Amusements.

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

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Business Notices.

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 739 COLUMNS,
of 316 lines to a column.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Russian hospital ship Orel sailed from Saigon, after taking on board coal, provisions and medical supplies. ==== The report of a naval engagement off the Cochin China coast was denied by the Japanese Navy Department. ==== Further sharp actions were reported from Manchuria, the Russians, according to Japanese reports, having been driven eastward from the Fu-Shun district. ==== Dispatches from many points in Russia tell of renewed disturbances among the peasant and urban population; a great rising, it is believed, is being planned for May Day; cholera has broken out at Baku. ==== The Russian Minister of Finance announced to a deputation of workmen that extensive reforms in the labor laws were being prepared; he asked for time to consider the changes. ==== The body of John Paul Jones was found in a leaden coffin at Paris; the identification was complete. ==== It was reported from Paris that Turkey had settled the French claims by an agreement to pay indemnity and to purchase arms in France. ==== Great Britain, according to a dispatch from Peking, has accepted China's modifications in the Tibetan convention.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt arrived at Colorado Springs on his way to his hunting camp, after passing through portions of Texas and New-Mexico, and making several brief speeches. ==== The President has appointed a commission of three experts to consider and report on the diversion of international rivers. ==== A contract for the construction of a new island in New-York Harbor, on which a hospital for immigrants will be erected, was awarded by Secretary Metcalf. ==== It was reported at Norfolk, Va., that an explosion on the President's yacht Sylph severely scalded two of the crew. ==== Surrounded by his family, Joseph Jefferson, the celebrated actor, was reported dying at West Palm Beach, Fla.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and active. ==== The Legislative Gas Investigating Committee devoted part of its session to an inquiry into the affairs of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. ==== Managers of the agencies of the Equitable Life Assurance Society decided to ask President Alexander to end the dissensions among its officers. ==== Justice Bischoff continued the temporary injunction restraining the city authorities from removing the subway advertising signs and slot machines. ==== Books of Klaw & Erlanger were examined in court in the suit of David Belasco to prove a partnership with the firm. ==== The indictment for conspiracy against Miss Nan Patterson was dismissed at the request of Assistant District Attorney Rand.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and colder. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 63 degrees; lowest, 44.

BACK TO JEFFERSON.

When everything else fails the Democratic party "goes back to Jefferson." Its leaders may disagree on every public issue and on every point of party policy, yet they are always one in proclaiming their loyalty to Jeffersonian ideals and Jeffersonian traditions. Jefferson's practice as a statesman was grossly inconsistent with his professions as a philosopher, and warrant can be found in his writings or in his example for almost any political programme. This latitudinarianism makes him a most convenient patron saint for a party whose motto is "anything to win," and which never knows its mind from one Presidential campaign to another. The reorganizer and counter organizer, the conservative and the radical, the strict construction mossback and the fiery advocate of federal centralization can get together at $1 or $10 Jefferson birthday dinners, and each can maintain with equal plausibility his claim to interpret the inmost thought of the party's lawgiver and founder.

This craze to affix the hallmark of Jefferson to every variation of Democratic doctrine has, of course, its ludicrous side. Jefferson would probably be puzzled to say what he really thought or taught after reading the speeches made on Thursday night at the rival New-York and Chicago birthday dinners. Between the digests of a Jeffersonian policy offered here by ex-Judge Parker and ex-Judge Herrick and the up-to-date applications of that policy insisted on in Chicago by William J. Bryan and Mayor Edward J. Dunne there is a gap as wide as that which separates us from the political and social environment of Jefferson's day. Ex-Judge Parker and ex-Judge Herrick seem to think that the world has not moved politically in the last hundred years, and that the principles laid down by Jefferson to meet the conditions of 1800 are applicable without modification to the vastly altered conditions of 1905. Mr. Bryan and Mayor Dunne agree that if Jefferson were alive to-day he would not hesitate to shift his ground or to use, for the sake of accomplishing his main object—the liberty and welfare of the individual—instrumentalities which he once distrusted and condemned. They lay stress on the spirit rather than on the letter of Jefferson's teaching. But in so doing—in seeking a Jeffersonian sanction for the widest extension of governmental, and especially of federal, power—they break absolutely with Jefferson's textual followers, and open up a breach in Democratic thought which no concealments or evasions of phrase can ever bridge. The speeches at the New-York and the Chicago dinners show the hopelessness of the present Democratic schism. Attitudes so fundamentally at variance cannot be reconciled, and till one view triumphs completely over the other the Democratic party can do nothing as a national organization beyond marking time.

