TRIBUTES TO M. E. STONE.

Illinois Society Gives Dinner for Its New President.

Ministers, statesmen, financiers and jurists, as well as men prominent in all walks of life, vied with one another in paying tribute to the Fourth Estate at a dinner given by the Illinois Society of New-York in honor of its new president, Melville E. Stone, manager of The Associated Press, at Delmonico's last night. It was the first dinner given by the Illinois Society, although as the Chicago Society the same members have held several.

Among the guests seated to the right and left of Mr. Stone were Lyman J. Gage, ex-Secretary of the Treasury; Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church; Robert C. Clowry, James M. Beck, ex-Assistant Attorney General of the United States; Arthur Brisbane, Ashbel R. Elliott, Cassius McVicker, Henry D. Estabrook, Charles Emory Smith, Colonel Albert B. Chandler and George G. Ward. Mr. Estabrook, of counsel for the Western Union Telegraph Company, was toastmaster, and the list of speakers included Mr. Gage, who spoke on "Our Newly Elected President, and What I Know of Him"; Mr. Beck, on "What The Associated Press Has Done for the United States," and Mr. Smith, on "The Work of The Associated Press in Cementing International Relations."

MELVILLE E. STONE.
New president of the Illinois Society.

Over two hundred guests sat down to the dinner, the tables being tastefully decorated with roses.

The menus contained a miniature copy of "The Chicago Daily News," the paper founded by Mr. Stone on Christmas Day, 1875, which he edited and owned for more than a decade. In the centre of the miniature copy of the Chicago paper was a portrait of Mr. Stone.

Letters of regret, praising Mr. Stone and The Associated Press, were read from President Roosevelt, Baron Speck von Sternburg, Count Cassini, Secretary Hay, Henry Watterson, Governor Yates of Illinois, Governor Herrick of Ohio, Secretary Shaw, Speaker Cannon, Postmaster General Payne, George J. Gould, Charles H. Taylor and Henry L. Stoddard.

Mr. Estabrook began the speechmaking, and introduced Mr. Stone in the following speech:

The Chicagoan always takes pleasure in his business, and, alas! always combines business with pleasure. The business part of to-night's programme consists in completing the metamorphosis of the Chicago Society of New-York into the Illinois Society of New-York, which involves a burial and an accouchement. Just why the name Chicago in New-York could survive the rigors of only two winters I do not know. It may be that some of our members are less proud of the Lake City than they should be.

They have been here, in the cleanest city this side of heaven or Havana, long enough to grow accustomed to clean collars and cuffs. It takes a year's residence in New-York and a return visit to Chicago to make him realize that what Victor Hugo said of London is equally true of Chicago—it is "uproar under smoke."

The pleasure of the night's programme revolves about our President-elect, Melville E. Stone. We are here not merely as a compliment, but with an earnest desire to honor a man of as varied attractiveness as any man in America. He has the largest personal acquaintance of any man in the world, ranging from kings, czars and potentates to ragged newsboys, and every acquaintance is a friend, made so by some personal act of kindness. He is the son of a Methodist clergyman, and what was a principle with the father has become an impulse in the son, for Melville Stone could not be mean if he tried.

Mr. Stone controls the machinery and does much to shape the policy of the most unique and marvellous monopoly in the world, The Associated Press. It is unique in that it makes no money and declares no dividends, and yet requires an equipment of such stupendous cost that Rockefeller himself could not compete with it. Disrupt the Associated Press, of which Mr. Stone is the nerve centre, and the world would have aphasia. Gentlemen, our new society may be considered organized and its first president installed. May he have health and strength and longevity!

Mr. Stone, who was warmly cheered and applauded, said in response:

A month or more ago an English newspaper printed a paragraph stating that as a result of my journalistic enterprises I was a very rich man. But as I look over this assemblage I recognize that I am rich in that greatest of all things, in friendship of my fellow men.

The Associated Press fills a very large place in the life of our people. Every day in the United States 15,500,000 papers are issued, and three readers to each is not an overestimate. One-half of the world to-day is informed of the world's happenings through The Associated Press. Less than half a dozen prominent newspapers of the United States receive their news from any source other than The Associated Press. The man who writes a dispatch for The Associated Press must never err. Others may make mistakes, but The Associated Press man—never! Falsehood and deception in dispatches to The Associated Press are practically impossible. No matter who directs it, The Associated Press is subject to the criticism and control of practically every editor of the United States. I am proud of the men associated with me.

