Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Quincy Adams Sawyer.
ALHAMBRA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
AMERICAN—8:15—The Merchant of Venice.
BIJOU—8:15—The Music Master.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CONEY ISLAND—Dreamland—Luna Park—Bostock's Great Animal Arena.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:30—The Freedom of Suzanne
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HARLEM—8:15—The Brighter Side.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Rollicking Girl.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Yankee Circus on Mars and The Raiders.
HUDSON—Closed To-night.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—Sergeant Brue.
LYRIC—8:15—Fantana.
NEW-AMSTERDAM—8:15—Trilby.
NEW-YORK—8:15—Little Johnny Jones.
WEST END—8—East Lynne.

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Positive Evidence.

Positive evidence of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE'S popularity as an advertising medium is shown by giant strides in advertising for the first four months of 1905.

An Unparalleled Growth.

During January, February, March and April, 1905, THE NEW-YORK DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIBUNE printed 876,588 lines of advertising (excluding TRIBUNE advertisements) more than in the same months of 1904.

A GAIN OF OVER 1,191 COLUMNS;
OR, IN OTHER WORDS,
AN AVERAGE GAIN OF NEARLY
300 COLUMNS OF 316 LINES EACH A MONTH.

TO GET RESULTS ADVERTISE IN
THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN.

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Lack of official dispatches at St. Petersburg leads officials to believe that actions both on land and sea are near. ==== Advices from Saigon lay the blame for breaches of neutrality on the Russian commander, who refused to heed French requests. ==== Amoy reported that the Japanese fleet was gathering south of Formosa. ==== There were rumors in St. Petersburg that Admiral Rojestvensky's health had broken down and that he had asked to be relieved.

DOMESTIC.—A petition for a rehearing of the Philippine tariff cases recently decided was filed by the government in the United States Supreme Court. ==== President Roosevelt absolutely refuses to rescind Secretary Taft's order that materials for the Panama Canal be purchased in the cheapest market, in spite of the storm of protests the order has aroused.

CITY.—Stocks dull and lower. ==== The attempt to float the stranded Caronia was temporarily abandoned after she had been moved; she was in no immediate danger. ==== About 50,000 persons were at the City Hall to see the body of Hiram Cronk lying in state there; members of a delegation of Daughters of 1812 said they had been slighted in arrangements for the funeral. ==== A police raid on a women's poolroom and gambling house in West 43d-st. resulted in the arrest of the proprietor, several women who were caught in the place being allowed to go. ==== Three witnesses were heard in the State Insurance Department's investigation of the management of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Rain and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 55 degrees; lowest, 49.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE *will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at* THE TRIBUNE *office.*

See opposite page for subscription rates.

"STAND-PATTERS" AND PANAMA.

The "stand-patters" who are proposing to wage warfare on Secretary Taft's policy of purchasing Panama Canal supplies in the cheapest market are likely, if they follow out their threats, to find themselves powerfully promoting the movement for tariff revision. Probably a majority of the Republicans of the country who believe in the general principle and policy of protection are convinced that the tariff made eight years ago has in some respects been outgrown. The call for revision was heard on every side a few months ago. Great Republican clubs like the Union League gave expression to it. Republican platforms recognized it. Other more acute topics, like railway rate regulation and trust investigation, have attracted popular attention somewhat from it for the moment, but slight demonstration of excrescences in the tariff or unmeasured greed in its beneficiaries will be required to arouse an overwhelming popular sentiment which may not be content with moderate readjustment to new trade conditions, but may work serious damage to manufacturing interests.

We have never thought it a tremendous outrage for a manufacturer to sell his surplus product abroad at a cut rate. "Dumping" is practised by every nation, and it is practised by every manufacturer right at home. The book publisher will not spoil his regular market by cut rate sales over his counter, but when he has an accumulation of books which do not take he will find a way to let somebody else sell them in the auction room. Nevertheless, the progress of industry in this country has made possible the sale of some goods at a reasonable profit for a much lower price than those which tariff schedules made for other conditions allow the manufacturer to charge here. He is ready not merely to sell his surplus product abroad at a cut rate, but to build factories and make a good return from manufacturing for that foreign market while paying the highest domestic wages. The tariff schedule which enables him to do this is not likely to be construed by the consumers as a just measure to build up industry and prosperity by securing a steady home market, but as an instrument for extortion. When the "stand-patters" drive home to the people a realization of the fact that steel rails can be purchased abroad for the Panama Railroad at $20 a ton, whereas they would compel the government to pay our manufacturers $33, though our manufacturers would deliver those same rails in Great Britain for $22 a ton which cost them at Pittsburg about $12 a ton, instead of winning sympathy for our traders so "abused" by their own government, they will awaken sympathy for our private consumers. Our people are perfectly willing to pay a fair price for American goods, a price considerably in excess of what goods made abroad by cheaper labor would cost. They are willing to see surplus stock sold at cut rates when it will not break a normal market, and likewise to see all necessary concessions made to extend our foreign commerce; but they are not willing to see an outgrown tariff duty used to jack up home prices beyond the level of reasonable profits.

