SOUTHERN EDUCATION.

Popular Feeling in the Conference—Bishop Galloway's Address.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Birmingham, Ala., April 28.—The sessions of the seventh Conference for Education in the South, which closed to-night, dispel all doubts of the prevailing belief of the Southern people in universal education. The old South had no public school system. Its social organization was aristocratic and education was for the few. Not many years ago when the establishment of good public schools was an issue in Athens professors in the University of Georgia made a campaign in opposition to popular education in that town. To-day Chancellor Hill is one of the leaders in the movement for good public schools in every part of the South. The new spirit was to be seen not merely at the conference, but at every point visited by the Ogden party, who were quite as much interested in white as in colored schools. On the way to Birmingham we stopped at Rock Hill to see the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College—the college for women of the State of South Carolina—the Alabama State Normal School at Troy, the Girls' High School at Montgomery, the historic University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, and the Alabama Girls' Industrial School at Montevallo, all white institutions, and everywhere found the same cordial welcome and enthusiasm for the spread of education.

Alabama next fall votes on a constitutional amendment allowing local taxation for public schools, and it is clear that the people are awake to the issue. The college professors, as well as the primary and secondary school teachers, are evidently going to take an active part in the campaign for the general uplifting of the State. Alabama is making rapid educational progress. At Troy the city, with the help of the General Education Board, has just erected a new building of exceptional architectural merit. The State University has a most charming situation in a quaint and cultivated old town. Its plant is antiquated and its support inadequate, but it has a faculty of enthusiastic, highly trained men, from whom much may be expected. The Ogden party were so much pleased with what they saw there that they are raising among themselves a considerable sum for the university library, as a souvenir of their visit. All through the South the industrial elements are being emphasized in the education of both races, in the hope of raising the general standard of living and production in this region of neglected acres and untrained workers.

Here at Birmingham the popular interest in education has been equal to that found elsewhere among those more particularly connected with schools. For the morning sessions the theatre has been well filled, and every night it has been packed. Men from the North and South have spoken frankly. They have by no means been in entire agreement, but their discussions have brought them to a closer understanding, and all are united in support of the fundamental doctrines of education for all men and equal justice for all men. The outspoken analysis of Southern conditions by Southern men and the readiness of their hearers to face disagreeable facts have been particularly noteworthy. President Dabney of the University of Tennessee, the son of a Confederate officer, aroused great enthusiasm among the students at Tuscaloosa when, declaring that he thought their fathers had been on the wrong side of the great question of their day, he urged the young men to emulate their fathers' virtues by devotion under new conditions to the highest welfare of humanity. The masterly address of Bishop C. B. Galloway, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at the opening session of the conference on Tuesday reflected the predominant popular feeling much better than the talk of reactionary politicians, just now so much in evidence. Bishop Galloway, who is a Mississippian, declared: "We must insist that the negro have equal opportunity with every American citizen to fulfil in himself the highest purposes of an all-wise and beneficent Providence." He denounced lynchings as a disgrace to civilization, and pointed out that unrest and discontent were growing among the negroes, that in his own State there were few negro property owners who would not sell out at a fair valuation, and that the South must face industrial disaster unless conditions were changed. The problem was not one for prejudice, but for constructive statesmanship. In its study some things might be considered settled. They were:

First—In the South there never will be any social mingling of the races. Whether it be prejudice or pride of race, there is a middle wall of partition which will not be broken down.

Second—They will worship in separate churches and be educated in separate schools. This is alike desired by both races, and is for the good of each.

Third—The political power of this section will remain in present hands. Here, as elsewhere, intelligence and wealth will and should control the administration of governmental affairs.

Fourth—The great body of the negroes are here to stay. Their coerced colonization would be a crime, and their deportation a physical impossibility. And the white people are less anxious for them to go than they are to leave. They are natives and not intruders.

Bishop Galloway proceeded to consider the duties owed to the negroes. First, they must be guaranteed the equal protection of the law. There should be no aristocracy in crime. "A white fiend," he said, "is as much to be feared as a 'black brute.'" Second, he said:

The right education of the negro is at once a duty and a necessity. All the resources of the school should be exhausted in elevating his character, improving his condition and increasing his capacity as a citizen. The policy of an enforced ignorance is illogical, un-American and un-Christian. It is possible in a despotism, but perilous in a republic. It is indefensible on any grounds of social or political wisdom, and is unsupported by any standard of ethics or justice. If one fact is more clearly demonstrated by the logic of history than another, it is that education is an indispensable condition of wealth and prosperity. This is a universal law, without exemption or exception. Ignorance is a cure for nothing.

The Bishop expounded this doctrine at length, supporting his position by quotations from Justice Lamar and other Southern statesmen, and his address aroused the greatest enthusiasm on the part of his Southern hearers. To-night Dr. S. C. Mitchell, of Richmond College, Virginia, also a native of Mississippi, was equally frank and was equally well received when he discussed Vardamanism. He expressed the fear that it might make its appearance in each of the Southern States in turn, and urged the people to stand firmly for the evolution of civilization through the church and school for all as the only alternative to revolution and anarchy, which were the inevitable outcome of a policy of repression and a playing upon race prejudice. Last night Walter H. Page made an impressive speech on the economic value of training and of free opinion. He appealed to the old Southern ambition for leadership, denounced the doctrine of cheap, unskilled labor as the fallacy which cost the South one hundred years of progress, and promulgated this new declaration:

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men should have equality of opportunity; that they are endowed by our institutions with inalienable rights, and that among these are free training and free opinion.