Mr. Stone then spoke of the dangers of the newspaper men at the front in the Japanese-Russian War. He said:

If they are with the losing side death is almost certain, and those men haven't even the satisfaction of carrying a gun. Do you wonder it is hard for me to sleep?

Let me write the news of a nation, and I care not who writes its laws. One must bow to the bar of opinion. The Autocrat of all the Russias recently had to bow to that law of public opinion. Other nations have had to bow their heads to the same court. The time has come when the world should no longer take its news from London. We have re-established our bureau there, and are now getting our news direct.

Why should we be the enemy of Russia or of Japan? A man must be ignorant of our history if he does not know that in many of our troubles Russia stood our unflinching friend. Why should we wish her harm? If we did we would be ingrates. Japan is our foster child. We took Japan from the darkness and led her out into the bright sunlight of day. We should maintain a strict neutrality—that and nothing more.

Speaking of The Associated Press, I desire to tell you one thing. The Russian-Japanese war was precipitated by a newspaper telegram on February 3. Japan was waiting for Russia's reply. They knew the Czar and many others in Russia did not want war. In Japan there were two parties, one for and the other against war. At that moment a telegram was printed stating that the Viceroy at Port Arthur had authority to declare war. That message precipitated war. Admiral Togo was ordered to prepare his fleet immediately.

As he sat down at the close of his speech Mr. Stone was rousingly cheered. Dr. Stires followed and said many complimentary things about Mr. Stone and The Associated Press.

"The Holy Father in Rome," declared the speaker, "declared him a nobleman. God declared him a nobleman many years ago. He is a citizen and a friend of whom the nation and those who have the honor of his friendship may well be proud."

Ex-Postmaster General Smith, referring to the work of Mr. Stone in getting from the Czar the removal of the press censorship, said that it was a pity he could not have done the same with respect to the dispatches from Japan.

Mr. Gage paid a tribute to Mr. Stone, particularly as a graduate of the common schools of America, who had obtained his education in the municipal schools of Chicago and had needed no alma mater to advance him.

Mr. Beck pictured what he supposed Mr. Stone must have done in his conference with the Czar, which led to the suspension of the press censorship. He said in part:

Nothing more forcibly proves the levelling influences of democracy than the power of the press. When my distinguished friend, Mr. Smith, represented this republic at the Court of St. Petersburg he transacted any business between the republic and the great Russian Empire with the Foreign Minister. Beyond his formal welcome and his final leavetaking he probably had few occasions to discuss affairs of state with the Czar of all the Russias.

Mark the contrast suggested by a recent incident in the busy life of our distinguished guest. When the present Eastern war began, the Czar and his military advisers vainly supposed that they could conduct it without the aid of newspaper editors, and a strict censorship of war news was ordered. The military ukase reached Melville E. Stone in his office in this city. Did he appeal to the Czar through diplomatic channels or invoke the friendly offices of the republic? On the contrary, he proceeded post haste to St. Petersburg, and at his coming walls crumbled, gates fell, and the routine of official etiquette which doth hedge a king was put aside. I can imagine our friend imperiously knocking at the door of the palace, and his imperial majesty putting his royal head out of one of the upper windows and asking, "Who is it?" to which Mr. Stone doubtless replied: "I am Melville E. Stone, of Chicago, general manager of The Associated Press," whereat the Czar replied: "For heaven's sake, let him in! This man is worse than a nihilist. We can keep them out, but The Associated Press, like pale death,

—'with equal fate,
Knocks at the palace and the cottage gate.'"

What enabled our supreme boss of publicity to sit down as an equal with the Czar of all the Russias? It was because we live in the age of publicity, when the final monarch is public opinion. Men to-day, from the proudest to the humblest, from the most powerful to the most weak, from the richest to the poorest, bend beneath this yoke.

Whitelaw Reid, who came in late, was called on for a few remarks after the regular programme of speakers had finished. He said he had been listening to all that had been said in eulogy of Mr. Stone and trying to believe it. He had also listened to what Mr. Stone had said in eulogy of The Associated Press, and had tried to believe that, but must confess that this last somewhat taxed his credulity. He then went on to recognize some of the deficiencies which were illustrated when Associated Press reporters, or any other reporters, undertook to tell what was going to happen. When they confined themselves, however, to their legitimate work, the world had never seen as good a service as The Associated Press was now rendering. He closed by dwelling specially on one or two recent remarkable examples of world reporting, and with a cordial eulogy of Mr. Stone's work in organizing and managing the service.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WHIPPING FOR EASTMAN GANG.

