Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—The Darling of the Gods.
AMERICAN—8:15—Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.
BELASCO—8—Adrea.
BIJOU—8:15—The Music Master.
BROADWAY—8:15—Florodora.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM—4—Elmendorf Lecture.
CRITERION—8:20—Jinny the Carrier.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
DALY'S—8—The Duchess of Dantzic.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8—Sherlock Holmes.
GARRICK—8:10—You Never Can Tell.
GARDEN—8:20—The College Widow.
HARLEM—8:15—Merely Mary Ann.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Yankee Circus on Mars and Ansersonville.
HUDSON—8:30—The Heir to the Hoorah.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Woman in the Case.
IRVING PLACE—8:20—Die Berühmte Frau.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—London Assurance.
LEW FIELDS'S—8:15—It Happened in Nordland.
LIBERTY—8:15—The Education of Mr. Pipp.
LYCEUM—8:20—Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots.
LYRIC—8:15—Fantana.
MANHATTAN—8:15—Leah Kleschna.
MAJESTIC—8—Kellar.
MADISON SQUARE—8:30—Mrs. Temple's Telegram.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2—8—Circus.
NEW-AMSTERDAM—8:15—The Misanthrope.
NEW-YORK—8:15—Prince of Pilsen.
PRINCESS—8—Frenzied Finance.
WEST END—8:15—In Dahomey.
WALLACK'S—8:25—The School for Husbands.

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When Advertising Pays, It Grows.

FOR THREE MONTHS
ENDING MARCH 31, 1905,
THE
NEW-YORK DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIBUNE'S
GAIN IN ADVERTISING
WAS 233,779 LINES, OR
OVER 738 COLUMNS,
of 316 lines to a column.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The British armored cruiser Sutlej reported passing the Russian fleet, including seven battleships, steaming north on the morning of April 2. ═══ A dispatch from Batavia said that a battle was being fought near the Anambas Islands; the report lacked confirmation. ═══ Dispatches from Tokio say that the Russians continue to strengthen the Chang-Chun and Kirin line; it is thought that the frequent skirmishes may develop an engagement. ═══ The Congress of Lawyers held its meetings, despite police prohibition, at St. Petersburg, and started a movement to organize a national association to overthrow the bureaucratic system.

DOMESTIC.—The Executive Committee of the Panama Canal Commission held its first meeting in Washington, and reached a number of important conclusions. ═══ President Roosevelt resumed his hunting trip in Oklahoma, starting out after game at sunrise. ═══ Andrew Carnegie made the principal speech at the celebration of the opening of a building he gave at Northampton, Mass. ═══ Federal agents are said to be seeking another trunkful of alleged secret records of the Beef Trust. ═══ The Prudential Committee of the American Board issued a statement at Boston explaining why it has decided to accept J. D. Rockefeller's gift of $100,000. ═══ George R. Peck, before the Union League Club of Chicago, attacked the proposed railroad rate legislation. ═══ Henry B. Coman, counsel for the Assembly Judiciary Committee, said that Judge Hooker should be removed by concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly. ═══ The attempt to add Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad bonds to the list of savings bank investments precipitated a political fight in Albany. ═══ It was alleged in Albany that bribes had been offered for votes for the Niagara power "grab" bill.

CITY.—Stocks closed strong. ═══ The Frick Equitable investigating committee sent to President Alexander a list of questions the officers must answer. ═══ Six seniors were suspended for disorder at Columbia. ═══ The pawnbroker who sold the pistol with which "Cæsar" Young was shot, failed, it was said, to identify J. Morgan Smith as the purchaser. ═══ A. L. Erlanger testified in the suit brought by David Belasco against Klaw & Erlanger. ═══ Nineteen deer escaped from a range in Bronx Park; four were recaptured. ═══ Most of the session of the legislative gas investigating committee was devoted to inquiry about the laying of electrical subways in the city streets; Charles F. Murphy, his brother, Alderman Gaffney and Mrs. Gaffney have been asked to testify.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Cloudy, followed by rain. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 62 degrees; lowest, 46.

A JEFFERSONIAN CELEBRATION.

If perchance Thomas Jefferson takes note of the observance on earth of his returning birthdays, we may be sure that his interest is not centred in the gathering here of politicians who seek to climb into office by conjuring with his name, often without in the least understanding, much less following, his principles of government. He will not be listening to the eloquence of ex-Judge Parker, whether it charms the Democratic Club for twenty minutes or wearies it for two hours. His eyes will surely be fixed on his own native Albemarle and the birthday celebration by that institution in which he took more pride and cherished more faith as a great and enduring blessing to humanity than in all his political achievements.