Most of the speakers at the conference have been Southern men. The Northerners are here as learners and their remarks have been incidental. The chief matter of practical concern was local taxation, and the Southern State superintendents and college presidents and professors were a unit for better schoolhouses, longer terms and better teaching for both races. There was some expectation that the question of national aid for education, which some Southern teachers have at heart, would be agitated, but it was scarcely mentioned. Dr. Mitchell spoke of it as a proper and needful expenditure for the general welfare, while Congressman Bowie, of Alabama, dismissed it as one of the goods which the South, by opposition or indifference, had lost probably forever. The conference took no action on the question, but teachers in every part of the country are plainly thinking of it more and more.

The Southern educators are working in perfect harmony with the Northern philanthropists who take an interest in their problem. And the Northerners are perhaps more interested in white than in negro education; for the training of the great body of white people isolated in the rural districts to intellectual freedom and an understanding of their economic opportunities lies at the foundation of all Southern progress. They realize the difficulties of the Southern situation, the desirability of protecting intelligence and property, and the poverty of the South, which makes adequate schools even for the whites almost unattainable. A few Southern politicians and newspapers are filled with alarm at what they call "the Ogden movement," but predominant public opinion at the South is undoubtedly progressive, and the tact of Mr. Ogden and the sanity of those who are co-operating with him, both North and South, have given the reactionaries no excuse for a demagogic campaign against the conference. The chief and almost only danger to this great work of "unofficial statesmanship," as Dr. Felix Adler once called it, is some ill timed radical exploit, North or South, which will give the demagogues here an opening. Freedom of thought is not yet complete in the South. Attention is now being turned to the education of all the people, but once let the questions on which the South is solid be again pushed to the front as matters of sectional controversy, and Governors like Montague and Aycock, teachers like McIver, Dabney, Alderman and Hill, and Christian ministers like Bishop Galloway, will be pushed aside by the tide of unreasoning prejudice on which the demagogue is ever waiting to ride into power. With a fair chance to work out their purposes, untroubled by the precipitation of any crisis, these men would unquestionably have the support of the South for the teaching of the whole people from the bottom up in industrial efficiency and good citizenship.

R. C. E. B.

THE WORK AT KOWALIGA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In the admirable article in The Tribune of April 30 on "A Day at Tuskegee" there is reference to a colored man who "has by his own industry succeeded in acquiring an estate of several thousand acres, once the property of his own master," and whose son "conducts a school there in farming for several hundred of his own neighborhood people." It seems only fair that your readers should know the names of father and son, John and William Benson, for the work they are doing is of the highest value to the entire community of Kowaliga, where the Bensons live. Two of Mr. Benson's daughters are graduates of Tuskegee, and the hilltop school of Kowaliga owes much of its success to the fact that Dr. Booker Washington made a speech in its favor at the mass meeting of colored people called to start the school some years ago. So it is quite true, as "R. C. E. B." says, that "the industrial example of Tuskegee has given direction" to the work of Kowaliga.

ISABEL C. BARROWS.

New-York, April 30, 1904.

BUTLER AND WILLETS ESTATES.

Appraisals Filed at White Plains—Both Near $1,000,000.

C. H. Lovett yesterday filed in White Plains his report of appraisement on the estates of Robert R. Willets, and William Allen Butler, of Yonkers. Mr. Willets left property worth $402,659 21, and the death tax is $4,026. He also left a large amount of real estate. His widow, who is at the Bloomingdale Asylum, will receive $58,023; his daughter, Sarah W. Parry, $61,000, and the other two daughters, Mabel and Martha, about $66,000 each. R. R. Willets, jr., will get $86,159 05.

Mr. Butler, who was a well known lawyer here, left personal property amounting to $986,990 39 and real estate valued at about $1,000,000. To the widow, Mary Butler, is left $52,382 and a life interest in the residuary estate, while twenty-two nephews and nieces receive legacies aggregating $38,000. Fourteen grandsons and five granddaughters get $250 each. The special legacies amount to $90,782, and the residuary estate is divided among the children, each of whom receives $98,231 68.

ATKINSON TO GO TO POLYTECHNIC.

Word was received in Brooklyn yesterday from Frederick W. Atkinson that he had decided to accept the presidency of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, to which he was recently elected. He will enter on his new duties about September 16. Mr. Atkinson was Commissioner of Education in the Philippines, and organized the present school system there. He is now superintendent of schools in Newton, Mass.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Military tournament at Madison Square Garden.

Parade of Ladies' Four-in-Hand Driving Club, Central Park, morning.

Board of Aldermen, City Hall, 1 p. m.

Meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge of New-York State, Masonic Temple.

Opening of first convention of the American Bible League, Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth-ave. and Twenty-ninth-st., 8 p. m.

New-York Historical Society meeting and address by Edward Hagaman Hall, on "Fort Amsterdam and Its Successors," Second-ave. and Eleventh-st., 8:30 p. m.

John Brisben Walker on "The Future of the Democratic Party—Its Issues and Leaders," Cooper Union, 8 p. m.

Representative Sulzer on "Democratic Opportunity," Tammany Club of the IId Assembly District, No. 42 Second-ave., 8 p. m.