The "stand-patters," who assert the "right" of our manufacturers to sell at domestic prices in Panama, seem to forget that those same manufacturers have been for years content to sell their wares there at the foreign price. They are using the American control of the canal zone as a mere pretext for raising prices far above what they have been accustomed to ask there, though new opportunities for trade at the old rates should more than satisfy them. While Panama was a part of Colombia we sent there large quantities of building hardware, steel rails, tools, machinery and locomotives in competition with Europe. Panama was then foreign territory, and our traders were perfectly willing to compete with foreigners. It is still foreign territory. It is not a part of the United States. We lease some land there, but it is not within our tariff wall. It is not one mile further away. There is no reason why our traders should expect more for laying down a rail or shovel in Panama for their own government than for the French or the Colombians. The demand that the United States pay extravagant prices which the traders would not dream of asking from anybody else in the same place is the kind of "stand-patism" which reduces itself to absurdity.

A MISTAKE.

The newspapers are accustomed to being confronted with denials or extensive qualifications of published statements by men who, on second thought, are sorry that they spoke so freely. That method of avoiding responsibility and escaping censure is so easy and so familiar that it is a pleasure to find a man of conspicuous station disdaining to take such an advantage of reporters and manfully acknowledging the accuracy of a quotation on account of which he has been subjected to unfavorable criticism. At the dinner of the Phi Delta Phi Club on Monday evening Justice Vernon M. Davis expressed certain opinions concerning the second trial of Nan Patterson which excited general astonishment when they were read in the papers the next morning. They were remarkable in themselves, and the apparently public expression of them by the judge who presided at the trial was still more so. The almost universal feeling was that a serious indiscretion had been committed by a man under special obligations to be discreet, and Justice Davis at once found himself the object of emphatic though not indecorous criticism. If he had been so inclined he might easily have created the impression that he was a victim of misrepresentation, but, instead of doing what many others have done under similar circumstances, he promptly established the authenticity of the report, and his honorable acknowledgment commands respect.

We cannot say as much for the character of Justice Davis's remarks at the dinner. He explains that he supposed it was a private affair and that he was speaking in confidence to his professional brethren. But we think he did not give due consideration at the moment to his judicial status. A lawyer or a layman might, perhaps, without impropriety, have spoken as freely in private among his friends, but a judge should not have said such things in relation to proceedings in his court and to a person still under indictment. Even if there had been no reporter present, it is highly probable that his views would now have been public property. The opinion which he indicated as to the way in which Young was shot is doubtless shared by many, but, for various reasons, and especially in view of the possibility of another trial, it ought not to have been expressed by Justice Davis. As to his supposition that the public "seemed to know" the accused woman was lying, and said, "Why shouldn't she lie? Let her lie. Let her get the benefit of her lies," we do not believe it is well founded. We do not think so ill of the New-York public, nor do we consider so low an estimate becoming to Justice Davis.

The incident is to be regretted for public reasons, and Justice Davis has already expressed his personal regret. But we end as we began, with the feeling that the straightforward manner in which he accepted a responsibility which he might have shirked is worthy of admiration—and imitation.

A LOST CAUSE.

Our friends the "anti-imperialists" are beginning to realize that they have a "lost cause" on their hands. It is a case with them of "wisdom lingering," for to the great mass of Americans it has long been evident that "anti-imperialism" was a buried issue. But even the organizers of the famous Anti-Imperialist League can now read the handwriting on the wall, and they are mournfully preparing to throw to the fishes the dead corpus of a discredited and impracticable political programme. Such, at least, is the conclusion to be drawn from some remarks dropped the other day in Boston by the new president of the Anti-Imperialist League, the Hon. Moorfield Storey.