The University of Virginia to-day celebrates the birthday of its founder by inaugurating its first president. From one point of view that is a curious way to honor the memory of Jefferson, who was strenuously opposed to anything like centralized administration of the university, and was an extremist in his demand for independence of teaching. From its foundation in 1819, the University of Virginia has been unique among institutions of its kind in having no executive officer. Necessary general business was transacted by faculty committees and by a chairman chosen from the members of the faculty in turn. Otherwise each professor has gone his own gait, managing his own courses of study. However that may have worked in early days, it is clear that with the growth of departments and the large amount of administrative work necessary in a modern university the highest efficiency can be secured only by a permanent executive with considerable power. After a long period of loyalty to the letter of Jefferson's teaching, marked by repeated defeats of proposals to meet this well perceived need, Virginia has finally sacrificed the letter to the spirit, for surely if Jefferson were living he, who never tired of denouncing what he called "the Gothic idea that we are to look backward" instead of forward for the improvement of "the human mind," would be among the first to adapt his institution to modern conditions.

The new president, Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, until recently the head of Tulane University, New-Orleans, brings to the university an element of the Jeffersonian spirit which found little lodgement in those who have taught in Jefferson's name in the South for the last seventy-five years. It is that which makes his inauguration to-day an incident of significance not merely to the University of Virginia, but to the whole South and to the whole country. He is a champion of the common school. He is one of the men who, with great ability and untiring energy and remarkable success, have been preaching to the South the duty of primary education for all its people. Southern education has been largely aristocratic. He has been helping to democratize it and realize Jefferson's vision in which the university was only the crown of the great edifice of universal education. All the people were to have primary teaching at public expense. Those showing a capacity for further study were to go on to the academy, and those sifted out in turn to the college and university. Under President Alderman, this institution, which was the dream of Jefferson's youth and the child of his old age, is likely to become for the first time the aggressive instrument of general education. As it is to-day the most influential institution in the South, this example cannot fail to be highly beneficial in encouraging the work of civilization and overcoming prejudice, and helping to put American democracy generally on a broader basis of equal and intelligent citizenship.

RUMORS OF BATTLE.

There are reports of conflict between the rival fleets in the South China Sea, which may or may not be verified. What we know is that the Russian fleet is there. It is all there. The tales of Rojestvensky's missing battleships, which he had shrewdly sent by some other route, are now categorically denied, and all the fanciful plans which masters of imaginative strategy had evolved out of them have vanished into thin air. What we do not know is the whereabouts of the Japanese fleet. Some of its scouts are near the Russians. They seem to pop up in all seas, wherever they may be needed. But where the battleships and armored cruisers are is another matter, which nobody just now seems quite able to find out. Togo knows, and we may be sure the answer to the question is just what that consummate master of sea fighting wants it to be. Whether they are lurking behind Natuna, or at the Bashees or the Pescadores, or away up among the Loo Choos, his ships are where he has planned for them to be, and they will be at the appointed place of battle, whether the battle is now, in Nan-Hai, or is to be hereafter, in Tung-Hai.

There are several things to be considered in connection with Togo's selection of the battleground. We have already explained why he prefers an open sea to a narrow strait. It may be that for much the same reasons he will prefer a protracted, running fight to a general engagement at close quarters. History reminds us of the effective tactics of the English in dealing with Spain's "great fleet invincible," and it is to be observed that a comparison between the Japanese and Russian fleets is similar to one between Howard's and Sidonia's in kind, though, of course, in very different degree. That is to say, the Russians are much the stronger in heavy battleships, while the Japanese excel in light, swift cruisers. It is conceivable, therefore, that Togo will avoid a general engagement, but will hang upon the flanks of the Russian fleet as it makes its way northward, striking at its individual ships at every opportunity and gradually wearing its strength away, without giving it a chance to strike effectively back. In such a campaign the Russians would be terribly handicapped by the presence of their great flotilla of merchantmen, transports and colliers, entirely defenceless in themselves, yet to be protected in some way, as vitally necessary to the fleet.