Lecture on "The Religious Education of Children," by Richard Morse Hodge, Union Seminary, Park-ave. and Seventieth-st., 8 p. m.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Frank M. Baker, State Railway Commissioner, Owego, N. Y. CAMBRIDGE—C. H. Hauge, secretary of the legation of Sweden and Norway, Washington. FIFTH AVENUE—Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts; Judge S. N. Sawyer, Palmyra; Judge T. H. Robinson, Hornellsville; S. M. Aldrich, Providence. HOLLAND—Louis F. Payn, Chatham; E. V. R. Thayer, Boston. MURRAY HILL—Stephen D. Field, Stockbridge, Mass. SAVOY—Professor W. R. Cole, Stanford University, California. WALDORF-ASTORIA — Ex-Governor W. Murray Crane, Massachusetts; Edmund Hayes, Buffalo; J. J. Albright, Buffalo. WOLCOTT—Austin Lathrop, Corning, N. Y. YORK—Captain T. L. Rogers, U. S. N.; James V. Trehy, Norfolk, Va.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, May 2.—The lake region area of high pressure is slowly defined eastward, its crest to-night being over the New-England Coast. The southwest area of low pressure has advanced to Western Texas and increased slightly in intensity. Pressure continues relatively high to North Pacific Coast.

Rains have fallen in South Atlantic States and over the plateau and Rocky Mountain regions. The temperature has risen generally in all districts except the South Atlantic States, where there has been a fall of 10 to 12 degrees.

Showers are indicated Tuesday in the West Gulf States and Lower Mississippi Valley; also in Florida, Georgia and the plateau and Rocky Mountain region. The temperature changes will be generally small and unimportant, except as caused by local rains. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light to fresh northeast; on the Gulf Coast fresh southeast, becoming brisk on the Texas Coast; on the Great Lakes mostly fresh east to northeast.

Steamers departing Tuesday for European ports will have light east to southeast winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

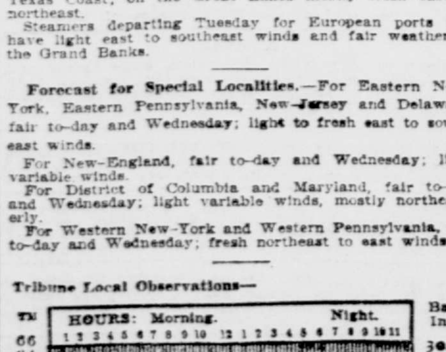
Forecast for Special Localities.—For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, fair to-day and Wednesday; light to fresh east to southeast winds.

For New-England, fair to-day and Wednesday; light variable winds.

For District of Columbia and Maryland, fair to-day and Wednesday; light variable winds, mostly northeasterly.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, fair to-day and Wednesday; fresh northeast to east 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	41	6 p. m.	55	48
6 a. m.	51	40	9 p. m.	58	46
9 a. m.	53	46	11 p. m.	51	45
12 m.	60	51	12 p. m.	—	45
4 p. m.	60	50			

Highest temperature yesterday, 62 degrees; lowest, 48; average, 55; average for corresponding date last year, 46; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 54.

Local forecast—Fair to-day and Wednesday; light to fresh east to northeast winds.

THE DRAMA.

Miss Marlowe as Mary Tudor at the Empire Theatre.

It is a pleasure to welcome Miss Julia Marlowe, who appeared last night at the Empire Theatre, impersonating the Princess Mary Tudor,—in the play entitled "When Knighthood Was in Flower,"—with which character she has for some time been very successfully and pleasantly associated. This piece and this performance have been reviewed in this place, and their recurrence at this time seems only to require a repetition of former judgment. The play, made by Mr. Paul Kester, on the basis of Mr. Major's novel, is a practical synopsis of a story that contains romantic incidents and suggests situations of suspense and of effective climax. The period is about that of Scott's poem of "Marmion." The heroine is the Princess Mary, sister of King Henry VIII of England. The hero is one of that monarch's favorites, Charles Brandon, Viscount of Lisle, who, after the battle of Flodden (1514) was made Duke of Suffolk, and who privately espoused the Princess, in Paris, after the death of her husband, Louis XII of France. There is a slight basis of fact for the play, but, practically (which is a merit rather than a defect), its story is a fabric of absolute fiction.

The chronicles mention that Suffolk and Mary Tudor had been lovers; that both of them were remarkable for personal beauty; that King Henry VIII had, at one time, favored a project of their marriage; that the marriage of the Princess to the French King was one of mercenary policy, prompted by the subtle counsel of the Duke of Longueville; that the French King was prematurely old and infirm, so that he died (aged fifty-three years) within less than three months after his wedding; that Suffolk was an accomplished courtier and soldier; and that King Henry, as to his sister's secret marriage, was easily mollified,—in part by the persuasions of Cardinal Wolsey,—and made to receive Suffolk and his bride, and to establish them happily in an English home. The private marriage of Charles Brandon and Mary Tudor occurred in 1515. Mary died in 1534, at the age of thirty-seven years; Brandon in 1545. Not much is known about these persons; but around their shadowy figures the novelist has woven his web of fiction, and from that has been deduced,—in a crude, artificial and careless manner, a series of theatrical scenes. The novel,—as in all such cases,—is preferable to the play, and for an obvious reason: the reader sees with the eyes of the mind; the spectator with those of the body. In the one case, if the emotions be excited, fancy repairs every discrepancy and removes every blemish; in the other, unless perfect dramatic art be made to hallow every act and word with an irresistible glamour, every improbability is conspicuous, every extravagance is emphatic, and every weakness is visible.

