comprising the open door, territorial integrity and the suppression of and settlement for the Boxer outbreak, has received the deserved approval of the world. In Venezuela our policy was the redeeming element in a most unsatisfactory problem. The influential participation of the United States in the Peace Congress at The Hague and its prompt submission of a case to the tribunal there established demonstrated the sincerity and the practicality of American devotion to the cause of peace. The vigorous and conclusive settlement of the isthmian canal problem is calculated to confer upon the whole world one of the greatest of diplomatic and commercial benefits.

We need not specify further. These and other so-called triumphs of American diplomacy have been triumphs in the truest and noblest sense of the word. They have been victories for the United States, but not necessarily defeats for other nations. Rather have they been victories in which both sides have won, and which, therefore, have left no rankling stings behind them, but rather mutual gratification. They have demonstrated that American foreign policy can be loyally American without being offensive to the rest of the world; that it can be vigorous and alert, even aggressive, without being blustering or provocative; that it can be practical and straightforward without being undignified or sordid, and, above all, that the United States can play its part among the nations of the world as the peer of any in power and sovereignty without involving itself in any of those entangling alliances which have been the bogie of the timorous for a hundred years. It is a record in which the Republican party and the whole American nation may take a just and worthy pride.

FREE SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS.

The closing, last week, of the fourteenth year of the public school free lecture courses brings a reminder of one unique distinction which this city enjoys. It is not in our schools, for other cities have them, too, from kindergarten to high school; it is not in the lecture courses, for other cities have them, too, in some form; but it is in the fact that New-York alone of all cities provides in its charter for this scientific system of popular education for adults through free lecture courses. That is a distinction of which this city may well be proud and which it should surely endeavor to maintain. Or, if it cannot maintain the distinction of being the only city that is doing this thing on a chartered basis—for others may one day put it into their charters, too—it can and it should maintain the distinction of doing the work more thoroughly, more systematically and more widely than any other city.

The need of it is greatest here. A large part of this mission of enlightenment is to our alien population. Myriads of men and women come to this country from places in which, in their childhood, they had little or no opportunity for education. They are ignorant on most subjects, and are especially ignorant of matters pertaining to their adopted land. For the sake of the community and of the nation, as well as for their own sakes, they should be instructed. New-York is the chief gateway through which they enter America, and a far greater number of them remain here than go to any other city. That is one reason why this system is so urgently needed in New-York; also there are myriads of adults, of native or of alien origin, who have had small opportunity for mental cultivation and who now can do little reading, but who have a craving to know more of the world and of those things which contribute to the greatness and to the happiness of man. In no other way can their wants be so well met as through these lecture courses.

For it must be remembered that the lectures are not mere entertainments given at random and without plan. However entertaining they may be, they are invariably instructive, and are given by men and women worthy to be regarded as authorities and to serve as instructors upon the various subjects. Moreover, they are given according to a most judicious system. No school or college curriculum is more carefully arranged than these lecture courses, with a view to covering certain definite departments of human knowledge and to observing a proper balance between the various departments. The attendants at a given lecture centre may thus pursue regular courses in history, in geography, in the natural or applied sciences, in literature, in music, in art, in sociology. That is what they do. There is no more impressive feature of these lectures than the regular and constant manner in which the same auditors attend them, night after night, as faithfully as the school children in their classes by day. Some there are, of course, who come irregularly and by chance, and each night sees some new faces or misses some old ones; but the mass of each audience is composed of those who have "enlisted for the war."

From the financial point of view, there is no other department of education comparable with this in smallness of cost in proportion to magnitude of results. Among pay lectures 25 cents is a low admission fee, and even 50 cents is moderate. From $1 to $2 is often charged. But during the season which has just closed 1,130,000 persons have attended these lectures entirely free of cost to them, and at a cost to the city of about five cents a head! Five cents admission fee, paid by the city, to lectures which otherwise command ten or twenty times that fee! Ten dollars a night paid to lecturers who elsewhere are in demand at ten times that stipend! If this is not securing great results at little cost, we know not how to describe that process. With such a showing, the mere thought of crippling or curtailing so profitable a work seems intolerable. If this city is to be credited with being able to know a good thing when it sees it, it must give to this magnificent institution, which has been so developed and extended by Dr. Leipziger during these fourteen years, a financial support which will permit it to be further extended to the fullest desirable degree.

PALLAS ON PALLAS.

