

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, May 12.—The President's callers today included several hundred students from the State normal schools of New-York and Indiana and one hundred colored delegates from the Baptist convention of Virginia.

THE CABINET.

Washington, May 12.—Secretary Hay started today for St. Louis, where he is to represent President Roosevelt and deliver the address of welcome to the International Press Congress, on May 19.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, May 12.—The Austrian Ambassador and Mme. Hengelmüller have returned from New-York. They will close the embassy the latter part of May and go to Bar Harbor for the summer.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 12.—Many well known women were interested in the entertainment at the Foundling Hospital this afternoon. Light refreshments and fancy articles were sold by the board of managers.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have been compelled to postpone their departure from town on account of the illness of their little boy, who has been compelled to undergo an operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Ronalds have left town and opened their home at Tuxedo Park for the season.

It is expected that the marriage of Miss Violeta S. White, daughter of the late John Jay White, and John Ross DeLafayette will take place at the Church of the Heavenly Rest on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 14.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. C. DePeyster, brother of the bridegroom, and Miss Marie L. DePeyster, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Marie L. DePeyster, Miss Amy G. Olphand, Miss Mary S. Van Winkle and Miss Susie E. Van Volkenburgh.

The Viking, which is another coach put on the road by Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Robert L. Gerry, is striking looking man, whose face she remembered to have seen at previous exhibitions.

WAR VIEWS OF EXPERTS. GOULD SUES ARCHITECT.

Liao-Tung Peninsula Apparently Fairly Well Invested by Japanese.

Washington, May 12.—The military experts have found something tangible on which to base their theories and conjectures in today's dispatch from Kuropatkin, who announces the movement of the Japanese from Feng-Wang-Cheng to Hai-Cheng.

TELEGRAPH AND POOLROOM.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Cannot one of your enterprising reporters get for the public the name of the Western Union director who boasts that he knows all about the poolroom operations of the telegraph company and is ready to "stand for" them? It would be interesting to see a "respectable" member of society who wants to get his fingers on dirty money, so long as he does not have to show his own face. Has he the courage to come out openly and repeat his statement over his name?

When I first read the story of the Western Union support of poolrooms I sympathized with the directors, whose confidence I thought had been abused by overzealous subordinates, and expected that some of the members of the board would at once take steps to stop their company from helping lawbreakers by giving special facilities for lawbreakers.

Most of the army officers believe that the real campaign has not yet opened, and that the preliminary operations for advantageous position.

GOULDS GO TO THE CATSKILLS.

Mrs. George J. Recovering Slowly—Plan to Sail for Europe in June.

Lakewood, N. J., May 12.—Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould left here today for Furlough Lodge, their summer home in the Catskills. Mrs. Gould is not well and the trip to the mountains is made since her sudden illness in New-York, early in April, Mrs. Gould has not regained strength as rapidly as was expected.

Horace S. Ely's Will Filed.

The will of Horace S. Ely, who died at his home, No. 19 East Fifty-fifth-st., on April 27, was filed yesterday. The entire estate is left to the widow, Fanny R. G. Ely, and others of the testator's immediate family. Mrs. Ely is appointed sole executor.

Foss Gives \$50,000 to Alma Mater.

Boston, May 12 (Special).—Eugene N. Foss, widely known in New-York and New-England, has given \$50,000 to the College of the Holy Cross, a University of Vermont, for the building of a general endowment of that institution. The college holds its one-hundredth commencement on July 4, and the hopes of its sons and daughters regarding the endowment fund are greatly advanced by Mr. Foss's generosity.

The giver is a Vermontier by birth, and was in the class of 1860. The committee in charge hope to secure \$250,000. The \$50,000 is charged at before commencement.

agency, it would rise to the seventh place in the scale. The combined influence of diphtheria and the "maritime district" last year caused only 2,262 deaths, and cancer 2,828. A disorder which even faintly threatens more serious consequences than these is certainly not to be regarded with perfect serenity.