The play, while void of felicitous art, nevertheless affords theatrical opportunities, and these Miss Marlowe has adroitly used. Her embodiment of Mary Tudor crystallizes into one engaging personality the attributes of authority, impetuosity, intrepidity, force of will, gleeful caprice alternating with tenderness, and ardent passion tempered with both sweetness and mirth. She presents a woman who loves, and who, amid enemies and perils, has the courage of her love. It seems probable that this impersonation shows her personal ideal of womanhood and is but little, if at all, removed from a revelation of her actual self; it certainly is an interesting and winning image of feminine variety, integrity, fidelity, romantic ardor and ingenuous charm, and this is the more remarkable since it is revealed in association with preposterous incidents, impossible persons, a travesty of manners, and a lingual flux of folly and profanity. There are many characters in the play—including King Henry, Queen Catharine, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, and Wolsey, so that the aristocracy is well represented,—and there is scarcely one that is not a caricature. The demeanor of princes and the customs of courts are usually surprising on the stage; in this instance they are prodigious and startling.

In the first act,—which displays a posture of persons and their relations to each other, and so exhibits the dilemma in which the lovers are to be perplexed, and from which, ultimately and surprisingly, they are to be liberated,—Miss Marlowe has a scene of coquetry, wherein the Princess entices her lover by repelling him, and in this her acting is delicious. In the second act she arouses enthusiasm, by a tempestuous exhibition of the Tudor temper. In the third act the Princess gets into male attire, and runs away with Brandon, and they are captured, at Bristol, by the King of England in person. In the fourth act the Princess is assaulted by the new King of France, just as the old one has expired, and is rescued by Brandon, who opportunely emerges from a hole in the wall. Miss Marlowe's rich beauty and the exquisite sweetness of her voice were never more effective than they are in her embodiment of Mary Tudor; and the triumph of a fine actress, trammelled by an irrational play, was never more conspicuously illustrated. This zealous, conscientious actress is almost alone upon our stage now, as the representative not only of romantic drama but of deep, earnest, passionate devotion to the highest ideal of her art.

W. W.

"THE MAN FROM CHINA."

Majestic Theatre.

A new musical comedy, called "The Man from China," was shown last night at the Majestic Theatre, with Charles A. Bigelow as the star. The book and lyrics of the new piece are by Paul West and the music by John W. Bratton. A large audience received the play and players with marked favor, and for a time at least "The Man from China" should serve to entertain the Circle as plentifully as did "The Wizard of Oz" and "Babes in Toyland," for summer is at hand and criticism is relaxed.

"A VENETIAN ROMANCE."

Knickerbocker Theatre.

At the Knickerbocker Theatre last night a new musical comedy by Cornelia Osgood Tyler, with music by Frederick Colt Wight, was put on view. Harry Macdonough, Joseph Miron and Miss Genevieve Day were among the performers. The scene of the play—Venice in the early days, when they played tocattas, and Venice at festival time—gives ample opportunity for scenic display and for the parade of gay and pretty costumes, and the audience last night found in the scenery and costumes and in the dances and chorus drill grounds for considerable enthusiasm. Frank Perley makes the production. A more extended notice will be given in this place later in the week.

"TWO LITTLE SAILOR BOYS."

Academy of Music.

A melodrama of the old fashioned English kind, but brought down to date and Fourteenth-st., by the introduction of ragtime airs and a skirt dance, is "Two Little Sailor Boys," which had its American production at the Academy of Music last night, before a crowded house.

The ten scenes, covering four acts, are all laid in England, in the neighborhood of the old seaport town of Plymouth. Act I shows the garden and grounds of Mount Welcome, the home of Admiral Grey of the Royal Navy. His wife, Lola Grey—played by Miss Ethel Brandon—is an adventuress, whose love for money causes her to abandon Tom Yorke (Mildred Morris), a child by her first husband, whom she supposed was killed at Ladysmith. Jim Royston, alias Foster, the villain (M. J. Jordan), adopts the boy Tom as his pupil in burglary, but fails to make him rob Admiral Grey's house, for the boy sees his mother there. He also meets Cyril Grey (Leonie Darmon), their son, to whom he becomes greatly attached. Captain Noel Tregarthen, of the Royal Navy, who is in love with the Admiral's daughter Mildred, is accused of having stolen some papers, which were really taken by Jim Royston, and held by him for a ransom. In the second act Mrs. Grey, to be rid of her son Tom, throws him over a bridge into the river. The act is seen by his chum Cyril (Leonie Darmon), who promptly jumps in and makes a thrilling rescue, as the climax to the act. Dan Collyer is Benjamin Baxter, a Scotland Yard sleuth. The most effective bit of acting is in the third act, where Lola Grey, driven to desperation by Royston's demands for money, stabs him to death after a realistic struggle in the back yard of the Black Dog Inn. The boy Tom is the only witness.

Mother love is so strong in the boy that he snatches a sou'wester and oilskin coat, in which he quickly disguises his mother, puts her in a boat and sculls away, just as the throng from the inn break down the door that Royston had locked. They find Royston dying. Before death, however, he tells Tom Yorke, the boy's father, who has mysteriously appeared and is looking for his son, that it is the boy Tom. In the fourth act, after a general merrymaking, outside the cottage of Lucy Wilson, which Mildred Grey sought as a refuge after having been disowned by her father, Lola Grey is brought to bay by her real husband, Tom Yorke. She is accused by Baxter of murdering Royston. Still defiant, she is taken to jail.

CHANGES AT OTHER THEATRES.

"The Wizard of Oz," which has twice been seen in this city at the Majestic Theatre, moved down to the New-York Theatre last night, where there was no sign of an abatement of popular interest in the antics of the Scarecrow and the trials of Dorothy and her calf.

"The Pit," with Wilton Lackaye, began a week's engagement at the Harlem Opera House last night.

"Prince Otto," dramatized from Stevenson's story, was shown at the Murray Hill Theatre yesterday.

At the West End Theatre "Soldiers of Fortune" may be seen all this week.