There are those who argue that Togo will, or at any rate should, postpone the battle until the Russians have reached the Eastern Sea, so that he will be close to his own base of supplies and ports of refuge in case any of his ships become disabled. Doubtless there is something in that view of the case. At the same time Togo unquestionably wants to attack before the Russians have a chance to send part of their fleet into some neutral harbor. We have referred to the handicap of the merchantmen and supply ships. Now Rojestvensky is filling his fighting ships to the hatches with coal and all supplies. When that is done he will have no further use for the supply ships for some time, and it would be an immeasurable blessing to him to be able to send them into Saigon or some other place where they would be safe, and thus have his fighting ships left free of caring for those helpless ones. We may be pretty sure Togo realizes that feature of the case and is guarding against any such move. For that reason the report of Japanese ships off the coast of Cochin China and Anam seems decidedly plausible. Stationed there, they would be able to shut the Russians out of the ports they seek, or at least to compel them to fight their way in if they got in at all. It has seemed essential for its own welfare for the Russian fleet to keep together. That was true on the voyage from the Baltic to Singapore. But now it is equally true that its thus being together at the scene of conflict is one of its most serious elements of weakness. In any event, however, we are likely soon to see one of the most interesting and important naval conflicts the world has known for a hundred years.

JURY TRIAL IN ALASKA.

The opinions of the Supreme Court justices who on Monday decided that the article of the Alaska code providing for a jury of six men was unconstitutional will be reviewed with interest by students of constitutional law. There were precedents to justify a decision either way. Before 1898 nobody would have expected any other result than the one now reached. But decisions respecting jury trial in the Philippines and Hawaii had made somewhat uncertain the position of Alaska in the national structure, and some of the doctrines enunciated concerning the extent of sovereignty over the Territories, especially by Justice Brown, suggested that the court might find reason for modifying the opinion expressed years ago in the case of Thompson agt. Utah.

Utah while yet a Territory passed a law modifying the conventional jury trial, permitting a verdict in certain causes without a unanimous vote. The constitutionality of this law was contested and decided adversely, and the rule laid down that the jury trial of the Constitution was the established Anglo-Saxon institution of twelve men reaching a verdict only by unanimous consent. Advocates of the plenary power of the federal government over the Territories exclusively committed to its care have sometimes suggested that, while this decision in the particular case was undoubtedly right, the reasons were expressed more broadly than was necessary, and that the true reason for the unconstitutionality of the law was to be found, not in the doctrine that the constitutional provisions intended to restrict the federal government in dealing with the people of the States also restricted its rule of Territories, but in the particular situation of Utah as regards the Constitution. By act of Congress the Constitution had been extended to Utah and all other organized Territories of the United States; therefore it was manifestly incompetent for the Territorial legislature to establish a jury trial inconsistent with that Constitution. In the early days the Constitution was not extended to Territories, and by act of Congress itself a form of jury trial had been established in Louisiana which did not conform to the Constitution. Some lawyers have held that except as Congress itself extended the Constitution the power over Territories was plenary, and that the government might do anything in them which either it or the State government could do in a State, since in the Territories it had the combined powers of State and nation. A State can modify or abolish jury trial if it wants to, and Utah, upon its admission to the Union, established the system which was forbidden to it while a Territory.

Alaska is not an organized Territory of the United States to which the Constitution has been by law extended. It never has been governed absolutely under the Constitution. Revenue laws and regulations required by the peculiar local situation, which would have been considered unconstitutional in the old organized Territories, have from the beginning been enforced there. The law for six jurors was intended to make the administration of justice easier in a thinly settled country where a sizable panel of jurors would often have to be drawn from a long distance. After the decision with reference to Hawaii that, though the annexation act permitted municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands to remain in force only provided it was not contrary to the Constitution of the United States, still conviction of crime without indictment by a grand jury was legal, there was some reason to think Alaska's separate and peculiar status as an unincorporated province might be acknowledged. But the Supreme Court—by a divided bench—holds that Alaska is an integral part of the United States, and as such its inhabitants are entitled to all the immunities of the people of Arizona or Oklahoma. The line of dependencies is evidently drawn by the court about the Continent. Alaska is found to be past the stage of semi-attachment.

BAYONETS AND SABRES.

When the War Department decided, a year or two ago, to replace the "modified Krag-Jorgensen" rifle with a new gun, it was proposed to make a change in the bayonet, too. A number of army officers had come to the conclusion that the usages of war had been so affected by the great increase in the range of small arms that hand to hand conflicts were no longer possible. On that account it seemed advisable to them to shorten the bayonet, change its cross section and make it more slender. Fully a fortnight ago The Tribune's Washington dispatches intimated that General Crozier, chief of ordnance, was disposed to think that such action was premature. He believed that recent experience in Manchuria had given fresh demonstrations of the value of the weapon. Now the President himself has shown an interest in the matter, rather sharply condemning the "rod bayonet" and favoring a type that would be more serviceable. Mr. Roosevelt evidently esteems highly the object lesson in infantry warfare which has been afforded during the last few months in the East.