Neither Mr. Parker nor Mr. Herrick seems to have profited by the lessons of the Presidential election. The two ex-candidates seem as blind as ever to the causes of last year's Democratic revolt. The kind of Jeffersonianism that D. B. Hill wrote into the Albany platform, that ex-Judge Parker exploited on the stump and that he echoes now in his Jefferson birthday speech is not the kind of Jeffersonianism the country wants. The voters have no use for a humbug "safe and sane" Democracy. They do not want a weak central government on the original Jeffersonian plan, which "minded its own business" and would never have presumed to interfere with the operations of combinations in restraint of trade and commerce chartered by the States. The disastrous breakdown of Judge Parker's canvass was an evidence of the dissatisfaction of hundreds of thousands of Democratic voters with his attempt to commit the party to a sterile and colorless conservatism. That he has missed the real meaning of the election is proved by his indulgence in this historically false and startlingly inapropos epigram: "It is safe to assert of a policy that if it is radical it is not Democratic; if it is Democratic it is "not radical." Such a deliverance at a dinner in honor of Thomas Jefferson, the greatest radical in American politics, is sadly near burlesque. If it was meant to be taken seriously it is evident that for an eminent Democratic statesman the process of "getting back to Jefferson" has only just begun.

TWO SIDES TO THE CASE, AS USUAL.

The offers made to the Rapid Transit Commission by counsel for the Interborough company are not illiberal, and except in one respect they are attractive. But the exception is likely to be considered the main thing by many citizens. The company wants a franchise permitting it to add two tracks to its 2d-ave. road from 150th-st. to 3d-st., where they would begin to descend, and so enter a subway extending by a somewhat devious route across the city to a West-st. terminal. For this privilege the company offers free transfers between its subway and elevated systems, including all future extensions here and in Brooklyn.

If the elevated roads were not considered objectionable in any way, and a disposition to encourage extensions of them existed, these proposals would doubtless be deemed fair, and even generous. But the plain fact is that public sentiment is responsive to the hope expressed by Mr. Orr not long ago, that the elevated roads would disappear altogether in the not distant future, and to the policy, which the Rapid Transit Commission is understood to have declared, of not allowing the Manhattan system to be extended anywhere except under extraordinary circumstances. The advantages which the Interborough company has to offer are obvious. It could put two express tracks in 2d-ave., with a West Side connection at the lower end of the city, inside of two years, and it promises to give transfers as soon as the franchise is granted. That would be an immediate benefit to a multitude of passengers, and the completed improvement would furnish rapid transportation nearly the whole length of the city over a convenient route.

It is worthy of special note, moreover, that the company offers, as counsel expressly declared, to take a franchise for a limited period, say twenty-five years, after which the city would be enabled to exact such terms as it pleased or to compel the company to remove the additional tracks. That proposition might not, however, prove so advantageous as it now looks; for if it were accepted the development of subway communications might consequently be of such a character as to render the removal of the 2d-ave. express tracks at a future date practically impossible for lack of facilities, existent or procurable, to supply their place. In that case the concession asked for now would be seen to have been instrumental in perpetuating the elevated system. It is also suggested, and not unreasonably, that if the franchise were granted it would constitute a precedent for similar extensions of other Manhattan lines.

We should not be disposed, if we had the power, to settle the question offhand. The commission listened with interest and proper attention to the company's proposals, and put its counsel on record as to several exceedingly important points. It recognized, furthermore, the right of the public to be thoroughly informed and to express its opinion after considering the subject. A hearing has therefore been promised, and we hope there will be ample opportunity for discussion.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Mr. Chamberlain's references to the Anglo-Japanese alliance suggest the consideration that the lapsing or the renewal of that interesting compact will probably soon become a question of practical politics. It will, indeed, in all likelihood be one of the questions upon which the next Ministry in Great Britain will have to pass. That treaty dates from January 30, 1902, and is to run for five years. It will therefore expire in January, 1907, unless—as is scarcely to be anticipated—Japan is at that time still engaged in war, for the treaty provides that it shall not lapse or expire while either of the signatories is involved in war with a first class power. A year hence, therefore, we may expect to see the British government considering the matter, and the Japanese government, too, for there are two sides to the case.