Miss Valerie Bergere, in Miss Grace Griswold's charming little sketch "His Japanese Wife," reviewed in this place some months ago, when it was produced in Brooklyn, is this week appearing at Keith's twice each day, and affording to vaudeville patrons an opportunity to see a play of more daintiness and subtle humor than is often the case.

A new first act was played in "Tit for Tat" at the Savoy last night.

The installation of thirty-three thousand electric lights, which will illuminate the observation tower in the centre of Dreamland, the new Coney Island pleasure resort, will begin to-day. The tower is 375 feet high, the tallest building on the island, and can be seen for miles around. The principal buildings are finished sufficiently to allow the scaffolding to be removed.

WAR VIEWS OF EXPERTS.

Theory of Russian Trap for Japanese Not Yet Abandoned.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, May 2.—The military experts are still in a quandary over the situation which finds the Japanese established in the country of their enemy to such profitable purpose as gaining possession of forty or fifty guns, horses and ammunition and the capture of twenty officers and "many men." The Japanese casualties are reported as not exceeding seven hundred, while those of the Russians are reported, from information furnished by a Russian officer captured by the Japanese, as exceeding eight hundred. The experts who have been entertaining the theory of a Russian trap for the Japanese invaders in Manchuria say the events described in to-day's dispatches from Tokio may be accepted as sustaining this view.

"We have the account of the Russian retreat toward Feng-Wang-Cheng and the Japanese occupation of Kulien-Cheng, described as the key of the Russian position on the right bank of the Yalu," said an army officer to-day at the War Department. "We do not know exactly what resistance the Japanese met in their advance on this supposed Russian stronghold. I find myself in the frame of mind of the late General Sheridan, who always refrained from giving an opinion on such occasions as this until he could learn the list of the dead and wounded. The vital statistics will count for much in arriving at an estimate of the value and significance of the latest developments. If the Russians have suffered severe losses, it will indicate real resistance to the Japanese, who must then be credited with gaining their position despite Russian obstruction. But if the losses are what might be termed casual we must feel that there is still life in the theory of the Russian trap. It comes back to the question of the casualty returns. This Russian retreat means one of two things, of course. Either they have suffered the first defeat in the collision on land or they are encouraging the Japanese to take up a position which in the end will give the Russians the advantage. It remains to be seen whether the Russians will strengthen their force in the Yalu section and drive the Japanese back into Corea. If this is done promptly it will show that the Russians have no present purpose of permitting, much less desiring, the Japanese to invade Manchuria."

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Places are mentioned in the day's news which are not to be found upon ordinary maps, while others are called by strange names. Both circumstances are easily explained. The country at both sides of the Yalu, or of the estuary of that river, is thickly settled, and within the space of a few miles there are dozens of villages. It is simply impossible to indicate all these upon a map of ordinary scale. Suppose we were having a military campaign in this city, and a dispatch spoke of an army's landing at Port Morris and marching through Melrose to Boscobel, where it met a force which had come up from Carmansville! That would be quite clear to a New-Yorker, but to a man in London or Paris, who had only an ordinary atlas map of New-York State, it would be bewildering.

As for the strange names, we have already reminded our readers that almost every place there has at least two names, a Japanese or a Corean and a Chinese, and that each of these names has two or three different forms of transliteration, according to whether you follow an English, a French or a German cartographer. Thus Wiju, one of the simplest names in all that region, is otherwise known as Aitsu, while our German friends insist upon spelling it Witsju. Now, to add to the confusion, the Russians are Russifying names at will, adding "offskys" to Chinese or Corean polysyllables with the most nonchalant disregard of our vocal organs. Fortunately, the chief places mentioned are easily recognizable and are to be found upon the maps, and from them we can determine the situation of the rest with sufficient accuracy.

The scene of the Japanese advance was the estuary of the Yalu River. That is about seventeen miles long from the sea up to the confluence of the Yalu and the Lung-Wang River. The latter is a considerable stream, and upon it, thirty-five miles up, is Feng-Wang-Cheng, to which the Russians have retreated. Kiu-Lien-Cheng, which seems to be the same as Chin-Tien-Cheng, is at the southwest of the junction of the Lung-Wang with the Yalu estuary, and is on the highroad which runs from An-Tung, five miles further down the same shore of the estuary, to Feng-Wang-Cheng and thence to Liao-Yang and Moukden. Six miles above the head of the estuary another and smaller river, flowing parallel with the Lung-Wang, enters the Yalu. This is variously known as the I or Ai River, the form "Iho" which appears in some dispatches being a misprinting of "I Ho," "Ho" being the familiar Chinese word for "river." The chief fighting took place between these two affluents of the Yalu, for we are told that General Kuroki's four-mile front infantry charge swept from the right or western bank of the Ai to the bank of the Lung-Wang.

The Lung-Wang River is shown clearly on The Tribune's map of the scene of war, rising well up in the heart of Shing-King and flowing down past Feng-Wang-Cheng to the Yalu near Wiju. The Ai is not shown on the map, being too small for indication on a map of such scale, but may be traced by the reader just a little northeast of the Lung-Wang.

There are numerous islands in the estuary of the Yalu, which are mentioned in the dispatches and which were used by the Japanese in their operations. They cannot, of course, be shown on a map of ordinary scale. The principal ones lie opposite and north of Wiju and An-Tung.