Thinks State Prison Has No Terrors for Many Young Criminals.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: If, with the fate of their leader plainly in view, the followers of "Monk" Eastman will wrangle for a selection of a leader to step into Eastman's shoes, is it not patent that State prison has no terrors for criminals of that class? It is fair to assume that such is the case, and with that assented to, why should not the whipping post be erected at once as an able auxiliary to justice?

There is nothing sensitive about thugs of the type of Eastman's gang, except their skins. Stripes well laid on are a thousand times more effective than doing time in the State's boarding house. The argument that it would encourage a growth of brutality in the public mind to "resort to methods of a past and less enlightened generation than the present" is, in the circumstances, foolish sentimentality. These fellows have a wholesome respect for the cat which they do not have for anything else known. Give them the cat and confinement too—both are none too much.

Doubtless there are brutes who would, in pursuit of crime, stand their chances of getting a number of whippings, but they are few. A sore back is a wonderful deterrent to the majority. Boys now deeming it an ambition to attain to notoriety by criminal acts would see their way clear to a change of views at once by a judiciously administered spanking.

As an argument it has no equal, and to those who are willing to resort to violence and prey upon the community for support whipping is a natural protection an outraged community is entitled to.

A. F. B.

New-York, April 29.

WARING MEMORIAL PROVIDED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In the issue of The Tribune of the 20th inst. a letter appeared signed by "J. K. C.," asking why a memorial had not been erected to the memory of Colonel George E. Waring.

Your correspondent was doubtless not aware that the Chamber of Commerce in November, 1898, raised $100,000 for the purpose of expressing in some form the appreciation by his fellow citizens of the services which Colonel Waring rendered to this city. This fund was subsequently paid to Columbia College, to be constituted an endowment for the "Waring Municipal Fund," the interest of which to be devoted to the purpose of instruction in municipal affairs, subject to the payment of the income from the fund to the widow and daughter of Colonel Waring during their lifetime.

This plan for commemorating the great services of Colonel Waring was decided upon after mature deliberation, and was deemed the wisest, in view of the fact that his family had been left inadequately provided for.

GEORGE WILSON,
Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

New-York, April 29, 1904.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In the debate in the Senate on Monday on the conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill, Senators Hale and Gorman, in their opposition to the battleship provision declared that Congress should legislate on the type of warships and not leave it to the Navy Department. At the outset, let me say that I am not as strong an advocate of battleships as are some of the government experts; but who are better informed of the immense development of sea power in our time, and the portentous significance of that development to ourselves than the authorities at the Navy Department? They are our government experts, but they are not supported by an efficient public opinion, and the result is that our navy is of the haphazard order, because Congress pares down the naval appropriation bills on general principles rather than with any definite purpose. When such bills come to Congress, instead of the debate being desultory and irrelevant, it should be governed by what is necessary for the standard of strength at sea, for an efficient security of the United States; also, whether the measures proposed are likely to attain and maintain that security. But members of Congress are too apt to let the discussion wander to things not germane to the matter in hand.

A READER.

New-York, April 27, 1904.

THERE IS NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN, SOME ONE HAS SAID.

He should consult the "Little Ads. of the People." Something new there every Sunday.

YACHTSMAN'S SON'S SECRET WEDDING.

Clifford Rhodes Married Three Weeks Ago to Postmistress.

Islip, Long Island, April 30.—Friends of Miss Anna Millard, for a number of years deputy postmistress here, and Clifford Rhodes, of Bay Shore, were surprised when they learned that the couple had been married since April 6. The wedding would no doubt have been still unknown had not the bride confidentially told some of her friends about it last evening.

The marriage was performed by the Rev. J. H. Prescott, of St. Anne's Church, at Sayville. Clifford Rhodes is the son of Captain Uriah Rhodes, who was master of the yacht Constitution, which was built to defend the Cup from the first invasion by Sir Thomas Lipton.

ST. MARK'S NURSES GET DIPLOMAS.

The graduation exercises of St. Mark's Hospital Training School for Nurses were held last evening at No. 177 Second-ave. There were five graduates—Miss Mildred Pullen, Miss Mary Hackett, Miss Kate Wishart, Miss Rose Olincy and Miss Amada Ritter. The graduates were addressed by Dr. C. Wolfson Ramdohr, Dr. Carl Beck, president of the hospital, and Dr. I. M. Rottenberg. Maximilian M. Ruttenau gave to the graduates their diplomas, badges of the hospital and $100 each.

EXHIBITION OF LA FARGE PICTURES.