Mr. Storey was recently installed in office, filling the vacancy caused by the death of ex-Governor George S. Boutwell, and a luncheon in his honor was given by the Boston leaguers last Monday. Speechmaking followed, and though some of the orators were disposed to insist that "anti-imperialism" was as "paramount" an issue now as the Democratic national platform declared it to be in 1900, the new president faced the facts more squarely when he admitted (doubtless to the astonishment of most of his hearers) that "the American people apparently do not care now about "the Philippine question, and they regard it as "one of those issues which have been disposed of." He could not, he added, personally indorse this judgment. Yet he virtually recognized its finality by suggesting that the league broaden the scope of its work, and thus afford its members new topics on which to focus their now unexpended energies.

Mr. Storey hinted rather vaguely at the "new issues" to which the league should turn its attention. "Besides the independence of the Philippines," he said, "there is the Panama question." What the "Panama question" might be was tactfully left to the imagination. But there was also the question of "industrial combinations and the attitude of the courts toward them." "Some of the decisions of the "United States Supreme Court," Mr. Storey gravely announced, "are worthy of the most careful scrutiny." In his opinion the league should cease to devote itself to a single cause. "It should be ready to stand up and say: 'This "is wrong, this is wrong, this is wrong,' of any "public policy which does not bear the marks of "justice and righteousness."

Such a broadening of the league's activities can, of course, only lead to its speedy dissolution. It is inconceivable that its members, drawn together by their ardor in a specific cause, can be held together as a brotherhood of universal protest. The formulation of an all-round political programme would surely lead to schism and disintegration. If the anti-imperialistic agitation is moribund the league's occupation is gone. It is foolish to think that its life can be artificially prolonged by turning it into a general debating society. Mr. Storey is to be congratulated on recognizing at last that the American people are thoroughly weary of the attempt to make our policy in the Philippines an issue in partisan politics. The agitation begun by the Democratic leaders in 1899 and continued in 1900 was shortsightedly demagogical. As a political manœuvre it was as ill judged as it was ineffective. The United States acquired the Philippines as a legacy from the war with Spain, and, having acquired them, our only purpose has been to govern them to our own best advantage and to the best advantage of their inhabitants. That is the only Philippine problem, and the American voter wants to see it solved rationally and generously, without partisanship and without the injection of irritating partisan warfare. The Philippine issue is dead, and happily dead, because the American people have rightly refused to make it a partisan one. It is time their decision was acquiesced in by the irreconcilables who still flock together in the Anti-Imperialist League.

OFF AT LAST!

The conditions under which the race for the Emperor's Cup was started yesterday were not all that could be desired. Enough fog lingered in the morning to make the prospect uncertain and to deter more than a few spectators from going out to Sandy Hook. Moreover, at the outset the competitors were obliged to face head winds, instead of enjoying the westerly breeze which on Monday was promised for the morrow. Nevertheless, the air was sufficiently clear at noon to make departure safe, and all of the eleven yachts got away without accident. Next to the smallest one of the lot, the Ailsa, led the procession, and the largest, the Valhalla, crossed the line last, an interval of an hour and ten minutes separating them.

A contest like the one which has just begun, among boats differing widely in size, rig and age, can hardly signify as much as a race lasting only a few hours and between two yachts which are nearly matched in proportions. After a short time—say a day or two—the craft which started for the Lizard yesterday will be widely scattered. Each will be differently circumstanced from its rivals from that time onward, the influence of luck being magnified thereafter for a fortnight in a sort of arithmetical progression. Still, if caution must be exercised in interpreting the victory, the race itself has many legitimate attractions. The boats which have engaged in it are things of beauty, vastly more stanch than those which a few days ago started from Algiers to Toulon, and justifying far more pride on the part of their owners.

MAKING WAR ON CONSUMPTION.

From the deliberations of an organization whose first annual session opens in Washington to-day much good may be expected. Though State and local associations in America have already devoted much study to the nature of tuberculosis and the best means of preventing it, never before has there been one of national scope and character. Regardless of the personnel of such a body, the mere fact that it had been formed would naturally give promise of increased unity of policy, even if no new impetus was lent to the crusade; but when the prominence of the men who are taking part in this week's proceedings is considered, an additional assurance of their importance is afforded. Under the presidency of Dr. E. L. Trudeau are arrayed a number of investigators and practitioners whose experience has carried their fame beyond the limits of the country which is the scene of their labors.