This complete occupation of the Yalu estuary by the Japanese will enable them to use those waters and shores as their new base of operations. First they made their landings at Chemulpo. Then they pushed up the coast to Chinampo. Now they make similar use of Wiju and An-Tung, where army and fleet will be in touch, as they have been all the way up the Corean coast. Now if the Japanese follow the Russians straight up toward Feng-Wang-Cheng, they will strike so far inland as to lose touch with the ships. But if they take the shore road instead, to Ta-Tung-Kow and Ta-Ku-Shan, they will keep close to the fleet and, by constantly menacing its right flank, be able just as effectively to push the Russian army back toward Liao-Yang. At the same time they will be making the situation of the Port Arthur garrison more and more perilous. It is remarked that the Japanese are now following almost exactly the route they followed in the war with China. In that war, however, they made a landing at Pi-Tsze-Wo for the advance upon Port Arthur. It may be that they will do so this time, too; or that the army which has crossed the Yalu will make Pi-Tsze-Wo its next objective.

NEW CAPITOL ARCHITECTS

Carrere & Hastings Selected by the Joint Commission.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, May 2.—Carrère & Hastings, of New-York, have been authorized by the joint committee selected by Congress to submit plans for the completion of the Capitol and to prepare the plans and specifications and work out the details of the Walter plan of 1865. This provides for extending the central portion of the Capitol building on the east as far as the wings now project in that direction.

The selection of Carrère & Hastings is in line with the same policy as that which resulted in their being named to act as consulting engineers with Elliott Woods, Superintendent of the Capitol, in the construction of both the Senate and House office buildings. The result of their review of the Walter plan will be submitted to the commission by July 1. The commission will then hear any recommendations they may make, if, after a careful investigation and study, changes in the Walter plan may seem desirable. The commission, which is composed of Senators Wetmore, Alger and Gorman and Representatives Cannon, Hepburn and Richardson, unanimously favors the Walter plan of 1865 over the plan of 1874, of which a model was recently exhibited in the rotunda, and which was illustrated in The Tribune on February 13, 1903, and because of this and the selection of these architects to perform the preliminary work it is probable that the improvements contemplated in that plan will eventually be authorized by Congress.

Carrère & Hastings were selected by the joint committee because they designed the New-York Public Library, securing the award in competition with others prominent in the profession; because Mr. Hastings designed the House office building, which is to face the Capitol on one side, and Mr. Carrère is to design the Senate office across the plaza.

John M. Carrère, of Carrère & Hastings, said last evening that his firm had been appointed to prepare a report and drawings for remodelling the east front of the Capitol.

Mr. Carrère said it was intended to erect a large building on either side of the Capitol square, one building on the south for offices of Representatives and one on the north for Senators. In these buildings each Representative and Senator would have a suite of offices. There would be caucus rooms, meeting rooms and all sorts of conveniences in this building. As the appointment had just been made that was all Mr. Carrère could say regarding plans.

Married.

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

HAHLO—STERN—On Thursday, April 28, 1904, by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, at the residence of the bride's parents, 858 5th-ave., May Valentina, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stern, to Mr. Arthur Harold Hahlo.

HARVEY—WOOD—On Saturday, April 30, 1904, at the Church of the Ascension, New-York, by the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, Mary Anna Esterbrook, daughter of Francis Wood and the late Mary Anna Esterbrook Wood, of Plainfield, N. J., to Ralph Key Harvey, of London.

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.

Bogert, Almira B.	Morsell, Jane G. C.
Burley, Cornelia M.	Murray, Anne E.
Clark, David S.	Simonson, Margaret.
Fawcett, Edgar.	Vanderbeek, Matilda S. W.
Hubbell, Malvinia R.	Vilas, Charles N., jr.
Morgan, Sarah A.	

BOGERT—On Monday, May 2, Almira B., wife of William H. Bogert. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 325 West Forty-sixth-st., New-York City, on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock. Interment private. Boston papers please copy.

BURLEY—On April 30, Cornelia M., wife of the late James B. Burley and daughter of the late John W. Manley. Funeral services at her residence, No. 377 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, 4 p. m., Tuesday, May 3.

CLARK—At Passaic, N. J., May 1, 1904, David S. Clark, aged 78 years. Funeral, which will be private, will be held from the residence of his son-in-law, Cyrus G. Shepard, No. 80 Heller Parkway, Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, May 3, 1904. Interment Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

FAWCETT—In London, on May 1, Edgar Fawcett, son of the late Frederick and Sarah Laurence Fawcett.

HUBBELL—At her residence, No. 251 Madison-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 1, Malvinia Revere, wife of Homer B. Hubbell. Funeral services at the house on Tuesday evening, 3d inst., at 8 o'clock.

MORGAN—At her residence, No. 18 West 50th-st., on Saturday, April 30, 1904, Sarah A. Morgan, wife of the late Asher R. Morgan. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 18 West 50th-st., on Tuesday morning, May 2, 1904, at 11 o'clock.

MORSELL—On April 30, at the residence of her son, Rev. W. F. C. Morsell, Philadelphia, Penn., Jane Grey Chesley, widow of Rev. Joshua Morsell, D. D. Funeral services and interment at Grace Church, City Island, New-York.

MURRAY—On Sunday, May 1, 1904, at her residence, No. 238 West 52d-st., Anne E., wife of Bronson Murray, in the 83d year of her age. Funeral services at the University Place Church, corner of 10th-st., on Wednesday morning, May 4, at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

SIMONSON—At Cypress Hills, May 2, 1904, Margaret, widow of the late John V. N. Simonson, aged 66 years. Funeral from her late residence, No. 26 Richmond-st., Brooklyn, Wednesday, May 4, at 3 p. m. Relatives and friends invited.