It is improbable, however, that the present havoc will continue. Cerebro-spinal meningitis rarely makes as much mischief in the summer and autumn as in the winter and spring. Sooner or later—perhaps within a few weeks—a reduction in its prevalence will be detected. Should its progress be checked, it would be a triumph which it caused in 1872, which was 782, may not be surpassed. The situation is unusual, but, as the medical profession and the health board are alive to the situation, the general public need not worry. The trouble has not yet reached the proportions of an epidemic, and there is little chance of its doing so.

Clemow, in his "Geography of Disease," notes that, though this fever is more prevalent at one time than at another, it does not go through a country like influenza or cholera. The outbreaks are usually local and isolated geographically, but recurrences in the same community at irregular intervals may be expected. For this and other reasons the malady is regarded as mildly infectious. Clemow is convinced that it is contagious to a far less degree than scarlet fever or measles. Even where a number of cases occur simultaneously, it is difficult, if not impossible, to trace any connection between them. The disease is apparently spread less by the direct transmission of a virus from one person to another, as with smallpox, than by the exposure of several individuals or communities to a common source of infection. A micro-organism which seems to be associated with the malady was discovered by Welchbaum a few years ago, but its share in producing the observed symptoms is not fully proven. Whether or not this "diphlocooccus" be the true cause of the trouble, the infection apparently maintains its vitality for a time independently of the bodies of the victims.

The name "spotted fever" is occasionally bestowed upon cerebro-spinal meningitis. The designation is unfortunate, however, because it is ambiguous. It is applied to typhus fever also—perhaps more frequently than to the disease in question.

Chicago hotels are said to be full and doing a great business. The city by the lake is now a stop-over station on the way to St. Louis, but, with its usual modesty, it is not boasting of that fact.

Twenty-four tons of gold melted at the Philadelphia Mint in two days, to be stamped into eagles and floated into the world's currency! That is a shining record, showing, among other things, that the institution is in first class working order and equal to any and all demands which may be made on its resources (ill bigger gold mines are discovered and a heavier output is rolled in on it).

A St. Patrick to banish reptiles from both Stock Exchanges would be a useful figure in the Street in these days, and worthy of renewed canonization.

A statesman named Smith, presiding over the Democratic State Convention in Indiana, declared that the expenditures under the Roosevelt administration were so enormous as to "chill the imagination." So long as we can "chill the imaginations" of our statesmen the country is reasonably safe.

The official report that General Kuropatkin is to remain for the present at Liao-Yang will not prevent him from moving if circumstances make it expedient, and circumstances of that kind are lying around loose all over Manchuria at present.

Investigation of "bucketing" in bucket shops following the Woodland failure may possibly result in benefit to imprudent speculators who pay little regard to their chances of success when they buy or sell stocks, and do not take the pains to discover whether or not the transactions to which they commit themselves are actually carried out.

The well known Palmer House at Chicago has changed hands, but the silver dollars in the floor of the barber shop will probably remain to dazzle the eyes of the farmer who visits Chicago to "see the sights."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

During a recent exhibition of pictures in Burlington House, London, a lady noticed on two visits a striking looking man, whose face she remembered to have seen at previous exhibitions. "I am sure he is a famous artist—he has the air of an Academician," she said to her husband; "he is always here, catalogue in hand; he must devote his day to the study of these masterpieces; see him now turning wistfully away from that Eyre Crowe."

At this moment an Academician whom they knew passed, and the lady called attention to what she thought must be a flattering fanaticism. The Academician, who did not seem to be so gratified as she expected, said he knew the gallery hunter. "Oh, that," he said, "is the detective we employ to keep an eye on pickpockets."

TO A GIRL ON A DRESSEN PLATE.

Who were you? In your daily day Did you once tread a measure, And have with the beads' hearts play, Your whim—their pleasure?

Or lived you in some poet's brain— An artist's fancy? A beam he could only feign By necromancy?

Perhaps—poor chap—he loved you, too. Each graceful line a Tribute to one who only knew On Dresden china.

Where'er you lived your lady life, Each hour—each minute Brimming with love and laughter rife, A man was in it!

So you won immortality— Pictur'd on one who only knew On Dresden china.