When The Tribune reported, furthermore, that General Crozier and the General Staff were considering the advisability of remodelling the sabre and giving it a sharp edge, it was not clear how strong was the influence brought to bear to secure that reform. There is reason to suspect that the President was also instrumental in promoting that reform. Even to the uninitiated it would seem that a sword with which a man could cut would be more terrible than one which would not; but there will remain little doubt in the lay or the official mind when it is known that the soldier who led the Rough Riders up San Juan Hill seven years ago takes that view of the matter. It is a fortunate thing for the country that its Chief Executive has been fitted by actual service to give advice concerning important details of military equipment, and is willing to do so.

TRAFFIC REGULATION.

In Section 315 of the charter it is made the duty of the Police Commissioner, among other things, to "regulate the movement of teams and "vehicles in streets, bridges, squares, parks and "public places." Some surprise was felt when, several months ago, Commissioner McAdoo announced that he interpreted this section to mean that he had authority to restrict heavy traffic in 5th-ave. and intended to act accordingly. The question of reserving that great thoroughfare for more appropriate uses, in order to promote the general convenience of the public, had been so long discussed, and so many attempts to create a convincing popular demand for legislation to that end had been made, that the Police Commissioner's rather abrupt decision that it was unnecessary to appeal to the legislature naturally enough failed to command universal approval. A few weeks ago Justice Gaynor held that, in a particular case, the Commissioner had exceeded his authority, and thus the legal uncertainty which existed from the first has been increased to some extent. Under the circumstances, therefore, it is desirable that a sufficient grant of authority for the judicious regulation of street traffic should be explicitly made, and the bill introduced by Assemblyman Tompkins is designed to accomplish that object.

The bill is earnestly supported by Commissioner McAdoo, who writes to the committee that he believes it would "be welcomed by the "overwhelming majority of the people of this "city." He continues:

> If the members of the committee to which this will be presented could read the mail which comes to this office and hear on all sides the commendations of the present efforts to give the people a chance to move about with safety on the streets, which belong to the public, I am quite sure they would not hesitate about reporting this amendment favorably and see that it passes before the present legislative session closes.

The letters and oral commendations of which the Commissioner speaks presumably relate for the most part to the regulations which have now been in force long enough at centres of congestion in this borough to prove their usefulness completely. The police administration for the last fifteen months has provoked innumerable complaints, but in one respect it is deserving of high praise. The inextricable confusion which used to prevail at busy crossings has been largely relieved, and the mounted squad, wherever its members are stationed, is doing admirable work. It is strange and not creditable that the learning of a lesson from London should have taken so long, but nobody is now disposed either to complain or make fun of the tardiness of the imitation, in view of the blessings which have finally been vouchsafed. We are not in the least astonished to hear that the Commissioner's mail is full of grateful testimonials. It would be amazing if an intelligent public, which has suffered needlessly for many years, had failed to make an enthusiastic acknowledgment of what has been done for its benefit.

The merit of Assemblyman Tompkins's bill is that it confirms the Police Commissioner's power to do, as he now does, various things which somebody might conceivably try to prevent him from doing, and authorizes him to take additional measures in the general interest as to the legality of which a doubt has been set up. The Commissioner is perfectly safe in saying that public opinion is practically all on one side of this case. The demonstration of the immense utility of the system of traffic regulation which has been established is so conclusive that a relapse into old conditions would be intolerable. But much still remains to be done, and there ought to be no shadow of doubt as to the Commissioner's power to do it. The session is nearly over, but there is time enough left to meet the general demand for a simple amendment of the charter.

PLACES FOR PRISONS.

Governor Higgins has signed the bill authorizing the Commissioner of Correction of this city to remove the Kings County Penitentiary and to construct a new prison upon an island in the East River. Many plans have been suggested from time to time for the raising of new and larger structures to take the places of the old ones on Blackwell's Island, and there is room for them, for the island property of the taxpayers of this city is much more extensive than it is generally considered to be. Kings County has long been slow in reaching out to her possibilities and ridding herself of objectionable structures. As this bill has now become a law, the Commissioner of Correction will doubtless concern himself with putting it into effect as soon as opportunity offers.