VANDERBEEK—At her late residence, No. 42 Lindenave., Englewood, N. J., Matilda Sands Willis, wife of Garry Vanderbeek, after a brief illness, in her 55th year. Funeral from her late residence on Thursday, May 5, at 2:30 p. m. Carriages at Englewood depot to meet train, Erie Railroad, Chambers-st. 1:20 p. m., 23d-st. 1:10.

VILAS—At the Fifth Avenue Hotel, April 30, 1904, Charles N. Vilas, jr., aged 14 years and 5 months. Funeral from Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Tuesday, May 3, at 2:30 p. m. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

CEMETERIES.

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

UNDERTAKERS.

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

Special Notices.

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One Month,	$1 44	Six Months,	$1 02
Two Months,	$2 88	Twelve Months,	$2 04
Three Months,	$3 57		

Offices.

MAIN OFFICE—No. 154 Nassau-st.

UPTOWN OFFICE—No. 1,364 Broadway, or any American District Telegraph Office.

BRONX BUREAU—No. 496 East 138th-st.

WASHINGTON BUREAU—No. 1,322 F-st.

NEWARK BRANCH OFFICE—Frederick N. Sommer, No. 794 Broad-st.

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LONDON—Office of THE TRIBUNE, at No. 142 Fleet-st.

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Thos. Cook & Son, Tourist Offices, Ludgate Circus.

The London office of THE TRIBUNE is a convenient place to leave advertisements and subscriptions.

PARIS—J. Monroe & Co., No. 7 Rue Scribe.

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GENEVA—Lombard, Odier & Co. and Union Bank.

FLORENCE—French, Lemon & Co., Nos. 2 and 4 Via Tournabuoni.

Maquay & Co., Bankers.

HAMBURG—American Express Company, No. 12 Schmiede Strasse.

BREMEN—American Express Company, No. 6 Bahnhof Strasse.

GENOA—American Express Company, No. 15 Via San Lorenzo.

ANTWERP, BELGIUM—American Express Company, No. 7 Quai Van Dyck.

Special Notices.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE on file in the reading rooms of the hotels named below:

LONDON—Hotel Victoria, Savoy Hotel, The Langham Hotel, Carlton Hotel, Claridge's Hotel, Hotel Metropole, Midland Grand Hotel, The Howard Hotel, Norfolk-st., Embankment; Horrex's Hotel, Norfolk-st., Strand; Hotel Russell, Russell Square; Hotel Great Central.

ENGLAND—Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool; Midland Hotel, Manchester; Queen's Hotel, Leeds; Midland Hotel, Bradford; Hotel Wellington, Tunbridge Wells; Midland Hotel, Morecambe Bay; Midland Hotel, Derby; Holler's Hotel, Shanklin Hotel, Isle of Wight; Woolpack Hotel, Warwick.

IRELAND—Eccles Hotel, Glengariff; Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin.

SCOTLAND—St. Enoch Hotel, Glasgow; Station Hotel, Ayr; Station Hotel, Dumfries.

WALES—Waterloo Hotel, Bettws-y-Coed; Royal Oak Hotel, Bettws-y-Coed.

GIBRALTAR—Hotel Cecil.

PARIS—Hotel Chatham, Hotel de Lille et d'Albion, Grand Hotel de l'Athénée, Grand Hotel, Hotel Continental, Hotel du Palais, Hotel St. James and Albany, Mercedes Hotel.

BELGIUM—Le Grand Hotel, Brussels.

HOLLAND—The Kurhaus, Scheveningen.

GERMANY—Nassauer-Hof Hotel, Wiesbaden; Four Seasons Hotel, Munich; Hotel Bellevue, Dresden; Hotel Kaiserhof, Berlin; Neuliens Hotel, Aix-la-Chapelle; Hotel Oranienhof, Bad-Kreuznach; Grand Hotel, Nurenberg; Wurtemberger hof Hotel, Nurenberg; Four Seasons Hotel, Wiesbaden; Hotel Wilhelma, Wiesbaden; Park Hotel, Dusseldorf; Hotel Breidenbacherhof, Dusseldorf; Hotel Kaiserhof, Bad-Wildungen; Hotel Quisisana, Bad-Wildungen; Hotel Messmer, Baden-Baden; Hotel Metropole, Heidelberg; Grand Hotel, Wilhelmshohe; Disch Hotel, Cologne; Harms Hotel, Cologne; Continental Hotel, Hanover; Englischer Hof, Frankfort; Continental Hotel, Berlin; Hotel Metropole, Bad-Nauheim; Hotel Kaiserhof, Bad-Nauheim; Bristol, Bad-Nauheim; Augusta Victoria, Bad-Nauheim; Frankfurter Hof, Frankfort; Hotel National, Strassburg; Hotel Bristol, Frankfort; Hotel Grand Monarque, Aix-la-Chapelle; Hotel Blinsier, Godesberg-on-Rhine; Grand Hotel Hohenzollern, Bad-Nauheim; Hotel Kaiserhof, Godesberg-on-Rhine.

AUSTRIA AND SWITZERLAND—Hotel Bristol, Vienna; Grand Hotel Hungaria, Budapest; Hotel Baur au Lac, Zurich; Hotel Monopol, Coblence; Hotel Russie, Kissingen; Hotels Victoria and Yungfrau, Interlaken; Continental Hotel, Lausanne; Savoy and West End Hotel, Carlsbad; Victoria Hotel, Basle; Hotel Euler, Basle; Grand Hotel Pupp, Carlsbad; the Stadtrat, Carlsbad; Rugen Hotel, Jungfraublick, Interlaken; Hotel Beau Rivage, Geneva; Grand Hotel, Lausanne; Hotel National, Carlsbad; Victoria Hotel, St. Moritz; Grand Hotel, Lugano; The Town Hall, Marienbad; Hotel Weimar, Marienbad; Hotel Klinger, Marienbad; Grand Hotel, Vevay.