Park Commissioner Pallas has just issued a new set of park rules which are meant to be submitted for approval to the Board of Aldermen. The rules are extended and minute. All the things which a citizen may not do are set down in detail. We are far from quarrelling with the spirit of any of these rules, so far as we have been able to examine them, though some of them are awkward in expression. They contain, however, some interesting provisions, setting up an ideal of art which Mr. Pallas himself might well take to heart. One of the rules declares it unlawful to "post any bill, placard, "notice or other paper upon any structure with- "in such public parks, squares or places unless "previously licensed." Another forbids any citizen owning land "fronting upon or adjacent to any public park, parkway, square or place" to erect a fence "in or about" it or rent advertising space upon it without submitting a plan of the work and securing a permit for it.

This clearly shows that Mr. Pallas recognizes the incongruity of an advertising sign in or overlooking a park. Under this rule an advertising sign could not be erected on the roof of a Broadway building opposite the City Hall Park without the Commissioner's license. Yet, while Mr. Pallas is properly forbidding the property owner to rent his own walls and his roof for advertising purposes, and regulating the use of private property for the sake of art, he is deliberately erecting on park property itself glaring signs which are an offence to good taste and setting a bad example to the public. The appearance of the city would be vastly improved if the fences of vacant lots fronting the parks were neatly painted instead of being covered with pictorial horrors. Yet the Park Commissioner himself takes a well painted, modest fence around a public park, fronting on a great thoroughfare, opposite some of the finest houses in the city, and covers it with great, flaring appeals to purchase soap and sauce and what not! This is the way Mr. Pallas lives up to his own preaching.

We do not chiefly blame Mr. Pallas, however. He is in the hands of an "unscrupulous providence," and that providence is the municipal administration. The Mayor could in five minutes secure a reversal of policy concerning the library fence. The spirit of the new rules perhaps represents the feelings of Mr. Pallas better than the defaced library fence, and he might possibly be glad to restore the decency of appearance secured after so much trouble by Mr. Willcox. But a Tammany district leader had to be provided for. No commissionership was available for him. He demanded the fence. It was given to him at an absurdly low rate, if it was to be used for advertising purposes at all. That was his "graft." When public protest was first made, Tammany tried to throw the responsibility on Pallas. But Pallas would not be "called down" while the signs stayed up. Instead, he threatened to place the responsibility where it belonged. Since then everybody has been silent. The Mayor has seemed to be interested in other things. Doubtless he has hoped the outrage would "blow over"; but it will not "blow over." That fence is a standing indictment of the administration; for the city, renting that fence at market rates, could get vastly more for it than the Tammany leader pays.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

Sensational disclosures with regard to the bankruptcy and the flight of Dr. Woodend bring to mind the notable collapse of the extensive bucket shop operations of Lewis G. Tewksbury several years ago. Those two men appear to have been of kith and kin in many of their ways.

Tewksbury had an almost endless chain of places, to which speculators were allured by snares of all sorts. So had Dr. Woodend. Both men tried to make a tremendous "splurge" by wellnigh every scheme of self-advertising they could think of. Both had houses in New-York with various bizarre features inside. Both entertained swarms of guests lavishly, and attempted to astonish people out of whom they expected to make money. Both spent money lavishly on the Speedway and at horse shows, county fairs and the like. Both had hugely expensive stables, which contained animals of no small notoriety, which they had bought at an amazing outlay. When Tewksbury got into trouble he ran away to Mexico. Can it be that Woodend has gone to join him?

ILL-USED OYSTERS.

There is probably no cause for a general panic over typhoid infected oysters, although under the present abnormal conditions the possibility of infection is generally present. It is a pretty well authenticated fact that on some former occasions the mollusks have been the means of conveying disease. Whether the present charge against them is well or ill founded it is not our province to determine. That some part of the city's oyster supply is tainted may reasonably be believed. That it is all unwholesome is not, of course, credible, since if it were there would be a pestilence of appalling proportions. If oysters from some one source have conveyed infection, the chances are that the dealers in them have become aware of the fact and have already made haste to discontinue the faulty supply.