There will be pretty general agreement with Mr. Chamberlain's characterization of the existing alliance as one of the greatest diplomatic achievements of the last quarter of a century. It must be so regarded, even by those who did not or do not altogether approve it. It was a unique thing in history for such an alliance to be made between a Caucasian and a Mongolian power. It has undoubtedly proved a beneficent thing in restricting the scope of the war. That it had any material effect upon the causes or the beginning of the war may be doubted. The war was practically inevitable years before this treaty was made, and would have come just the same had there been no such alliance. But we cannot doubt that the alliance has powerfully restrained some other nations from joining in the conflict. It seems altogether likely that but for it Russia would have enjoyed in this war the active support of at least one of her allies of ten years ago, and perhaps of both of them. That would have made desperate odds against the island empire. The British alliance has freed Japan from even the least menace of any such thing, and is therefore regarded by her with profound gratitude.

Japan will, therefore, probably be quite ready to renew the treaty, and perhaps also to extend its terms as Mr. Chamberlain suggests, though it must not be supposed she will do so with entirely unalloyed enthusiasm. While fully appreciating the immense value of the alliance to her, she has been surprised to see the manner in which her ally has given aid and comfort to her foe. The number of English ships that have tried to run the blockade in Russia's behalf and that are at this moment accompanying the Russian fleet, and the stores of British coal that have been sold to Russia for the use of her navy, have been carefully observed in Japan. The impression produced by them has not been altogether pleasant, but it has been philosophically received, and the Japanese have made mental notes to this effect: "Practical Western nations never let sentiment stand in the way of "business." There will be presently, we assume, another and still more important test of the practical value of the treaty. That will be in the peacemaking between Japan and Russia. Beyond doubt some European power or powers will lend Russia all possible diplomatic and moral aid toward securing for her the most favorable terms. Japan will in that case look to Great Britain for a counteracting influence. If Great Britain is as successful in preserving for Japan a free field in peacemaking as she has been in protecting her from interference in the war, there will be no question of Japan's willingness and desire to renew the treaty. It will rest with England to determine what shall be done. At present it does not seem possible that any important British party will oppose the renewal of a convention which has, on the whole, been so satisfactory and in some respects so positively beneficent.

PLATFORM: JEROME.

The Citizens Union, which has generally professed to stand for principles before men and has seriously objected to fusion founded on accession to the various demands of organizations for places for their particular favorites, seems to have adopted a new method in demanding the renomination of Mr. Jerome as a *sine qua non* of fusion. Its announcement amounts almost to the creation of a Jerome party and an offer to consider bids from anybody willing to nominate Mr. Jerome for the Citizens Union vote. If Tammany will name Mr. Jerome for District Attorney, it need not despair of securing for Mayor McClellan that "discrimination between McClellan the man and McClellan "the partisan" which Mr. Cutting talks about and forgetfulness of the limitations set to his aspirations by his fealty to Tammany Hall. There seems to be a fair basis for a trade in the Citizens Union offer, and it ought not to be difficult for it to secure Jerome votes in addition to those controlled by its own organization.

Now, we do not in the least mean to suggest that Mr. Jerome may not properly be re-elected District Attorney. He has done some good work, though we have not always been impressed with his wisdom either as a prosecuting officer or a political philosopher. His selection to succeed himself might be a highly creditable incident of a union campaign for good government. But is not Mr. Jerome a rather narrow platform on which to base a great reform movement? Does it not suggest a trifle the fable of the man who couldn't see the forest for the trees? It lays stress on one element in a possibly admirable programme, perhaps to the detriment of more important parts. We do not, as we say, wish to urge any objection to Mr. Jerome, but merely to suggest that the problem is larger than Mr. Jerome, and should be studied as a whole by those interested in bettering conditions. Why should a single organization commit itself thus early to the fortunes of one single man, however worthy? If the Republicans did that, they would be immediately denounced for attempting to boss the situation. They have hardly been permitted in the past even to suggest that success would be promoted by a Republican as the fusion candidate for Mayor. It might be possible that in the fall the Jerome declaration would come up to defeat union, not only on an excellent mayoralty candidate, but also on some person for District Attorney who would be recognized everywhere as fully the equal, if not the superior, of Mr. Jerome, and more likely to win.