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Postoffice Notice.

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

Foreign mails for the week ending May 7, 1904, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows: Parcels Post Mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below. Parcels Post mails for Germany close at 5 p. m. Monday.

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

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY—At 4:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Kronprinz Wilhelm, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen; at 7:30 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Amsterdam (mail must be directed "per s. s. Amsterdam"); at 8:30 a. m. for Italy direct, per s. s. Lombardia (mail must be directed "per s. s. Lombardia").

WEDNESDAY—At 5:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Oceanic, via Queenstown.

THURSDAY—At 7 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece and British India, per s. s. La Touraine, via Havre (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. La Touraine").

SATURDAY—At 6 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Germanic, via Cherbourg and Southampton (mail must be directed "per s. s. Germanic"); at 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Lucania, via Queenstown; at 8:30 a. m. for Belgium direct, per s. s. Vaderland (mail must be directed "per s. s. Vaderland"); at 8:30 a. m. for Italy direct, per s. s. Princess Irene (mail must be directed "per s. s. Princess Irene"); at 9:30 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. Astoria (mail must be directed "per s. s. Astoria"); at 11 a. m. for Denmark direct, per s. s. Hekla (mail must be directed "per s. s. Hekla").

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

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

TUESDAY—At 7:30 a. m. for Newfoundland, per s. s. Rosalind; at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per s. s. Yucatan, via Colon (mail for Guatemala must be directed "per s. s. Yucatan"); at 12 m. for St. Kitts, Nevis, St. Eustatius, St. Martin, British, Dutch and French Guiana, per s. s. Uller; at 6:30 p. m. for Porto Plato, per s. s. Lillie, from Boston.

WEDNESDAY—At 12 m. (supplementary 12:30 p. m.) for Bahamas, per s. s. Antilia; at 2 p. m. for Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Sailor Prince.

THURSDAY—At 3 a. m. for Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Ripley; at 8 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Esperanza (mail for Mexico, via Progreso, Campeche and Vera Cruz must be directed "per s. s. Esperanza"); at 8 a. m. for Bermuda, per s. s. Trinidad; at 9:30 a. m. for Brazil, per s. s. Byron, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro and Santos (mail for Northern Brazil, Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay must be directed "per s. s. Byron"); at 10 a. m. for Haiti, per s. s. Prins Willem III (mail for Cape Haiti, Port de Paix, Gonaives, Jeremie, Curacao, Venezuela, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per s. s. Prins Willem III"); at 12 m. for Mexico, per s. s. Yumuri (mail must be directed "per s. s. Yumuri"); at 12 m. for Barbados and Northern Brazil, per s. s. Hubert, via Para, Ceara and Maranham.

FRIDAY—At 8 a. m. for Bermuda, per s. s. Caribbee; at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Inagua and Haiti, per s. s. Alene; at 12 m. for Santiago, per s. s. Jason (mail must be directed "per s. s. Jason").

SATURDAY—At 4 a. m. for Newfoundland, per s. s. Carthaginian from Philadelphia; at 8:30 a. m. (supplementary 9:30 a. m.) for Curacao and Venezuela, per s. s. Zulia (mail for Colombia must be directed "per s. s. Zulia"); at 9 a. m. for Porto Rico, per s. s. Coamo, via San Juan; at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica and Colombia (except Cauca and Magdalena Dept's), per s. s. Sarnia (mail for Costa Rica must be directed "per s. s. Sarnia"); at 10 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Mexico, via Havana; at 12:30 p. m. (supplementary 1 p. m.) for Turks Island and Dominican Republic, per s. s. New-York.

SUNDAY—At 5:30 a. m. for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, British, Dutch and French Guiana, per s. s. Korona (mail for Grenada, Trinidad and Barbados must be directed "per s. s. Korona").

MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND, ETC., EXCEPT TRANSPACIFIC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS, FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY.

The schedule of closing of Transpacific Mails is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to port of sailing. The final connecting mails (except Registered Transpacific Mails, which close 6 p. m. previous day) close at the General Postoffice, New-York as follows:

Hawaii, Japan, China and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close at 6:30 p. m. May 7 for dispatch per s. s. America Maru.

Hawaii, via San Francisco, close at 6:30 p. m. May 9 for dispatch per s. s. Alameda.

China and Japan, via Tacoma, close at 6:30 p. m. May 9 for dispatch per s. s. Ning Chow.

China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close at 6:30 p. m. May 17 for dispatch per s. s. Empress of India. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

China and Japan, via Seattle, close at 6:30 p. m. May 20 for dispatch per s. s. Hyades.

New-Zealand, Australia (except West), New-Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close at 6:30 p. m. May 21 for dispatch per s. s. Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New-Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 a. m., 9:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; Sundays at 4:30 a. m., 9 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer).

Australia (except West), Fiji Islands and New-Caledonia (specially addressed only), via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close at 6:30 p. m. May 21 for dispatch per s. s. Miowera.

Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close at 6:30 p. m. May 24 for dispatch per s. s. Mariposa.

Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close at 6:30 p. m. May 27 for dispatch per U. S. Transport.

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

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, Postmaster.

Postoffice, New-York, N. Y., April 29, 1904.

Political Meetings.

MR. JOHN BRISBEN WALKER
will deliver an address
on
THE FUTURE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—ITS LEADERS AND ITS POLICIES,
AT THE COOPER UNION,
ON TUESDAY, MAY 3D, 1904,
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.
Seats free—There will be no platform invitations.

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