A story regarding a converted barbarian is told in the English papers and sounds new. A negro clergyman was entertained at tea by the president of a college. The guest, who came from West Africa, related some particulars of his early life, to which the host called him to become a Christian.

On the other hand, the inconvenience and injury to Japan will be inconsiderable, at least so far as the war is concerned. She does not need the docks and piers of Dalny for the landing of her troops and supplies. Neither does she need them for the use of her warships. Her own home ports and the ports of Corea are near enough at hand to serve her purposes. If Russia were expecting Japan to win the war and take the Shing-King peninsula for her own, as she did in 1895, the destruction of Dalny might be explicable on the ground of making Japan's conquest as little valuable to her as possible.

But we cannot assume that Russia is yet ready to concede her own irrefutable defeat, nor have we seen any cause for believing the re-annexation of the Regent's Sword to be a part of the Japanese programme. In brief, Russia seems to have performed an act which may cost her very dear, but which can scarcely have a perceptible effect upon the progress of the war. It is to be supposed that the destruction of Dalny was accompanied with the tremendous detonations which Admiral Togo heard many leagues away, and which he attributed to the blowing up of the Russian ships at Port Arthur. The incident suggests the probability that a similar policy will be pursued at the latter place, and that when it is no longer tenable, and before surrendering it, the Russians will destroy the ships and docks there. That, if it is

reform their ancient customs in other important particulars. The Republican National Committee issued last January a call for a national convention, in which the method to be followed in electing delegates was laid down with great precision. It was prescribed that delegates-at-large, two for each Senator and two for each Representative-at-Large, should be chosen in each State or Territory "by popular State and Territorial conventions." District delegates were to be chosen in each district by a district convention, "in the manner of nominating the candidate for Congress in said district." In Connecticut these rules were apparently disregarded both in letter and in spirit. The State convention at New-Haven elected two delegates-at-large. Caucuses of convention delegates, each representing one of the four districts, seem to have named the other four delegates-at-large, and the eight district delegates appear to have been named in county caucuses. Whether the convention meant to apply the unit rule in junction to the two delegates-at-large it actually chose, to the six delegates-at-large it should have chosen or to the entire State delegation of fourteen is left entirely to conjecture.

In a Presidential canvass like that of 1904 irregularities in the method of choosing delegates will probably be winked at; but they might invite a serious protest in any closely contested campaign for the Presidential nomination. There is no reason why each State should not live up to the rules prescribed in the convention call. District delegates should not be chosen at State conventions, as they still are in Connecticut and New-Jersey. Connecticut's desire to cling to old traditions in politics may be commended in some measure, but the Nutmeg State should not carry its passion for conservatism too far. It should recognize the fact that the unit rule was discredited and abandoned nearly thirty years ago. It should also, in choosing delegates to the national convention, willingly discard any local usages which conflict with the regulations framed by the national committee.

Two Vetoes.

Governor Odell is living up to his reputation of giving careful and judicial scrutiny to the bills which come before him. His vetoes yesterday of the Kelsen East River Gas bill and the Supreme Court Commissioners bill will, we think, commend the favor of impartial citizens. In withholding his signature from the gas bill the Governor showed himself a better guardian of the city's interest than the Mayor. When the bill was pending in the legislature the Assistant Corporation Counsel in charge of bills vigorously opposed it. Nevertheless, Mayor McClellan gave it his approval, although the measure grants perpetual franchises without compensation. A similar measure last year was vetoed by Mayor Low. It is undoubtedly desirable to move the gas plants to Queens, but the city authorities have full power to grant the necessary permits on reasonable terms, and the only purpose in going to Albany was to avoid the twenty-five year limit on street franchises and fair payments for them.