No such man may appear. No combination of circumstances may occur which will make an entirely different programme at the time of nominations evidently necessary to safeguard the interests of the city. It may easily happen that the Citizens Union as a Jerome party can secure its wish. Nevertheless, the adoption of a personal programme at this distance from election does not seem to be the ideal method of securing unity for a great reform movement based on principle.

COMBUSTIBLE SUBWAY CARS.

Some interesting reflections are excited by the arrival in Long Island City of a number of motor cars which are destined, after receiving their electrical machinery, to move suburban trains on the Long Island road. For the first year or two those trains will be operated on the surface only. After the completion of the tunnel under the East River at 34th-st. a few of them will cross to the projected underground station of the Pennsylvania road on Manhattan Island. Now, so long as passenger coaches have no roof above them but the sky the consequences of taking fire are less formidable than when they run below the surface. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Long Island Railroad Company will use steel trailers as well as steel motor cars. There should be no such compromise as has been made by the Interborough company.

At the time of the fire in the subway near 168th-st., two or three weeks ago, The Tribune remarked that the most significant feature of the event was the fate of the train the derailment of which gave rise to a remarkable chain of incidents. That train was composed of seven cars, five of them being wooden, with copper sheathing on the sides and asbestos in the floors, while the others were made of steel. The latter were comparatively uninjured, whereas the bodies of the former were completely destroyed by the flames which resulted from a "short circuit." The shock which led to all the mischief was severe enough to splinter the wood that had been used in constructing the cars, and ignition was an easy matter. It was a fortunate circumstance that, as the train was being switched at a temporary terminus, it was entirely empty at the time. Had it been heavily loaded, New-York might have furnished the world with a sensation more horrible than Paris did in 1901.

The necessity of removing all wooden cars from the subway—at least from the local tracks there—and making up the trains of steel cars exclusively was thus made more apparent than ever before. Theoretically, if not practically, rear end collisions on the express tracks are made impossible by the installation of automatic apparatus; and that apparatus has not yet failed in an emergency. The only check upon the motormen of local trains is their own caution. That this will sometimes prove inadequate in the subway, as it has on surface roads, to avert a bad smash-up may be regarded a certainty. The sooner the Interborough company transfers its combustible rolling stock from its underground lines to the elevated roads the better. The substitution of absolutely fireproof cars should be conducted with the utmost energy.

AUTOMOBILES IN NEW-JERSEY.

The new law regarding automobiles which the New-Jersey Legislature has passed, and which awaits the Governor's signature, is more stringent than the one enacted in 1903. The changes that have been made have evoked some protest, but in the main are wise and just. Dissatisfaction with its provisions must arise chiefly from a deliberate intention to defy the authorities. Why, for instance, should there be any objection to raising the fines unless those who grumble expect to incur a penalty? What possible excuse can there be for failure to register a vehicle? Is not such neglect prima facie evidence of a wish to evade identification? And what can be the object of such evasion? Again, the new law requires the person in charge of an automobile to come to a stop upon a signal from one who is riding or driving a horse. Herein the State recognizes that the people who travel by the most common method upon a public highway have a prior right there. The principle is embodied in the British motor car act, which went into effect January 1, 1904. One clause of that law requires a magistrate to base his judgment upon what seems to have been the amount and kind of traffic on the road at the time of the alleged offence.

Two restrictions placed on speed by the New-Jersey Legislature are especially laudable. For exceeding the rate of twenty miles an hour, even for a single mile, a driver is made liable to imprisonment, as he should be. Public sentiment is becoming more and more strongly arrayed against using highways for races or for making records. The only legitimate place for that sort of thing is an inclosed speedway. People who wish to engage in sport that is not only dangerous to themselves, but to others also, should be sternly discouraged. Furthermore, it is impossible to prescribe a speed limit which is uniformly safe under all conditions. Safety is relative, not absolute. It depends on a variety of circumstances, such as the presence or absence of pedestrians, the number and kind of other vehicles in the neighborhood, and the temperament of horses that may be approaching. It thus becomes necessary to lodge discretionary power in the hands of an officer or a magistrate, or both of them. New-Jersey, like Great Britain, imposes that form of check on recklessness, and in the long run we believe the provision will commend itself to the approval of all sensible owners of automobiles.