The chief source of danger from oysters lies in the abuse of them. There is scarcely any other article of food that is so grossly and stupidly ill used. In its native state and its natural habitat the oyster of the northeastern coast of America is one of the most delicious and healthful of all the food products of the sea. But the pitiable apology for an oyster which is here in vogue has been taken from the pure salt water in which alone it can flourish, and replanted for a time in fresh or merely brackish water—one of the most foolish performances of which we have knowledge. It is done, they say, to fatten the oyster, or to whiten it, or to improve its flavor. In fact, it makes it half dropsical and half flabby, pale and sickly of hue, and devoid of its fine natural flavor. As this fresh-water soaking is usually done at the mouth of a river, and sometimes near the outlet of a sewer, it is easy to understand how contamination with typhoid germs may occur. Nor is it difficult in such a case to conjure up an excuse for those people who resort to the astounding process of washing oysters in clean, fresh water after taking them from their shells! In normal circumstances the washing of an oyster might well be regarded as prima facie evidence of hopeless dementia; but, considering that the average city oyster has been "in soak" in water of unquestionable dirtiness, the washing of it in clean water is really not such a bad device. Of course, it still further diminishes the faint traces of flavor which may have survived the soaking. But since the thing is half spoiled anyway, we may as well have it half spoiled and clean as half spoiled and dirty. If only people would insist upon having real oysters, instead of these washed-out frauds, they would get them straight from the salt water, dainty and delicious in flavor, and free from even the remotest possibility of typhoid or other contagion. But if they will put up with the things which now pass muster as oysters, they must take the consequences.

The United States is to have a minister plenipotentiary hereafter in San Domingo, instead of calling on the Minister to Hayti to do its business with both republics. The new envoy will not find time hanging heavy on his hands in the land of Friday-to-Monday revolutions.

The St. Louis cabman has already begun to make hay, and, strange to say, a New-Yorker was the first to object to the raking-in process.

Yesterday's railway accident in Missouri may have been attended by less serious consequences than were indicated by the earlier reports. In similar cases it not infrequently happens that the first estimates of the injury done are exaggerated, being based almost entirely on guesswork. Whatever be the exact truth, however, the occurrence is not a pleasant omen. While the Louisiana Purchase Exposition remains open scores of other special trains will be run for the benefit of excursionists. If no greater vigilance should be exercised by employes than was exhibited on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern yesterday, the aggregate slaughter during the whole period would be appalling.

The tender solicitude for the army of war correspondents shown by both Russia and Japan in keeping them from the front indicates that both combatants realize that the pen is sometimes mightier than the sword.

How many millions of human beings must be born and wither and perish before men of light and leading will come into the world competent and willing to design and construct automobiles of truly artistic and graceful lines? Most of the thousands of self-motors in our thoroughfares are monsters of ugliness. Why cannot these chariots be so put together that they will at least make some approach to symmetry?

It is to be hoped May will realize her responsibility. If we are to have any real spring weather of the old fashioned sort this season, she must furnish it.

Mr. Croker ran a colt named Clonmel in the famous Two Thousand Guineas stake in England the other day. Clonmel chased all the others to the goal and came in last. The prize fell to Leopold Rothschild's fine racer St. Amant, and the Rothschild candidate shows exceptional promise of victory in the Derby at Epsom and in the contests for other coveted honors of the British turf. Mr. Croker is evidently too busy with his stable to come across the ocean and help Mr. Bryan block the chariot wheels of David Bennett Hill.

Major Woodbury says that when he found Riker's Island it had eighty-seven acres, and that he has, by dumping ashes, increased this area by sixty-three and a half acres, and in a year or two will add one hundred and seventy-odd. As an island maker and bacteria chaser the major holds the record to date.

Where does all the money come from? In 1903 the racetracks in this State paid more than $200,000 to the State Controller for the benefit of the county fairs. Not many seasons ago the receipts were insignificant in comparison with the large amounts accounted for last year. The "leisure class" in this country, which spends so much for sports of all kinds, has multiplied exceedingly in this generation.

That story from East Belvidere, N. J., of shooting shad on the wing auspiciously opens the season of fish stories. The tale has the air of credibility, but there is also a suspicion of applejack in its composition.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In New-Britain a missionary, in translating, was seeking some native idiom to convey the idea of a binding oath, when a chief suggested that the desired phrase was, "I would rather speak to my wife's mother than do such and such a thing." In British Columbia a missionary wanted his catechist to translate "A crown of glory that fadeth not away." This was done to the satisfaction of all concerned, but ultimately the missionary found to his horror that it had been rendered, "A hat that never wears out!"

"DE CONJURE WOMAN."