It doubtless took some courage to veto the Supreme Court Commissioners bill. It had a highly respectable backing, and abuse and misrepresentation were already beginning to manifest themselves in anticipation of a veto. Commission we have had entire sympathy, but, as we have before said, we never have been convinced that some of the features of the plan contained in this particular bill were well thought out or safe. Instead of being amended in the legislature to guard against dangers, provisions were introduced to serve private ends. Lay commissioners were authorized in New-York County, whereas, if there was any virtue in them—and we are inclined to think there was—they should have been authorized as well for Kings County; the term of service at the bar for commissioners was reduced from ten to five years, and the door was opened for the choice of commissioners in the Second Department by a strict party vote. It was evident that if the bill became a law there would be a scramble for patronage which would be gross in the light of the bill's purpose to abolish judicial patronage. These considerations were enough to make the wisdom of signing the bill extremely doubtful. In addition, the Attorney General, an able lawyer and a Democrat, advised the Governor that the measure was unconstitutional and likely to produce more confusion and delay in the law than it was intended to cure. Under such circumstances, a Governor intent upon doing the right thing by the courts could hardly fail to interpose a veto.

The charge is, of course, made that the veto is dictated entirely by politics, and even by political revenge because of the Mayor's failure to let the Republican organization have some local patronage. Examination will show, however, that every political consideration favored the signing of the bill. Here was a chance for the Republicans to grab—or rather to accept from a gold plate—a lot of fat offices amid the applause of reformers. If the governor had himself planned such a scheme he would have been denounced. All he had to do was to let the party take the gifts which the non-partisan commission provided. And he refused! It is well known that Republicans here get almost no court patronage. This bill would have given them at least half. Suppose the organization was disappointed over the municipal courts bill? Suppose Tammany could get half these commissioners! As a simple proposition of politics it was wise to let Tammany have half of the salaried commissions, which meant places for fifteen tried Democrats at most, and cut off the whole system of referees, which now puts every young lawyer under pressure to work actively for Tammany, even if he gets only one \$100 reference a year. A thousand separate \$100 references are worth far more to Tammany than fifteen \$10,000 a year places. The Governor could have cut off this Tammany asset and at the same time have created some offices much desired by influential Republicans. It would have been good politics. Instead, he acted on the advice of the Democratic Attorney General that the measure would have a bad effect upon the administration of justice. He is entitled to the credit of that choice.

We regret that the painstaking work of the Law's Delays Commission has not borne better fruit. Some of its best bills never went through the legislature. This was the radical one on which the commission most set its heart, but from the first there was wide difference of opinion among judges and eminent lawyers about it, and even those who were inclined to favor it on the whole as an experiment worth trying had grave fears for the result. If the scheme is really a good one, it will bear the test of a year's discussion. It is fortunate that, pending that test, the courts are saved from the confusion of a doubtful experiment.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

The increased prevalence of cerebro-spinal meningitis in this city since the beginning of March, to which The Tribune called attention yesterday, has naturally excited uneasiness. The total number of deaths from this cause in the whole State last year was 454, of which 271 occurred in the "maritime district," whose population is confined almost exclusively to the metropolis. In the course of the ten weeks ended last Saturday the deaths in this city from the disease numbered 407, or considerably more than the total for the entire twelve months of 1903. Should the average mortality for these few weeks be sustained for the whole of the current year, it would amount to something like 3,500! In the past cerebro-spinal meningitis has usually held the fifteenth rank among fatal diseases in this community. We were more than 3,000 lives lost here through its

reform their ancient customs in other important particulars. The Republican National Committee issued last January a call for a national convention, in which the method to be followed in electing delegates was laid down with great precision. It was prescribed that delegates-at-large, two for each Senator and two for each Representative-at-Large, should be chosen in each State or Territory "by popular State and Territorial conventions." District delegates were to be chosen in each district by a district convention, "in the manner of nominating the candidate for Congress in said district." In Connecticut these rules were apparently disregarded both in letter and in spirit. The State convention at New-Haven elected two delegates-at-large. Caucuses of convention delegates, each representing one of the four districts, seem to have named the other four delegates-at-large, and the eight district delegates appear to have been named in county caucuses. Whether the convention meant to apply the unit rule in junction to the two delegates-at-large it actually chose, to the six delegates-at-large it should have chosen or to the entire State delegation of fourteen is left entirely to conjecture.

Table with 3 columns: Amusements, Page, Col. Includes entries for Academy of Music, El Comodoro, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Index to Advertisements, Page, Col. Lists various services like Agents Wanted, Apartments, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Business Notices, Page, Col. Lists services like Ladies' Tailoring, etc.