Fears have been expressed that constables or police will be so instructed by local authorities that malicious interruption of travel will occasionally be possible. There is undoubtedly a microscopic chance that such obstruction will be offered, but the frequency with which the trouble occurs will be controlled largely, if not entirely, by the drivers of automobiles themselves. In instances, perhaps, the innocent will be made to suffer for the guilty; but in the main individuals may reasonably count on being treated according to their merits. It is not for the interest of any municipality to restrain legitimate and rational traffic.

The halter from Albany is beginning to draw on the aldermen at the New-York end of it.

A report from Cracow says that General Stoessel has been court martialed and sentenced to be shot, but that the sentence is merely a formality. The general, apparently, is to consider himself shot, or perhaps he is to be shot in a Pickwickian sense.

"To Harlem in fifteen minutes" has become an occasional reality, and now comes the Interborough talking of "to The Bronx in twelve minutes," with free transfers to all. If this thing keeps up Harlemites and Bronxites will soon have so much time in the savings banks that they will not know what to do with it.

We do not notice that the Hon. Henry G. Davis contributed anything to the Jefferson talk-fest.

A tragic use of the too ready knife was made the other night in a barroom in 31st-st. close to Broadway and only a short distance from the 30th-st. station. Plenty of policemen were close at hand, and yet one young fellow was killed outright in a brawl. It is a serious disgrace that a crime of this sort could be committed so close to the principal business thoroughfare in the principal city of America and almost within a stone's throw of a highly important police building.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Three French doctors have recently held a consultation having in view the adoption of a code of rules for the treatment of duellists before going into action. It is laid down as a wise precaution to take medicine over night, and on reaching the field the combatants must first be greased all over, then soaped all over, and finally rubbed down with alcohol and sprayed with a solution of sublimate, so that all the personal germs which they may carry about with them are rendered incapable of multiplying their species. When they have now put on suits of clothes, just out of sterilizing ovens, they are ready to take up their aseptic weapons and straddle all over the field in advance, or retreat, till one or the other receives a scratch deep enough to pink his second's cambric handkerchief, when a halt is called and the whole party go off to breakfast in the friendliest manner. It seems hardly necessary to diminish the danger of the French duel, which is about the safest pastime anybody can engage in, but the method may have its good points and advantages. Anyhow, the doctors recommended it, and its adoption can do no harm, even if it does not seem to be imperatively called for as a prudential measure.

DISILLUSIONIZED!

I do not claim Apollo's grace,
And yet the fact must be confessed,
I oft have thought that I possessed
A not unpleasing cast of face.

I do not think that I am vain,
And yet I could not but opine
That others, side by side with mine,
Were really singularly plain.

Now all is changed. A fearsome gloom
Has fallen on me like a cloud.
Dread, spectral, gaunt and beetle-browed
I see myself, till crack of Doom!

Oh, is this awful visage mine?
This countenance, distorted, weird,
Wherein all form has disappeared,
And vanished every classic line?

Would I had shunned the banquet hall,
Nor sat, with calm, seraphic look,
Whilst some abandoned miscreant took
A flashlight photo of us all!

Oh, gladly would I murder him
Who fixed his weapon with such guile
That all lopsidedly I smile
Down in the lense's lowest rim!

—(Punch.

The commissioners of Queen Victoria Park, on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls, show a proper sense of the condition now affecting that majestic cataract. They have just issued their nineteenth annual report and laid it before the Ontario Legislature, setting forth that a halt must be called in the granting of franchises at the falls and that too many have been given away already. Three of them are now in the possession of private companies, and a fourth, permitting the creation of 100,000 more horsepower from the Chippewa River, is under consideration. This will make an aggregate on the Canadian side of 475,000 horsepower, which the commissioners think should not, at the present time, be exceeded. If more are to be given hereafter, they should cost the grantees more, and in particular care should be taken that the shores above and below the falls be not marred by unsightly buildings. Canada appears to be trying to do its duty in preserving the noble features of the cataract and keeping the spoiler within bounds.

A Literary Phrase: "Let me introduce you to that debutante," said the hostess. "She is a poem." "Yes," answered the eligible man; "I feel that she is one of the poems I ought to know."—(Washington Star.