Blackwell's Island, however, is one of the most attractive stretches of insular real estate within easy reach of the central part of the metropolis. Even although it is almost entirely taken up by hospitals, a penitentiary, a poorhouse and like institutions, the traveller on the Long Island Sound vessels may discover many a spot worthy of lingering study as the boat passes by. The prison to be reared by Commissioner Lantry under the new law may not be on any part of Blackwell's Island, but on some other spot surrounded by salt waves and belonging to the city. But it may be questioned whether the possessions of this capital in the way of islands are not altogether too precious to be choked with penal or reformatory institutions or homes for the unfortunate or criminal.

Within the limits of this city there are convenient and accessible sites enough for all the correctional and admonitory institutions which can be needed for centuries. We must have plenty of hospitals easy of access. Every increase of their facilities is to be welcomed. But is it wise to add to the number of places of correction within the limits of the town, and especially to put them in the most attractive spots?

It seems a little doubtful whose birthday is to be celebrated at the Democratic Club to-night—Robert A. Van Wyck's, Charles F. Murphy's or Thomas Jefferson's.

In the Police Department the members of the enormously excessive detective force find it necessary to put on the appearance at least of activity and energy while the sessions of the legislature are in progress. With important aid from the Postoffice Department, they may be able to accomplish something of merit. Their capture of a "greengoods" gang this week, after considerable watchfulness and assiduity, must certainly be noted to their credit. Will they keep up their activity after the legislature has dispersed?

Possibly some of the Chefoo experts have moved down to Batavia.

Ex-President Jiménez has at last been heard from in the Dominican matter. He is at Ponce, Porto Rico, biding his time and watching for a favorable occasion to do unto Morales as Morales has done unto him.

New-York's Board of Aldermen is to be relieved of the temptation to "graft"—not in answer to their own prayers, but in response to a well defined popular wish. Shorn of their "graft" privileges in large part, it will then remain for the aldermen to show why they should not be abolished altogether, as aldermen have already been abolished in two American cities.

Within a short time the Eastern race horses will abandon the track at Bennings and gather at Aqueduct, and in the first part of May they will assemble at the new course laid out by Mr. Belmont on Long Island. It is expected that a vast crowd of those anxious to see the sport will be present. Morris Park will be deserted by the contenders of high emprise in 1905, but from the opening of the game in this State on Saturday until after Election Day plenty of excitement for New-York lovers of fast horseflesh will be within easy reach.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

On the day of a Chinese marriage uninvited friends and neighbors, or even perfect strangers, are allowed to come in to see the bride, and they may make any remark about her, or to her, they please. Sometimes things rude and disgusting are said. To try her temper a man will say, "Fetch your husband a cup of tea." If she does so, all will say, jeeringly, "What an obedient wife you are!" If she sulks and does not do as she is told, they remark, "That is a pretty vixen with which to begin married life! We cannot congratulate you on that tartar," and other words to a similar effect. Then the poor thing is made to stand upon an inverted cup to show how small are her feet.

YE TABARD INNE.

(Lamente of ye innkeeper.)

Allas! ye Tabard Inne is now bankrupt
Atte which ye bookie pilgrims oft have supped;
Ye goodlie hostelrie that used to pay
Ful wel, I wot, in Master Chaucer's day
Is now buste uppe, than Gilderoy's kitie higher:
Too many irons in ye Tabard fire.

Ye Tabard coffee potte, ye Tabard chair,
Ye Tabard soape, ye Tabard underwear,
Ye Tabard bedde, ye Tabard coffe mille,
Ye Tabard toothwash and ye Tabard pille,
Ye Tabard shoe, ye Tabard cotton socke,
Ye Tabard bookshelf and ye Tabard clocke,
Ye Tabard hair tonnick, ye Tabard tea,
Ye Tabard lyfe insurance policie;
Ye Tabard breakfast foode, ye Tabard screen,
Ye Tabard booke, ye Tabard magazine,
Ye Tabard necktie and ye Tabard hatte,
Ye Tabard this and eke ye Tabard that—
Od's-life, od's-bodikins and by my troth,
Too many cookes have spoiled ye Tabard broth.

Ye famous welle of English undefyled
Is boarded uppe, ye crystal waters ryled.
Receivers' hands now work ye famous pumpe:
Allas! ye Tabard Inne has gon-ne bumpe.
—(Puck.

Because woodpeckers and yellowhammers honeycombed many of the timbers in the county bridge across Eagle Creek, four miles southwest of Hartford, the County Commissioners have condemned the bridge as unsafe.