De conjure woman she dun meet me
In de sumac groun' by de ol' lime tree,
On a summeh night when de moon was dahk
En de gray owls hoot en de foxes bahk;
En, landsy me! how mah knees dey shook
When she chant a verse fum de ol' witch book.
Way out yandeh in de sumac groun'
Wheh de night toads hop en de bats fly 'roun'.

De conjure woman she dig in her bag.
She pull out a bone wrapped 'roun' wid a rag;
En a lizahd's tail in a hosshaih bow,
Some graveyahd moul' en a wohm det glow;
En she say, dess drop dis deep in yo' well,
En yo'll heah no mo' ob de evil spell.
Way out yandeh in de sumac groun'
Wheh de night toads hop en de bats fly 'roun'.

De conjure woman—Ah do es she tell,
Ah drop det chahm in de gahden well;
Ah drink dat wahteh till Ah'm almost daid,
Ah roll on my back en stan' on mah haid;
But Ah guess Ah'm betteh—de 'spell go way,
Leas' dat am what de conjure woman say.
Way out yandeh in de sumac groun'
Wheh de night toads hop en de bats fly 'roun'.
—(Puck.

When the hour of adjournment arrived in court at Media, Penn., the other evening, Judge Johnson suggested that the attorneys go on and finish the testimony in the case on trial. This caused William B. Broomall, one of the attorneys, to remark: "It is written somewhere in the Bible that no court should sit evenings." "I will refer that point to Lawyer O. B. Dickinson," remarked the court, Mr. Dickinson being the other counsel in the case. In court next day Mr. Dickinson simply referred the court and attorneys to parts of the eighteenth chapter of Exodus, as follows: "And it came to pass on the morrow that Moses sat to judge the people; and the people stood by Moses from the morning unto the evening . . . And Moses' father-in-law said unto him: 'The thing that thou doest is not good. Thou wilt surely wear away, both thou and this people; for this thing is too heavy for thee.' "

Proof of It.—Mrs. Hatterson—I wonder if it has paid to give our daughter such a good education?
Hatterson—Paid! Why, of course. Don't you see from her manner how superior she is to us?—(Life.

The Chamber of Commerce at Denver is considering a proposition to bore one and an eighth miles into the earth at a point fourteen miles east of the city, in search of natural gas, oil and coal. The cost is estimated at $30,000, but the plan is considered feasible by experts who have investigated the geological formations.

"He doesn't know enough about the law to be a successful lawyer."
"Well, let's make him a judge."—(Chicago Evening Post.

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.

Benson—Bought a sawmill, eh? What are you going to do with it?
Jenson—Bring out a new breakfast food.—(Town Topics.

The Philadelphia mint broke all previous records last week, when it turned out $11,302,600 in gold coin, or nearly $2,000,000 a day. More than forty-two tons of gold were required to coin that amount of money.

A Seasoned Rustic.—The young daughter of a prominent New-York financier, who has passed most of her years either in the city or at the large summer resorts, recently paid her first visit to a real country home. She was anxious to show that she was not altogether ignorant of rural conditions, and when a dish of honey was set before her on the breakfast table she saw her opportunity.
"Ah," she observed, carelessly, "I see you keep a bee."—(Harper's Weekly.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, April 30.—The German Ambassador presented to the President to-day Prince Philip Hohenlohe, his sister, Princess Elizabeth Hohenlohe; Prince Karl von Ratibor, Erb-Prince Karl von Ratibor, Princess von Ratibor, Count Moritz von Rumerkisch, Mme. Charles Borguis, formerly Miss Riggs, of this city, and Mlle. Anna Borguis, all of whom are making a tour of this country together and are on their way to St. Louis. The President invited the visitors to witness the pressing of the key opening the St. Louis Exposition, and, with Mrs. Roosevelt, entertained them at luncheon. In addition to Baron von Sternburg and his party, the guests at luncheon were Secretary and Mrs. Hay, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Mrs. Cowles, Miss Carow, General Young, General Crozier and Whitelaw Reid.

The President's callers included a party of students from the Woman's College of Baltimore, who were presented by Judge Scott, of this city.