The American editor tries to be as polite as possible in returning unaccepted manuscripts, but he does not reach the Oriental skill in making his would-be contributor comfortable. The Chinese editor says:

"We have read it with infinite delight. By the holy ashes of our ancestors we swear that we have never seen so superb a masterpiece. His majesty the Emperor, our exalted master, if we were to print it, would command us to take it as a model, and never publish anything of a less striking quality. As we could not obey this order more than once in ten thousand years, we are compelled to send back your divine manuscript, and beg a thousand pardons."

"Do thoughts that came to you in the long ago ever return?" asked the originator of silly questions. "Not unless I inclose stamps," answered the literary party.—(Chicago News.

Chicago's north and west railway systems were appraised for taxation purposes by experts at $27,000,000, and stocked and bonded by the owners for $117,000,000. This $90,000,000 difference represented the value of municipal franchises given to them; that is, the use of the streets, privileges which the city would now be glad to recover, so as to get the advantage of them herself. But though she practically gave them away, the chance of her getting them back for nothing is as slim as the prospect of her catching up with New-York in the matter of population.

Mabel (not in her first youth)—First of all he held my hands and told my fortune; and then, Evie, he gazed into my face ever so long and said he could read my thoughts! Wasn't that clever of him dear?
Evie—Oh, I suppose he read between the lines, darling.—(Punch.

A New-York centenarian who died the other day at the age of 104 was accustomed to take a "light breakfast, always coffee and crullers," and smoked his pipe in peace and enjoyment for ninety years. The old fashioned but toothsome cruller has been anathematized so long by food faddists that it is entitled to all the credit it may acquire by this example of its health preserving qualities.

She Believed Him.—Dolly—Why didn't you propose to Miss Bullion?
Dick—I hadn't the face to ask her.
Dolly—True! I never thought of that.—(Illustrated Bits.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, April 14.—Mrs. Roosevelt, having been called to New-York by the illness of her nephew, was unable to receive the National Council of Women at the White House to-day. She is expected to return to Washington to-morrow.

Miss Roosevelt, accompanied by Miss Josephine Boardman, who was her guest at the White House to-day, went horseback riding this afternoon. Miss Roosevelt rode the bay race mare the President recently bought for her.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, April 14.—The Misses Shaw, daughters of the Secretary of the Treasury, and a party of friends went to Baltimore early in the week, where they boarded a revenue cutter for a cruise down Chesapeake Bay. They have returned to Baltimore and will accompany Mrs. Shaw home to-morrow.

Senator and Mrs. Elkins are spending a few days at Atlantic City.

Mrs. John Gordon gave a luncheon to-day, when her guests were Mrs. Metcalf, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Cullom, Mrs. Thomas Wilson, Mrs. Westinghouse, Mrs. Kauffmann, Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin and Miss Wadsworth.

Senator and Mrs. Cullom entertained guests at dinner to-night.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. Roosevelt has arrived in town from Washington and is staying with Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson at their house in Madison-ave.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Le Roy Satterlee are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter at their house in Madison-ave. This is the second daughter born to Mr. Satterlee, who formerly was Miss Louisa Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan.

Although James J. Van Alen will not be at Newport this summer, and Wakehurst, his place there, is to remain shut up, he will come to this country in June for the fishing season in Canada and will return to England in July.

Lady Maitland has left town and is at Boston for a short stay, staying at the Westminster.

James Henry Smith left town yesterday for Lakewood to spend the week end with Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, who are entertaining a large house party at their place there. The Duke and Duchess of Manchester are likewise among their guests.

Mrs. Albert Gallatin and Miss Gallatin have left town for Lakewood, where they will remain until after Easter.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris gave a large reception last night to the members of the Radcliffe Club in the Metropolitan Club Annex. Addresses were made by the president of Radcliffe College, Georgia; Baron Russell Briggs, Henry Lee Higginson and Joseph B. Warner.

Mrs. Benjamin Knower, who sails on May 27 with her younger daughter to spend the summer abroad, gave a large bridge tournament at her house yesterday afternoon, in East 77th-st. Her guests numbered about twenty, some of those present being Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. John Ellis Roosevelt, Mrs. Beverly Robinson and Mrs. Edward Lyman Short.

Mrs. Ogilvy Haig has arrived in town from London and is staying with her sister, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, at her house in East 64th-st.