An exhibition of paintings, water colors and drawings by John La Farge will be opened in the galleries of the National Arts Club at 9 p. m. on Wednesday. William B. Van Ingen will give an informal talk on the "Art Works and Writings" of Mr. La Farge.

ART EXHIBITIONS.

The Bishop Jades at the Metropolitan Museum.

When the autumn private view of the Metropolitan Museum of Art was held last October, the trustees had one acquisition of special importance to bring forward in the shape of an Etruscan chariot of bronze unrivalled in the galleries of Europe. To-morrow those who attend the reception to be given in the afternoon will have the opportunity of examining for the first time another addition to the museum's store that is likewise of remarkable significance. This is the collection of jades presented by the late Heber R. Bishop, a collection as rich in quality as it is numerically imposing. The hundreds of pieces it contains would leave a deep impression upon the observer in any circumstances, but, as it happens, they have, through the provisions of Mr. Bishop's gift, been arranged with a taste that has added greatly to the beauty of the display. He gave to the museum not only his jades, but a room in which to keep them, a duplicate of the room in his own house where the collection grew under his hands. The stately chamber, designed in the French style, with a superb marble mantelpiece, contains metal cases which repeat in their fine gilding the elegance of the walls, and in these the precious objects have been grouped according to their character or color. Thus in one case only jars and vases of flowers and fruit, perhaps the quaintest of all the products of the jade cutter's art, are shown. Another case is filled with small objects, bottles and so on; another is devoted to early implements and weapons, and fragments of unworked jade; still another is confined to pieces that are all of a dark green, and so, through the list, each case is given a more or less clearly defined character. Never was there a better object lesson put before collectors and museum directors than is set forth in this brilliant room, which has taken on, as a whole, with all its its contents, the character of an absolutely harmonious work of art. Here is an illustration of really enlightened connoisseurship of art treasures exhibited under precisely the conditions calculated to show them to the best advantage.

The properties of a work executed in jade are necessarily limited. It is, in the first place, impossible to exceed in this medium a certain scale. Furthermore, it is too hard to permit of the development of strictly sculptural qualities. You cannot obtain with jade those subtle modulations of surface which can be obtained with marble or bronze. The stone is too icily pure in its texture; it does not suggest plastic forms; it has the rigid, unyielding nature which we feel can only be conquered by mechanical rather than artistic processes. It is true that jade has sometimes a wonderful lambency of tone. In one of the cases here there is a jar (No. 856) which seems positively to breathe its exquisite rose tints. Again and again, indeed, one may find in this collection pieces of gray white or milky green jade, which, through their beautiful color, almost triumph over the hard effect springing from the character of the stone. But, when all is said, that stone remains a substance out of which only the products of consummate craftsmanship could be wrought, never such free and living creations as the sculptor moulds out of the ductile clay. Nothing here bears the imprint of the artist's thumb, so to say; everything is eloquent, on the contrary, of the carver's patient point, miraculously sure and strangely impersonal. It is not the inspiration of the brain and soul that we see in these marvels, but the last word of purely manual dexterity. The question of form must be left almost in abeyance, for the highest achievement of the jade cutter, as regards form, consists in a strictly decorative motive. If he carves a fish or a toad he leaves it at the end not so much a representation of a fish or a toad as a piece of color corresponding, in a measure, to one or the other form. He is at his happiest when he is weaving his motives, floral, human, animal or what not, into a decorative arabesque, as in some of the wonderful little white screens in this collection.

As for his color, it is sometimes so beautiful that it would be enjoyed even if he left it in a polished cube. Take, for example, the study of a mountain grotto in lapis lazuli (No. 917) or the icebergs in amethystine quartz (No. 852). It does not matter in either case that the craftsman has undertaken to treat a theme utterly unsympathetic to the qualities of his material. The fascination of pure color is left to him, and by his cutting, which really involves a cunning manipulation of light and shade, he uses that fascination with extraordinary effect. In a sense he exerts a power which is beyond the reach of the painter or sculptor, for, discarding all human interest and most of the rules of constructive composition as they understand them, he nevertheless appeals to the eye and rejoices it with the very quintessence of sensuous charm. Most of the objects in the Bishop collection are objects of practical use or personal adornment. They embrace bowls and other vessels, brush holders and water jars, sceptres, knives and jewelry, but in spite of their utilitarian character these jades seem to fulfil the purpose of their existence simply in gratifying the beholder's sense of color. One phase of the history of this material must be noted, however, without reference to any æsthetic principles. We refer to the prehistoric implements recovered from the lake dwellings of Switzerland, the implements and tools from Alaska, and the similar ancient pieces which are brought together in one of the cases. From the razor edge on the New-Zealand war club which figures in this group, and from the curiously sinister New-Caledonian battle axe placed beside it, one may see even more clearly than from the other articles in the collection how terrifically hard jade is. Weapons of tempered steel could not be more deadly in the hands of practised warriors than these products of the rudest skill, fashioning instruments of warfare out of what might seem, from one point of view, only useless stone.