Kelly's Status.—"Oi was at a wake lasht night."
"Was Kelly there?"
"Whoi, Kelly was th' loife av th' wake; he was the corpse."—(Puck.

James H. O'Brien, the wealthy California miner, was standing on the steps of a San Francisco hotel, when a seedy citizen came and hailed him: "Hullo, Jim. How are ye?" Mr. O'Brien at first did not know the man, and thinking the stranger was a professional begger, he said: "Who the dickens are you?" "You don't know me, eh?" said the dilapidated party. "Say, Jim; I was quarts o' wine when you were pints o' beer." The rich man by this time had recognized a friend of former days, and a satisfactory interview followed.

CUPID DEFEATED.

A half repentant bachelor, with quite a pile of rocks,
Dropped in, one day, beside the way, and bought a pair of socks.
Arrived at home—romantic joy!—he wond'ringly drew out
A note deep hidden in the hose—from some fair hand, no doubt!

"I'm twenty years of age," it read, "and called a country belle,
With you I'd like to correspond—if you will never tell;
My object matrimony is, and yours, I hope, the same;
If you'll address me, I'll respond." And then she wrote her name.

On fire with hope, the bachelor that very evening wrote,
And folded his epistle with a kiss inside the note.
Sly Cupid had him in his mesh—no very clever catch.
For, after all, quite foolish is a half repentant bach.

But, oh, how sheepish did he feel, when from the fair unknown
This answer came, to quench his flame: "An old maid I have grown!
Alas! 'twas forty years ago I planned that fond surprise,
Defeated by a heartless wretch who wouldn't advertise!"
—(Printer's Ink.

The new orchid which won the Royal Agricultural Society's Order of Merit for Lord Tankerville in London the other day is named the "Brassocattleya-digbyano schroderæ-tankerville." It is described as having "a delicate blush tint." No wonder, says "The London News." Its feelings must be even more poignant than were those of the prehistoric pachyderm of whom it has been sung:

There once was an ichthyosaurus,
Who lived when the earth was all porus;
But he fainted with shame
When he first heard his name,
And he died several ages before us.

It is reported that several French dealers have recently visited America to purchase stock for an alligator farm which they purpose starting in the south of France. Alligator skin has become so highly prized throughout France that the animal dealers believe it will pay well to raise the alligators on this, the first farm of its kind in the world. Not long ago President Loubet received a present of a hunting suit of alligator skin. This is said to be growing scarcer yearly and there is always a great demand for it for boots, shoes, handbags, writing pads, portfolios and toilet articles.

About People and Social Incidents

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Miss Mary Ogden's marriage to Jesse P. Whiton Stuart, a member of the Union Club and son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Stuart, of Park-ave., took place yesterday shortly after noon at the Lexington-ave. home of the bride's mother, Mrs. John R. Ogden. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Harris E. Adriance, and the bride, who was gowned in white satin trimmed with point lace, was attended by her two little nieces, Lillian Dickerson and Ruth Ogden, dressed in white organdie. Edwin Dusenbery officiated as best man, and there were no ushers. The wedding was a very quiet one, the invitations being confined to near relatives and a few intimate friends.

Miss Mary Cochran, daughter of Mrs. I. W. Cochran, was married yesterday afternoon to the Rev. Douglas McLellan, of Liverpool, England, in the Central Presbyterian Church. The bride, who wore a gown—made from her mother's wedding dress—of ivory white silk, covered with princess lace, and carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley, had as her maid of honor her sister, Miss Jean Cochran, in a white point d'esprit frock. The bridesmaids included Miss Isobel Bole, Miss Lucy Morris, Miss Eleanor Bronnell and Miss Emily Cochran, all dressed alike in pink flowered white chiffon, made over white silk. Robert Carter Maun was the best man, and the ushers included the Rev. Roswell Bates, the Rev. Murray Howland, the Rev. Frank Pickard and the Rev. Oliver Bronson. The ceremony was performed by the bride's uncle, the Rev. Dr. Samuel T. Carter, and the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith. A reception was held afterward at the home of Mrs. Cochran, Park-ave. and 63d-st. The newly married couple will sail for England on May 5, and will make their home in Liverpool.

Commander and Mrs. Cameron McR. Winslow will again spend the summer at Newport, where they have leased Dr. Clement Cleveland's villa in Catherine-st. for the season.

Josef Hofmann will play at the musical following the dinner which Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay is giving on Saturday night at her country place at Roslyn, for her mother-in-law, Mrs. John W. Mackay, and for the latter's daughter, Princess Stigliano, who are now staying at the Hotel Netherland.