Señor Calderon, the Peruvian Minister, introduced to the President Alejandro Garland, the Commissioner General of Peru to the St. Louis Exposition, and Miguel Miro Quesado, secretary of the commissioner. They were invited by the President to witness in the East Room the ceremony of opening the fair.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt and their children witnessed an exhibition drill of cavalry and artillery in the drill hall at Fort Myer. Among those who witnessed the exhibition, in addition to the President and his family, were members of the Cabinet and their wives and officers of the army and navy, besides many persons in civil life. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt made the trip on horseback, while Miss Roosevelt, Miss Carow and the younger Roosevelt children went to the fort in carriages.

The President received a call from Messrs. Nelson and Tracey, officials of the American Federation of Labor, and Messrs. Furuseth and Frazier, of the International Seamen's Union, who presented a protest against the employment of Chinese by the Pacific steamship companies. They requested that action be taken against the companies, alleging that in employing Chinese they were violating the navigation laws of the United States. The President promised to consider the protest.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, April 30.—The German Ambassador and Baron von Sternburg gave a dinner to-night in honor of Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingfürst and his sister, the Princess Elizabeth; the Princess von Ratibor, Prince Karl von Ratibor, Count von Ratimerskirsch, Mme. Charles Borguis and Mlle. Borguis, who are on a short visit to Washington. The other guests were a few personal friends of the host and hostess and the members of the ambassador's staff. This was the first time that Baroness von Sternburg has taken any part in social affairs since the death of her father.

The Austrian Ambassador and Mme. Hengelmüller will give a dinner to-morrow night in honor of Prince Hohenlohe and his party. Among the twenty-four guests will be Mr. and Mrs. Giraud, of New-York. Mme. Hengelmüller will make a shopping trip to New-York on Tuesday, and on June 1 the embassy will be transferred to its summer headquarters at Bar Harbor.

Countess Cassini has announced that the Russian Red Cross fair, which was set for April 26, but postponed on account of rain, will be held at the Russian Embassy next Saturday afternoon.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, April 30.—Mrs. Chester, wife of Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, superintendent of the Naval Observatory, gave a tea this afternoon in honor of her daughters-in-law, Mrs. Arthur Chester and Mrs. Colby M. Chester, jr. Assisting in the hospitalities were Mrs. Allen, wife of Commander Allen; Mrs. Fitch, Mrs. Pillsbury, Mrs. Gore, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Fitch, Miss Hawkins, Miss Tremain, Miss Wilder and Miss Lawrence Hubbard.

Mrs. H. Churchill Candee gave a luncheon this morning. The guests were Mrs. Chaffee, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Richard Ely, Mrs. Sanford Bissell, a guest of the hostess; Miss Rollins, of New-York, and Miss White, who is visiting Miss Rollins at the house she took for the winter and spring.

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Eno, of New-York, who are occupying the house of General and Mrs. A. E. Bates, opposite the British Embassy, give frequent river parties down the Potomac on their steam yacht Aquilo, which will accommodate about thirty guests. Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth, Mrs. H. Churchill Candee and Walter Denegre were among their guests on Friday.

Mrs. Boardman has invitations out for teas on Monday, May 2 and 9, at the Country Club.

Miss Alonsita White, accompanied by her grandmother, Mrs. McClellan, of Atlanta, has returned to the City of Mexico, on account of the illness of her fiancé, Harold Walker, who is in the American hospital there, with typhoid fever.

Mrs. Lyman Tiffany entertained dinner guests tonight.

Mrs. Slater was also a dinner hostess of the evening.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Coaching and racing will occupy a large share of the attention of society during the week which opens to-day. On Tuesday the Ladies' Four-in-Hand Driving Club holds its annual parade. On Thursday the opening of the racing season at Morris Park will be signalized by the placing on the road of a number of new coaches running between the city and the course, while Saturday will witness the annual parade of the New-York Coaching Club.

Mrs. Thomas Hastings, the president of the Ladies' Four-in-Hand Driving Club, will head its parade on Tuesday, and a number of coaches will be in the line, driven by members of the organization, who include Miss Eleanor Jay, Miss Louise Gulliver, Miss Mary Harriman, Miss Angelica and Miss Mabel Gerry, Mrs. William Goadby Loew, Miss Frederica Webb, Mrs. Archibald Alexander, Mrs. Ledyard Blair, Mrs. Charles Chapin and Miss Virginia Osborn.