A few other items are shown at the museum for the first time on this occasion. The two panels by Piero di Cosimo, which were illustrated in The Tribune some time since, have been placed on view; a couple of landscapes by Mr. D. W. Tryon have been lent by Mr. C. L. Jewett, and a good water color by Mauve has been lent by the Misses Stokes. Mrs. Elizabeth W. Chapman has presented, in a picture by Coypel, "Venus with Nymphs," a welcome addition to the group of paintings of the earlier French school, in which the examples of Largilliere, Drouais and Nattier, purchased out of the Rogers fund not long ago, figure so admirably. The purchase out of the Rogers fund of thirty-seven pieces of French, Spanish, Italian and Oriental faïence is also to be noted with appreciation. But the Bishop jades form the salient factor in the spring exhibition. They bring home to the visitor, as nothing put on view since the Etruscan chariot of last October brings home to him, a sense of the steady progress being made in the development of the Metropolitan as a museum of international importance.

RELIABLE HELP

of all kinds is advertised in to-day's paper among the "Little Ads. of the People."

NEW HEAD FOR TRINITY COLLEGE.

Dean Luther Made President of Hartford Institution of Learning.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Hartford, Conn., April 30.—At a meeting of the trustees of Trinity College this afternoon Dean Flavel Sweeten Luther, jr., who has been acting president during the last year, was elected president of the college. A meeting2 of a nominating committee appointed by the trustees last June was held in the Allyn House this morning. No name other than that of Professor Luther was mentioned, and the latter was unanimously recommended for election.

Professor Luther was born in Brooklyn, Conn., in 1859. He was graduated from Trinity in 1870, and taught in the Racine High School until 1881, when he was made a professor in Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. In 1883 Dr. Luther was made Seabury professor of mathematics in Trinity, which office he still holds. Professor Luther's presidency will begin on July 1, but he will not be officially inaugurated until October.

THE CÆSAR FLOATED.

Washington, April 30.—Captain Bicknell, commandant of the Key West naval station, has telegraphed to the Navy Department that the collier Cæsar, which has been aground near Tortugas, has been floated, and is headed out to sea.

YOU CAN INSURE

good advertisements getting proper classifications and good positions in The Sunday Tribune by sending in your copy early.

WAR VIEWS OF EXPERTS.

They Think Russians May Have Set a Trap for Japanese.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, April 30.—Most of the experts of the army and navy who are following the developments in the Far East had their earlier calculations of the situation somewhat disturbed by the news to-day of what appears to be the beginning of actual hostilities in Manchuria. It was commonly supposed that the Japanese would not be found forcing the issue with the enemy on their own territory, for the obvious reason that the Russians must have been preparing for months for just such a descent on them, and ought to be strongly intrenched against the invasion. There is an impression that the Russians are coaxing the Japanese from their base, and if this has gone to such a successful end that 16,000 Japanese find themselves confronted by 30,000 Russians, the situation is not so promising for the invaders. Of course, the dearth of statistics and lack of knowledge of the resources at hand for both armies interfere with expert prediction, and much is left to conjecture. As one officer said, the "if" in the situation was the most important factor. If the Japanese have gone into Manchuria without the means of reinforcement which will bring the invading army up to the dimensions and ability of the Russians, then the latter are destined to gain an immediate advantage which can be followed up by driving the Japanese from their strongholds in Corea. There is a chance, too, that the movement of the Japanese recorded in the meagre dispatches of the day will be followed by the invasion of a larger force. To experts here it is not conceivable that the Japanese have merely crossed the Yalu with an inferior force, for if they have it shows greater temerity, not to say recklessness, than they have hitherto been credited with. There are chances of some flank operation on one side or the other, of which the news from St. Petersburg would naturally contain no hint at this stage of the proceedings.

The best opportunity of the Japanese is considered to rest in just such a manœuvre as is now attempted in the neighborhood of Wiju, while at the same time another force is being mobilized elsewhere for the purpose of striking at a more vulnerable section of the Russian line. The experts cling to the theory that there must be a double play of this kind if Japan is to gain a firm footing in the enemy's country; otherwise the movement of an inadequate force in Manchuria would be regarded as reckless, unless every one has underestimated the Russian power on land. Every advantage is with the army which is at home, and that is to all intents and purposes the situation for the Russians in Manchuria. They must be credited with sagacity enough to have divined the Japanese plan of the flank manœuvre, and if the latter are successful in any such operation and surprise the Russians it will go hard with the reputation of the Czar's strategists.