In spite of the stories published to the effect that James Henry Smith has in view a railroad and yachting trip to Mexico and to Central and South America, he is sailing for England on May 16.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, jr., have returned to town.

Mrs. Ogilvie Haig arrives this week from London, and during her stay here will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson.

Mrs. Henry L. Burnett has chartered the Pioneer for its trip to-day to Ardsley, where she will entertain her guests at luncheon at the Casino. Reginald Rives drove the coach yesterday.

Miss Cornelia Harriman, accompanied by Miss Gladys Vanderbilt and Miss Eleanora Sears, of Boston, drove the coach of the Ladies' Four-in-Hand Driving Club on its first practice trip yesterday from the club's stable in 7th-ave., near 55th-st., through the park. On their return Mrs. J. Borden Harriman handled the ribbons for a second run through the park. Morris E. Howlett had a seat on the coach on both occasions.

The bridge tournament which was to have been given yesterday at Sherry's for the babies' ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital, was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. and Mrs. George Jay Gould have been in the city for a few days, and are at their house in 5th-ave. They will probably return to Lakewood to-day.

Mrs. Cadwalader Jones and Miss Beatrix Jones will spend the summer in Scotland, and will leave here at the end of next month.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Myer Johnson, with the latter's children, Barnett and Grace Ruggles, are booked to sail for Europe on June 27, and will spend the summer abroad.

J. De Forest Danielson, Robert I. Gammel and Samuel Newhouse have arrived in town from Europe.

PERSONAL NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, April 12.—Secretary Morton has returned from a short visit to New-York.

Associate Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court made an address this afternoon under the auspices of the George Washington Memorial Association. Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse placed their house at the disposal of the association, and Mrs. Westinghouse, assisted by Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, received the guests.

Mrs. John B. Henderson gave a tea this afternoon in compliment to the officers and delegates of the National Council of Women. She was assisted by Mrs. Scott, wife of Senator Scott; Mrs. Du Bois and Mrs. Macfarland.

Miss Margaret Stanton Western, daughter of the late Captain C. B. Western, 14th Infantry, and granddaughter of the late General E. H. Stanton, was married at noon to-day to Captain James S. Wilson, U. S. A. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's mother, in Connecticut-ave., and was performed by Chaplain Pierce of the army. The bride wore white chiffon, organdie and lace, and carried sweetpeas and an antique Spanish fan of ivory and gold which belongs to the grandmother of the bridegroom. After their wedding Captain Wilson will take his bride to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, to which post he was recently assigned.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport, R. I., April 12.—Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry will not occupy their summer home at Newport this season, but will spend the summer abroad. In consequence the steam yacht Electra will not be placed in commission, but the house at Newport will be occupied by the sons of Commodore Gerry.

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Roelker have returned to New-York, after making arrangements for the opening of their home early next month.

Major and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs have arrived at their cottage for the season.

Charles Pfizer, of New-York, has rented Lindengate, the Marquand home, for the coming season.

Miss Dorothea Potter, of New-York, is the guest of Miss S. E. Blatchford for a few days.

The funeral of Miss Sarah Chauncey Woolsey ("Susan Coolidge") took place to-day at her home, the Rev. Arthur Lowndes, of Trinity Church, officiating. There was a large attendance. Among those who sent floral offerings was Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

MUSIC.

THE CHURCH CHORAL SOCIETY.

The afternoon presentation of the second recital (the terms are awkward) of the Church Choral Society's tenth season took place in St. Thomas's Church yesterday. The evening presentation will take place to-night, and, as such things usually go, it will doubtless mark an improvement on the work done yesterday, though the programme will be the same. The list of music began with a transcription for orchestra of one of Dvorak's "Mood Pictures" for pianoforte, entitled "At the Hero's Grave." Mr. Richard Henry Warren, who made the transcription, doubtless designed the work as a tribute to the memory of Dr. Dvorak, whose choral compositions the society has been chiefly instrumental in introducing in New-York. One of those works, the mass in D minor, which Dr. Dvorak heard for the first time when it was brought forward by the society, just eleven years ago, followed the orchestral prelude. Mr. Warren's purpose was an amiable one, but it is to be feared that he kept details of the pianoforte style too steadily in view while rewriting the funeral march—for such it is—for orchestra. The rhythmical elegiac song never grew large in utterance, but frittered itself away in details designed to give it sonority on the pianoforte, and which might have been spared in an orchestral version.