Providing the weather is fine on Thursday a large number of coaches will find their way to Morris Park in connection with the opening of the racing season there, as the drive to and from town is a particularly delightful one, calculated to attract all those who own drags. In fact, many coaching parties have already been organized for that day. Of the six public coaches which are to be placed on the road on Thursday, and which are to ply for hire between the city and the racecourse, the one which is attracting most attention is the Venture, run by Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Robert L. Gerry. It has been chartered for Thursday by Monson Morris, and will be driven by Alfred Vanderbilt. Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry has secured it for Friday and Austin Gray for Saturday.

Another meeting of the Spring Dining Club is set for Wednesday at the Claremont, in Riverside Drive, dinner being served at 7:30 o'clock.

Mrs. F. S. Witherbee gave a small dance last night in the annex of the Metropolitan Club for her young daughter, Miss Evelyn Witherbee, the guests being the latter's schoolgirl friends.

Mrs. Alfred Duane Pell's house in Fifth-ave. will be the scene on Thursday of an entertainment in behalf of the Seamen's Benefit Society.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Lady Isabel Innes Ker, sister of the Duke of Roxburghe, and one of the bridesmaids of the duchess, to Guy Wilson, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilson, of Warter Priory, Yorkshire. Mrs. Wilson was a Miss Wellesley, and one of her daughters is married to the Earl of Chesterfield and another to Sir Charles Hartopp. Charles Wilson is Member of Parliament for Hull, and the owner of several important lines of steamers.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, who have returned from Europe, after spending the winter in Rome, are now at their country house, near Meadow Brook, for the spring and early summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster have returned from the South, and will spend the summer as usual at Lenox.

Among those who sailed yesterday for Europe were Mrs. Edward E. Gwynne and Miss Alice Gwynne and Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson. Henry T. Sloane, with Miss Jessie and Miss Emily Sloane, sailed on the previous day on the Arabic, among their fellow passengers being Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane and Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, jr., with their children.

Many weddings took place yesterday. Among the more notable was the marriage of Miss Katherine Griswold Pratt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, to Lycurgus Winchester, of Baltimore. The bride, dressed in white satin trimmed with old point lace, and wearing a veil of point lace fastened with three diamond and pearl ornaments, which her mother had worn at her own wedding, was attended by her two sisters, Miss Constance and Miss Beatrice Pratt; Miss Gladys Smith, Miss Mathilde Leverich, Miss Margaret Robison and Miss Cathleen Bowdoin, arrayed in frocks of white crêpe de chine trimmed with point Alençon lace, incroyable coats of pink moire, the long ends of which fell to the edge of their skirts. They carried white silk parasols decorated with pink wistaria. They wore Directoire white hats, tied under the chin with broad ribbons matching the color of their coats, and trimmed with flowers corresponding to those decorating the parasols. Little Adelaide Landon, in a frock of white lace and muslin, and a lace hat trimmed with daisies, acted as flower girl, being assisted in her duties by the equally diminutive Nathaniel Landon. James Winchester was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Alexander Dallas Bache Pratt, Russell Landale, Thomas B. Harrison, William Lee, Douglas Campbell, Richard Pleasants, Alfred Shrieber and Manly Whedbee. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, a reception followed at the house of the bride's parents, in West Forty-eighth-st. Among those asked to the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Leverich, Mrs. L. Jacquelin Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Coppell, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Coppell, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Haight, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Elliman, William Winchester, Robert L. Cutting, J. De Wolfe Cutting, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Atterbury, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, Mrs. Daniel Riker, Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spies Kip, Mrs. Talbot Olyphant, Miss Olyphant, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Dupignac, Miss Justine Erving, Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, E. N. Tailer, Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mrs. Winfield Scott, Mrs. James McVickar, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Miss Ella de Peyster, Mrs. Prescott Slade, Mrs. J. G. Neeser, Mrs. Joseph Marié, Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Mrs. J. Ellis Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt, Miss Stephanie De Neufville, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Charles Abercrombie, Miss Osgood, Mrs. J. Marshall Winchester, the bridegroom's mother; Miss Winchester, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Winchester, Mrs. James Winchester, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Bowdoin and Miss Bowdoin.