The interest in the situation has greatly increased, especially as most of the experts thought Japan had abandoned the project of crossing the Yalu and assuming the aggressive. "Any one may make predictions at this point in the situation," said one expert at the War Department, "but it will take more information of the real situation and some further advices of the results to permit anything which possesses real value."

WEDDINGS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Baltimore, April 30.—Miss Lucy Wortham James, daughter of Thomas James, of Missouri, and niece of Mrs. George Hamilton Cook, of this city, was married to-day to Huntingdon Wilson, first secretary of the United States Legation at Tokio, at Emmanuel Episcopal Church. Among the maids of honor were the Misses De Coppet, of New-York, and among the ushers were Hugh Carleton, of New-York, and James Linea Weaver, of Philadelphia.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, April 30.—Miss Cornelia Baird Holabird, of this city, to-day became the bride of Captain William M. Cruickshank, U. S. A., who is stationed at Fort Totten, N. Y. Captain William Weigel, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Sheridan, was best man. Captain and Mrs. Cruickshank will live near Fort Totten.

Asbury Park, N. J., April 30.—Congressman William A. Rodenberg, of East St. Louis, of the XXIII Illinois Congress District, was quietly married here this afternoon to Miss Mary Brent Ridgeway, at present of this city, but formerly of Hilo Hanau. The wedding took place at the Grand Avenue Hotel, the Rev. Dr. John Leroy Taylor, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, performing the ceremony. Only a few intimate friends were present. The bride is related to the Calhoun and Breckenridge families of the South, and on her father's side to the Ridgeways of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Rodenberg will spend their honeymoon in the South.

AN ENGAGEMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Shiland announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice E. Hedges, to Theodore Dwight McDonald, of this city.

HE DID A BRISK BUSINESS

through using the "Little Ads. of the People" which appear in The Tribune. How often one hears this said!

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

ALBEMARLE—Sir Charles and Lady Ross, Ontario; Duke of Sutherland, London. FIFTH AVENUE—Lyman A. Ely, Worcester; Lewis Sperry, Hartford. HOLLAND—Claude Wattney and Arthur James, England. MAJESTIC—James R. Hoadley, St. Louis, N. B. Lyon, Philadelphia. MANHATTAN—Norman Macrae, Toronto; George W. Nicola, Pittsburg; W. F. Baker, Pittsburg. MURRAY HILL—Mark L. Sperry, Waterbury, Conn. NETHERLAND—Alexander Steinert, Boston; F. F. Watson, jr., St. Louis; John T. Wessell, Cleveland. SAVOY—Vicomte and Vicomtess P. De Chezelles, Paris. VICTORIA—Captain E. B. Gabbett Wesson, London. WALDORF-ASTORIA—Governor J. F. Hill, Maine; George B. Dodwell, Hartford. WOLCOTT—Captains G. T. Patterson and G. F. Barney, U. S. A.; M. Studebaker Riley, South Bend, Ind.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, April 30.—The atmospheric conditions have changed but little in the last twenty-four hours. Pressure continues low over the Northeast and relatively high over Lake Superior and the North Pacific Coast. The cloudy, rainy period in Northeastern districts has apparently come to an end, although showers have fallen in Eastern New-York, Massachusetts and Northern Ohio; showers have also occurred in Eastern Texas, Colorado and Kansas. It is somewhat warmer in all districts, and the month closes with temperatures generally average or slightly above.

The greatest excess is in the middle Mississippi and Missouri valleys.

Fair weather is indicated for Sunday and Monday, except in the West Gulf States, where local rains are probable.

The temperature changes will be unimportant.

The winds on the Atlantic Coast will be mostly light to fresh west; on the Gulf Coast light and variable, except on the Texas coast, where brisk east to southeast winds will shift to westerly, and on Lake Michigan light and variable.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Pacific Coast at Eureka, Mendocino and Bragg.