Mrs. John W. Mackay and Princess Stigliano have left the Hotel Netherland for Harbor Hill, Roslyn, to spend the week with Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, who give to-night a dinner in their honor, followed by music. Josef Hofmann and other artists will play.

Miss Elizabeth Swift, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Abbott Kittredge, gave a dinner last night at her home in Park-ave. for the members of the bridal party who are to take part in her wedding to Howard M. Kirkland in Easter week. Among her guests last night were Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, of Albany; Miss Elizabeth Lane, Miss Louise Parsons, Miss Helen Hickox and Miss Catherine Hoge, of Chicago, as well as Sartell Prentice, Guy Van Amringe, Norman Ditman, George A. Phelps, Alfred B. Wade and Arthur Hugh Kirkland. Howard Kirkland will entertain his best man and ushers at dinner at Delmonico's Wednesday night.

Alfred Severin Bourne, whose marriage to Miss Hattie Barnes takes place on Wednesday week, gives his farewell bachelor dinner to-night at Delmonico's, his guests including Roderick B. Barnes, Arthur K. Bourne, Sheldon E. Martin, Harold A. Dodge, Howard Corlis, Walter D. Day, James Cunningham, Francis A. Georges and Louis Dewey.

Another farewell bachelor dinner at Delmonico's to-night will be that of Francis Gordon Browne, jr., whose marriage to Miss Caroline Bogert is set for Thursday week, at St. George's Church, Flushing, Long Island. Among his party to-night will be George Chittenden, George Stillman, Frederick and W. W. Hoppin, Eliphalet Potter, Arthur Fowler and Reginald Wilkes.

At Sherry's Forsyth Wickes, who is to marry Miss Marion Haven at St. Bartholomew's on Thursday week, has a dinner this evening for his best man and ushers, who include James Wadsworth, Eugene Hale, H. Rogers Winthrop, Archibald Harrison, Robert Turnbull, Frederick Kernochan and L. Adams.

Henry A. Shroeder also gives his farewell bachelor dinner to-night at Sherry's, his guests comprising his brother Gilliat, James Duane Pell, Hamilton and Julian A. Benjamin, Stewart Heintzelman, J. Cheshire Nash, Frank H. Simmons and S. Duncan Marshall. His marriage to Miss Natalie Munde takes place at St. Bortholomew's on Wednesday of Easter week.

James Hazen Hyde has chartered the Pioneer for its trip to Ardsley to-day. Alfred Vanderbilt drove the coach yesterday on its daily run.

Mr. Richard Irwin has gone to Baltimore for a few days' visit.

The marriage of Miss Mary Holmes to George B. Watts will take place on May 3 at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, instead of on May 10, as originally intended.

BACH CYCLE CLOSES.

Dr. Wolle Gives His Audience More Novelties in Cantatas.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Bethlehem, Penn., April 14.—The Lenten festival of the Bach Cycle came to a very successful close to-night, when Dr. Wolle treated his large audience to more novelties in the way of cantatas. This afternoon there were two, "He Who Relies on God's Compassion" and "My Spirit Was in Heaviness," the chorus and soloists being very satisfactory. This evening's session brought again two novelties, "Tombeau," a dirge in honor of Queen Christine Eberharding of Poland. It proved interesting, but it remains to be doubted whether more than part of it will ever be used again. The other novelty was a mottet, "Jesus, Priceless Treasure," and gave opportunity for great varieties of expression and shading, which were well used by Dr. Wolle to show off the strength of his choir. A feeling of pressive force was never allowed for a moment to destroy the lucidity of expression, and the choir earned new laurels. The soloists were: Soprano, Mrs. Mary Hissem de Moss; contralto, Mrs. Gertrude Stein-Bailey; tenor, Nicholas Douty; bass, Julian Walker.

MR. LOEFFLER'S SONGS.

Mr. Arthur Whiting will present the Quatre Poëmes, Op. 5, for voice, viola and pianoforte, by Charles Martin Loeffler, at his studio, No. 141 East 40th-st., this afternoon. Mr. Francis Rogers will sing the songs and Miss Olive Mead play the viola obbligatos. Mr. Loeffler, who will be remembered as Mr. Kneisel's companion at the first desk of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, is spending the summer in Europe looking after the publication and performance of some of his instrumental works, nearly all of which have been received with favor here. The Quatre Poëmes are original compositions of exotic mood set to words by Bandelaire and Verlaine.