After the mass came the hymn, which is regularly sung at these beautiful and solemn functions, the choice falling this time on Sir John Bowring's "In the Cross of Christ I Glory," as set by Sir John Stainer. For this hymn, sung by choir and congregation, Mr. Warren had made a very effective accompaniment for orchestra and organ. Gounod's music for the psalm "De Profundis" followed, and after the customary collect and benediction the service came to an end with a performance of the first movement of Guilmant's symphony in D minor for orchestra and organ. Mr. Warren conducted. Mr. Will C. Macfarlane played the organ, and the solos in the choral work were sung by Mrs. John Love Elliot, Mrs. Richard Henry Warren, Kelley Cole and Harry F. Merrill.

There were many moments of real beauty and finished expression in the singing of the choir, both in the mass and psalm, but the moods of both compositions are monotonous, despite the loveliness of the music. Unquestionably, some of Dvorak's finest inspirations are in the mass, which is now taboo in the Roman Catholic Church because of its flagrant violation of the rubrics. Its banishment from the choir loft would be no great loss were it possible to make it a feature of our choral concerts, but the popular indifference to or prejudice against liturgical pieces in secular concerts seems to be an insurmountable obstacle. Contemplate the unhappy experiences of the Oratorio Society. The present attempt to reform the music of the Roman Catholic Church thus widens the mission of the Church Choral Society, which is closing the most successful season in its history.

BACH CYCLE OPENED AT BETHLEHEM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Bethlehem, Penn., April 12.—The Moravian Church was crowded when Dr. J. Fred Wolle introduced his famous choir, orchestra and soloists in the Lenten festival of the Bach Cycle this afternoon. The chorus showed itself in only three short numbers. The afternoon programme was successfully rendered.

Mrs. Gertrude Stein Bailey sang "Strike, O, Strike, Long Looked for Hour." Mr. Douty acquitted himself as usual. Mr. Walker was in fine voice, and Miss Lucy Brickenstein, the soprano of the Moravian College for Women, never was heard to better effect. Chorus and orchestra were much improved.

AN ENGAGEMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Winsted, Conn., April 12.—Miss Augusta Polhemus Berard, of New-Hartford, is engaged to marry Professor Charles Frederick Chandler, of New-York. Professor Chandler is president of the New-York College of Pharmacy and occupies the chair of chemistry there. He holds similar professorships in Columbia University, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was once in charge of the chemistry department of Union College.

FATHER MARTIN'S CONDITION GRAVE.

Rome, April 12.—The condition of Father Martin, General of the Society of Jesus, is unfavorable. Pus is gathering on his arm where the amputation was made. Serious complications are feared.

NO CALL YET TO BEN GREET.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

San Francisco, April 12.—Ben Greet has been discussed as the head of a proposed new department of dramatic literature and acting at the University of California, but nothing has been settled about it. The fact that the university's income has fallen off this year will probably tend to postponement of the establishment of any such department.

EMPEROR WILLIAM LEAVES CORFU.

Corfu, April 12.—Emperor William sailed for Italy to-night, after expressing his admiration of the natural beauties of Corfu and his desire to revisit the island. The fleets and town were illuminated in his honor. The King of Greece has appointed the Emperor an admiral of the Greek Navy.

MR. MEYER RECEIVED BY CZAR.

Ambassador Presents His Credentials to the Emperor at Tsarkoe-Selo.

St. Petersburg, April 12.—Ambassador Meyer this afternoon presented his letters of credence to Emperor Nicholas at Tsarskoe-Selo. Accompanied by Secretaries Eddy and Bliss, and attended by four chamberlains of the court, Mr. Meyer travelled by a special train to Tsarskoe-Selo. At the station were Count Hendrikoff, master of ceremonies, and a number of court officials. Four state carriages were in waiting. The coach occupied by Ambassador Meyer and Baron Korff was drawn by six white stallions. Arriving at the palace, Baron Fredericks, surrounded by court officials, greeted the party.

Ambassador Meyer was first presented to the Empress Mother, to whom he presented the embassy secretaries. Then, preceded by Count Hendrikoff, bearing a staff of office and a procession of court officials, the Ambassador passed through the halls to the Emperor's private apartments. Here the imperial bodyguard saluted. In the library the procession halted. The doors of the private reception room were thrown open by the Emperor's mamelukes, and Ambassador Meyer advanced alone to meet the Emperor and Empress. Their greeting and reception were cordial.

The letters and credentials presented by Mr. Meyer were in the usual form, address