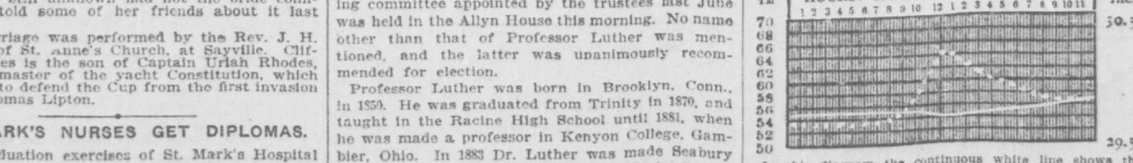
Forecast for Special Localities.—For Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, occasional showers to-day, with rising temperatures; Monday fair and warmer; light variable winds.

For New-England, fair to-day and Monday; light west winds.

For Eastern New-York, New-Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, fair to-day and Monday; light to fresh west winds.

For the District of Columbia, fair to-day and Monday; light southwest to west winds.

Tribune Local Observations—



In this diagram the continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line shows the temperature as recorded by the local Weather Bureau.

Local Official Record.—The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1904.	1903.		1904.	1903.
3 A. M.	53	69	6 P. M.	59	75
6 A. M.	53	66	9 P. M.	57	69
9 A. M.	56	63	11 P. M.	57	70
12 M.	64	60	12 P. M.	—	67
4 P. M.	60	78			

Highest temperature yesterday, 64 degrees; lowest, 53; average, 58; average for corresponding date last year, 72; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 53.

Local forecast—Fair to-day and Monday; light to fresh west winds.

THE DRAMA.

Mr. Hackett in "The Crown Prince."

Mr. Hackett, cheerily welcomed at Daly's Theatre, appeared last night as the dominant personage in a piece by Mr. G. H. Broadhurst, called "The Crown Prince," which, while an unconscious imitation of "A Royal Family," seems to have been intended as an amiable satire on the type of romantic drama indicated by such plays as "Rupert of Hentzau," "A Gentleman of France" and "Captain Dieppe." This intention, obviously, was felicitous, but, as often happens, the happiness stops with the motive—for the piece is neither distinct satire nor distinct drama, but a conglomerate of preposterous situations, neither expertly devised nor humorously expanded. The pivotal idea is that of a young Prince and a young Princess, who have been betrothed in marriage without ever having seen each other, shall meet under singular circumstances and become involved in a web of comic perplexity. Mr. Hackett is the Prince, and it pleases him to color his impersonation of this Admirable Crichton with business-like, executive energy, dashing through scenes of peril with gay audacity and expressing amatory fervor with that glib eloquence usual in dramas, but never encountered in the sincere experiences of life. The actor, in this case, is the whole piece, and certainly he provides an entertainment, though "The Crown Prince" is thin and feeble stuff on a play. The travesty of one of the passionate colloquies of Romeo and Juliet grates harshly on good taste. The character of Prince Robert, of course, is buoyant, flippant, alert, audacious, brimful of confidence, and equally the women fall before his glance and the military before his sword; but he was never once made genuine. Forty years ago there was an actor on our stage who could have made such a part really plausible. Few persons now remember John K. Mortimer,—but those who do will appreciate this allusion. Force and dash and loquacity have their use and effect their conquest, such as it is, but they need inherent charm and native grace to make their victory complete. A moment of earnest and impressive acting was afforded, in a stormy scene between Joseph Brennan, as Burnell, and Isabel Waldron, as the Duchess of Wolverton. The general effect, however, was that of laborious frivolity. Mr. Hackett's geniality, brisk demeanor, and occasional whimsical mirth enlivened many passages that otherwise had been heavily dull. He was repeatedly recalled. It might be mentioned, for the benefit of the writer of the playbill, that "transpires" does not mean "occurs." W. W.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

Robert, Crown Prince of Morantia	Mr. Hackett
Carlford, his friend	James Seeley
Duke of Burnell, Minister of War	Joseph Brennan
Captain Selbourne	Brigham Royce
Furlong	E. L. Duane
General Merland	Albert Perry
Lieutenant Bromstead	Morgan Coman
Prime Minister of Rhodoland	Carl Ahrendt
Officer	Irvin Foster
Servant	Frederick Nichols
Cecilia, Queen of Rhodoland	Charlotte Walker
Duchess of Wolverton	Isabel Waldron
Hilda	Grace Barber
Countess of Braithwaite	Margaret Robinson
Young Woman	Dorothy Hammock

Married.

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

POOL—HOPPIN—On Saturday, April 30, at the Brick Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. William R. Richards, D. D., Eugene Hillhouse, son of John Hillhouse Pool, Esq., and Esther Phillips, daughter of William Warner Hoppin, Esq.

PHINNEY—MACY—On Saturday, April 30, 1904, at No. 67 West 71st-st., New-York City, by the Rev. Erskine N. White, Augusta, daughter of Josiah H. Macy, to Charles Sturgis Phinney.