SIR EDWARD ELGAR COMING.

Sir Edward and Lady Elgar are coming to New-York about the middle of June to be the guests for a month of Professor Samuel S. Sanford, of Yale University, at his home in this city. They will remain until July 11. Negotiations are pending to have Sir Edward conduct his oratorio "The Apostles" at the Cincinnati festival next May, and it would be not at all surprising if he took part also in one of the concerts of the New-York Oratorio Society.

THAT TROUBLESOME COPE.

Mr. Morgan Annoyed by a Magistrate at Taormina.

Rome, April 14.—Before J. Pierpont Morgan left Taormina an examining magistrate from Taormina boarded the Corsair to take Mr. Morgan's testimony concerning the person who sold him the cope stolen from the Cathedral of Ascoli. Mr. Morgan was indignant at being troubled about the matter after having returned the cope without even asking for the money which he had paid for it. He said he did not remember anything connected with the purchase of the cope, but when asked to sign a statement to that effect Mr. Morgan refused, saying he would not sign anything in a language he did not understand.

The government is displeased at the incident. It was due to the fact that the courts of justice in Italy are independent of the government. The authorities of Ascoli are still trying to ascertain how the cope was stolen, and in so doing requested the legal authorities at Taormina to take the testimony of Mr. Morgan.

KING EDWARD'S VOYAGE.

Palma, Island of Majorca, April 14.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra expect to leave here on April 16.

Algiers, April 14.—Formal notice has been given to the prefect of this city that King Edward will visit Algiers. The prefect has telegraphed to Paris, asking for instructions.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL.

Atlanta, Ga., April 14.—Andrew Carnegie has offered $4,000 a year for three years to maintain in Atlanta a library training school for Southern women. He has made the promise that if the school shall prove a success the donation will be made permanent and will be increased as the needs demand.

MISS PASTOR AT ELLIS ISLAND.

J. G. Phelps Stokes, of the University Settlement, and his fiancée, Miss Rose Harriet Pastor, spent several hours yesterday visiting Ellis Island. Mr. Stokes and Miss Pastor visited the various buildings on the island and inspected the "detention pens." The visit was a sociological one.

NEW-YORKER WINS YALE PRIZES.

New-Haven, Conn., April 14.—The annual speaking for the Ten Eyck prize at Yale took place to-night. The prize was awarded to Louis Otto Bergh, of New-York, whose subject was "1904 in Colorado."

OFFERED CHAIR AT JOHNS HOPKINS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Baltimore, April 14.—Professor Friedrich Keutgen, of the University of Jena, who to-day completed a lectureship at Johns Hopkins University covering seven months, has been asked to accept the chair of history at the university. Professor Keutgen holds the chair of associate professor of history at the University of Jena.

STATUARY FROM ALL ART CENTRES.

Huge Collection Is Being Made for Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg.

John G. Beatty, director of the new Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg, is in the city, arranging for the manufacture of the plaster casts of architecture and statuary for the art section of the institute, which is to open on November 1, 1906. He closed the contracts by cable yesterday for casts amounting to $150,000. This section of the institute is intended to be the most exhaustive collection of statuary in America, designed to embrace models of every school of art from Athens to the present day. These casts will come from every art centre in Europe, Paris, Berlin and London supplying the greater number. Mr. Beatty says he has no doubt now that he can have his collection ready for installation by next year, but has doubt about the architects completing the giant structure given by Mr. Carnegie.

"The installation of such a collection will require several months," he said, "but we can have everything in shape if we can only get into the building in time. The casts come to us in pieces, some of them containing as many as twelve hundred parts. It takes time to put these together. I am going to Boston next week to complete the detail on this side."

THE HILPRECHT CONTROVERSY.

Hearing Will Probably Begin in Philadelphia To-day.

Philadelphia, April 14.—Charles C. Harrison, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and chairman of the Hilprecht investigation committee, has sent out eleven notices appointing the date of the final hearing of the Hilprecht controversy and requesting the recipients to be present at the time and place stated.

Those who have been so notified include Professor Hermann V. Hilprecht, publicly charged with certain scientific inaccuracies; Dr. John P. Peters, of New-York, who preferred the charges; Dr. Prince, of Columbia University; Dr.