Another wedding of yesterday afternoon was the marriage of Miss Esther Hoppin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Warner Hoppin, to Dr. Eugene Hillhouse Pool, at the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth-ave. and Thirty-seventh-st. The bride, arrayed in white satin trimmed with point lace and wearing a point lace veil, was attended by the following bridesmaids: Miss Cornelia Barnes, Miss Una Soley, Miss Marion Whittaker and Miss Edith Smalley, all dressed in frocks of white mousseline, trimmed with lace, and pink sashes, with lace hats trimmed with pink rosebuds and pink ribbons, their bouquets consisting of pink roses. J. Lawrence Pool was his brother's best man, and G. Beekman Hoppin, Edwin V. Morgan, Arthur S. Pier, Dr. Fellowes Davis, jr., Dr. Henry S. Patterson and Dr. Adrian V. S. Lambert were the ushers. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Richards, there was a reception given by the parents of the bride at their house, in West Fifty-third-st. The newly married couple will spend a part of their honeymoon abroad, and are booked to sail on June 4. Among those invited to the wedding were Colonel and Mrs. DeLancey A. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes Davis, Miss Marie Antoinette Davis, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. B. Field, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, the Misses Barnes, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Morgan Dix, the Misses Dix, Count and Countess de Laugier-Villars, Mrs. Robert E. Livingston, Miss Catherine G. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, John Turner Atterbury, the Misses Atterbury, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Potter, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frank Markoe, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Hollins, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, George Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. Sackett Moore Barclay, Dr. Harold Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Kean, Mrs. George DeForest Lord, Mr. and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, Mrs. John Wells, Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell Soley, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, Judge and Mrs. William K. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, J. de Peyster, the Misses de Peyster, F. Ashton de Peyster, Miss Cornelia Beekman, Gerard Beekman, James W. Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. Wright Post, Mrs. Beverly Duer, Mrs. Charles H. Berryman, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder, the Misses Cryder, Mrs. Frederic Chauncey, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Cammann, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Anson W. Hard and Miss Nellie Hard.

On Wednesday Miss Juliet Agnes Wylie, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. Gill Wyte, will be married to David Charles Leech, jr., at the home of the bride's parents, No. 28 West Fortieth-st. The wedding will be a small one, which is also true of the reception, invitations to both being limited to relatives and a few intimate friends. The bride's sister, Miss Lucilla D. Wylie, will be her maid of honor, and her bridesmaids will be Miss Lucilla S. Damon, Miss Helen Fleischman and Miss Kirkpatrick, of Newark, N. J. Udo Fleischman will be Mr. Leech's best man, and the ushers will include John Mettler, Jameson Cotting, and the bride's brothers, Sims Gill Wylie and Edward Gill Wylie. The Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, of the Church of the Messiah, will officiate.

TUXEDO PARK NOTES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Tuxedo Park, N. Y., April 30.—The early part of the week at Tuxedo was passed by the residents getting their cottages in readiness for occupation the first week of May. The delightful spring weather had a tendency to force many of the city people to their country homes for the splendid spring air in the Ramapo Hills. To-day the clubhouse is well filled, and the large summer club was opened on Friday for the week's end gatherings.

Several parties arrived in automobiles from town to pass Sunday at the club. Among those who opened their houses to-day are the Rev. and Mrs. George William Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton and Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, jr. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman have apartments at the club annex. They will go abroad about the middle of May. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. N. Voss gave up the King cottage this week and will stay a few weeks at the club before going to Bar Harbor for the summer.

Among those who entertained parties at their cottages at dinner to-night were James Henry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Weekes, Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer. Several dinners were given at the clubhouse, among which were those of Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, jr., and Mrs. Alfred Seton, jr.

The tennis courts are now in excellent condition. The Tuxedo Gun Club held its usual Saturday contest this afternoon, which was visited by a large number, and the golf grounds are rapidly being put in readiness for the spring opening.

To-day's arrivals include Mrs. Amory S. Carhart, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Prentice, Pierre Lorillard, Richmond Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, O. J. Brand, H. C. Oakley, Lieutenant K. R. von Winterfeld and H. von Plessen, of Berlin; Miss Edey, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Forsyth, F. L. Pruyn, E. N. Tailer and Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker.

SIR JAMES BELL HERE.

Sir James Bell, who brought the yacht Thistle here in 1887 to try for the America's Cup, arrived here on the Lucania yesterday. He went to the Waldorf. It is said that he comes to look after some property.

MR. PAYNE RETURNS TO WORK.

Washington, April 30.—Postmaster General Payne returned to his desk at the Postoffice Department to-day. He remained only part of the day, First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne continuing as Acting Postmaster General. Mr. Payne received many members of Congress, and had a long conference with Mr. Wynne and Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow over matters that came up in his absence.