WINCHESTER—PRATT—On Saturday, April 30, in Grace Church, New-York, by the rector, Rev. Wm. R. Huntington, D. D., Katharine Griswold, daughter of Dallas Bache Pratt, esq., to Lycurgus Winchester, of Baltimore.

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

Died.

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

Bedell, Chauncey.	King, Julia R.
Blume, Amy M.	Long, Mary B.
Crispell, Jane A. C.	Remington, Helen A.
Duncan, Jane A.	Seybel, Daniel E., jr.
Emmons, Charles.	Valentine, Harriet A.
Hall, Jane A. B.	Vilas, Charles N., jr.
Hazen, Sarah Y.	Whittemore, Charles.
Heiter, Bertha.	

BEDELL—On Friday, April 29, in the 69th year of his age, Chauncey Bedell. Funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian Church, Hempstead, Long Island, on Sunday, May 1, at 4:30 p. m. Interment private. Train leaves 34th-st., New-York, 1:30 p. m.; Flatbush-ave., Brooklyn, 1:52 p. m.

BLUME—Suddenly, on Thursday, April 28, 1904, Amy Melville, wife of Frederick Blume. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 146 West 15th-st., Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

CRISPELL—At her home, Kingston, N. Y., Friday morning, April 29, 1904, Jane Ann Catlin, widow of the late Abram Crispell, M. D., in the 74th year of her age. Funeral private.

DUNCAN—After a short illness, entered into rest, on Saturday, April 30, 1904, Jane A. Duncan, sister of the late Mrs. George Payn Quackenbos, of New-York City, in the 85th year of her age. Funeral services at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Theodore R. Shear, No. 304 West 120th-st., New-York City, on Monday, May 2, 1904, at 3 p. m.

EMMONS—At Mims, Fla., April 25, 1904, Charles Emmons. Funeral services at the residence of his son-in-law, Edward V. Thornall, No. 209 West 78th-st., Monday, May 2, at 1 p. m.

HALL—On Saturday, April 30, 1904, at her residence, No. 53 East 78th-st., Jane Agnes Boyd, widow of William Cooper Hall, in her 89th year. Funeral private, from the home of her son, Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall.

HAZEN—On Thursday, April 28, 1904, Sarah Young, beloved wife of Aaron C. Hazen. Funeral service Sunday, May 1, from her late residence, No. 90 William-st., East Orange, N. J. Interment at Newton, N. J., on Monday.

HEITER—On April 29, 1904, at her late residence, No. 18 West 94th-st., Bertha, beloved wife of Simon Heiter, in the 78th year of her age. Funeral at convenience of family. Philadelphia papers please copy.

KING—On Thursday, April 28, 1904, at No. 165 Taylor-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., Julia Rapp King, wife of the late Julius J. King, of Hoboken, N. J., in the 91st year of her age. Funeral private.

LONG—At Glenside, Penn., on April 28, 1904, Mary Baker Long, daughter of the late George C. and Phoebe C. Baker. Funeral services at the Reformed Church, Flushing, Long Island, on Sunday, May 1, at 4 p. m. Carriages in waiting on the arrival of the 2:50 p. m. train from East 24th-st. Interment at convenience of the family.

REMINGTON—On Friday, April 29, 1904, Helen Augusta, beloved wife of Henry W. Remington. Funeral services will be held at her residence, No. 88 Convent-ave., Sunday, May 1, at 2:30 p. m. Relatives and friends and members of Henry Clay Lodge, No. 277, F. and A. M., Jerusalem Chapter, R. A. M., and Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 23, K. T., are invited to attend services as above.

SEYBEL—Suddenly, on Saturday, April 30, 1904, Daniel Edward Seybel, jr., aged 2 months and 12 days. Funeral services private, at the residence of his parents, No. 22 East 78th-st., on Monday, the 2d inst. Interment at Kensico Cemetery.

VALENTINE—On Friday, April 29, Harriet A., wife of Napoleon Valentine. Funeral services at Locust Valley Reformed Church on Monday, May 2, at 3:30 p. m.

VILAS—Suddenly, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, April 30, 1904, Charles N. Vilas, jr., aged 14 years and 5 months. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHITTEMORE—Entered into rest Friday, April 29, Charles Whittemore, in his 77th year. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 246 West 52d-st., on Sunday, May 1, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Fitzwilliam, N. H.

CEMETERIES.

Great Pinelawn Cemetery. Write or call for illustrated pamphlet. 46 West 34th st., New York.

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