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1904.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—All hope of preventing the capture of Port Arthur seems to have been abandoned. The Japanese fleet has been blown up; later dispatches said that the destruction had been extensive. Ten thousand men, who were reported to be bearing Lio-Yen, on the road to Hai-Cheng; another division was said to be north of Taku-Shan and another to be moving on Samajia. General Kuropatkin sent a long dispatch to the Emperor, in which he reported the loss of Port Arthur, where they had landed at Kin-Chow and Pitsu-Wo about thirty thousand men; several skirmishes took place, but apparently no concerted movement was made. An American miner who left Anju on May 8 reported that large bodies of Russian troops were in the neighborhood of Ulsan. A British mission was reported to have left New-Chang. The British mission in Tibet was practically besieged by a body of natives, who fired cannon balls; in Parliament it was announced that the mission might go to Lhasa unless the Tibetans negotiated within a specified time.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt, on the recommendation of Assistant Attorney General Robb, summarily dismissed from the postal service Richard Van Cott, son of the late Governor Van Cott, who had been appointed to the position of postmaster at New-York City. The dismissal was based on the fact that Van Cott had been convicted of a crime involving the postal service. The Governor also signed an appropriation bill providing for the payment of \$2,250,000 to the State of New-York for the year 1904. The bill was passed by the Senate on May 12. The House is expected to pass it soon. The bill provides for the payment of \$2,250,000 to the State of New-York for the year 1904. The bill was passed by the Senate on May 12. The House is expected to pass it soon. The bill provides for the payment of \$2,250,000 to the State of New-York for the year 1904.

CITY.—Stocks were weak and more active. The Western Union Telegraph Company declared that several directors would resign if the poolroom service was not discontinued. The body of Josephine McNeill, who was thought to have been kidnapped, was found in the city. The witness in the case of the Port Chester road against the aldermen's hold-up. The State Railroad Commission report on the Third-ave. railroad wreck laid the blame for the accident on the motorman who was found in the city. The witness in the case of the Port Chester road against the aldermen's hold-up. The State Railroad Commission report on the Third-ave. railroad wreck laid the blame for the accident on the motorman who was found in the city.

WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 72 degrees; lowest, 45.

MISTAKEN PARTY USAGES. Connecticut has long been famous as "the land of steady habits." Conservative traditions are honored in the Nutmeg State, and innovations in theory or practice are slow to find a general acceptance within its borders. In politics, as in every other field of activity, Connecticut holds fast firmly to ancient customs. In this persistence there is much that is creditable. Yet there is much also that is perplexing and open to criticism. What, indeed, can be more incongruous and confusing than to find a Connecticut national convention, held in the year 1904, naming delegates to a Republican National Convention and asking them to act in that convention under the unit rule? Yet that is what the State convention which met at New-Haven on Wednesday saw fit to do. It endorsed enthusiastically the administration of President Roosevelt, and recommended "that the delegates chosen by this convention act as a unit in securing his nomination."

It is curious that the convention did not realize the inappropriateness of such language. As a body, it had every right to instruct the delegates it was entitled to choose—the six delegates-at-large appointed to the State under the call for the national convention; but it had no power whatever to compel those delegates to act as a unit. The unit rule has not been recognized in Republican national conventions for the last twenty-eight years. At the Cincinnati convention, in 1876, and at the Chicago convention, in 1880, the doctrine was definitely established that each delegate must act on his own individual responsibility. He must enjoy equal rights and equal privileges with all his fellows. His vote cannot be taken away from him by the other delegates from his State. He cannot even be forced to carry out instructions if he is willing to dishonor himself by violating them. That is a question which he must settle with the constituency whose confidence he has contrived. Once admitted to a seat in the convention, he remains, unit rule or no unit rule, a free and untrammelled agent. It is rather startling to observe that a knowledge of this doctrine is not yet a part of the mental furniture of Republican statesmen in "the land of steady habits"; though it is nearly a quarter of a century since General Garfield electrified a Republican National Convention by his defeat of the delegate who carried his sovereignty under his own hat.