Koch's discovery less than a quarter of a century ago of the microbe which is probably the cause of tuberculosis wrought a vast change in the prospect of ridding the world of that disease. Light was thereby thrown on the mode of transmitting the latter from one person to another, and a variety of useful precautions were thus suggested. Further hope was afforded when it was found that consumption is not, as was once supposed, incurable. Progress has been beset with erroneous beliefs and mistaken practices, but progress has been made. The death rate has been reduced to such an extent in the last fifteen years as to show that new methods of procedure were really effective. Much is yet to be learned, but those who are trying to solve the problems which remain derive stimulus from the practical results already achieved.

The all important step in dealing with consumption to-day is to detect its presence as soon as possible. The earlier it is recognized the better is the prospect of recovery. One important topic to be discussed in Washington this week, therefore, is how best to diagnose the malady. What has thus far proved to be the only remedial agent of value is fresh air. How best to utilize it, for rich and poor, in special sanatoria and in the home, in city and in the country, are questions yet requiring attention, and to them also much time will be devoted. Finally, though Koch's attempt to manufacture a serum which would cure proved a failure, other objects are being attained by similar products. With tuberculin—at least in cattle—it is feasible to obtain a hint of infection when other evidence is lacking. In some of the experiments conducted at Saranac Lake, N. Y., and in Germany, moreover, there has been a suggestion of the possibility of securing immunity by inoculation, very much as it is afforded by a similar operation for smallpox. This subject, too, will come up for consideration, the pretext being furnished by papers which some of Dr. Trudeau's assistants will read. Altogether this year's meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis is likely to prove exceedingly fruitful.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS.

Bishop Burgess, whose spiritual jurisdiction extends over Long Island, has expressed his regret at the manner in which Sunday is spent in a large part of his diocese. Horse races are not permitted on Sundays, and probably will not be for many years to come; but it is true, as Bishop Burgess points out, that Sunday is largely looked upon as a day of recreation, and even of license in some respects. Baseball and other games are played freely in many places, seashore resorts are thronged in the summer months, and there is a prevalent passion for amusement on that day.

This state of things is inevitably grievous to many good citizens, and ought, perhaps, to cause anxiety for the future. It is only just, however, to say that there is less turbulence and violence on Sunday than there was twenty years ago. Coney Island, for example, so far as serious offences are concerned, is not nearly so difficult a place to regulate and govern as it was then. Some elements of the population are bent on getting all the diversion possible on Sunday, but they are not, as a rule, inclined to make a disorderly use of the facilities now so liberally provided.

LAWBREAKERS IN CHECK.

A valuable warning has been given to the rascals who were not frightened by the punishment inflicted on Al Adams, the King of Policy. Adams had made a large fortune by his frauds in this borough, and District Attorney Jerome's success in locking up the bold and persistent swindler was an important gain for the enforcement of the law in the part of the city in which Adams had his headquarters. It might be regarded also as a mercy to the man himself, who was the victim of a chronic disease, and who was not able while at Sing Sing to indulge in the luxuries of which he was so fond.

Stephen O'Brien, of Brooklyn, a professional gambler, has been sentenced to a year in the penitentiary for keeping a gambling house. He is suspected also of having allied himself with the professional lawbreakers who deal in policy. New-York has made progress in clearing itself of the reproach of tolerating notorious gambling within its borders.

The paving of lower Broadway with wooden blocks will be regarded by many as a somewhat dubious experiment, but there is reason to hope that it will prove satisfactory. Probably no pavements in the world ever gave less satisfaction than the wooden pavements laid in this and some neighboring cities twenty or thirty years ago. They were simply vile. But everybody knew that was because they were badly planned, badly laid and badly cared for. In some European cities wooden pavements have long been in satisfactory use, on streets where the traffic is as heavy as it is on Broadway, and there seems to be no good reason why they should not prove equally satisfactory here. But they must be properly planned, thoroughly laid and diligently cared for. Some have recently been laid in Brooklyn which give promise of meeting almost every requirement of a perfect pavement. They are as pleasant to ride over as asphalt, and are actually less noisy, less dirty and decidedly les hot and stifling in summer; in fact, they are, to those who ride over them and to those who live near them, in every respect preferable to asphalt. So far as the horses are concerned, there is simply no comparison, for the wood is much less injurious to hoofs and is never slippery, but affords almost as good a foothold as does macadam. If the promise of such pavements is fulfilled on Broadway, we may yet have cause to be proud of that much misused street.

The New-York Central's new Empire State Express No. 2 makes Buffalo only nine hours from the metropolis. In the course of a few years Buffalo may vie with Philadelphia as a thriving suburb of New-York.

It is said the "Hung-hutzers," the men behind the scenes in Manchuria, perform the most daring exploits in trying to cut the Russian railways. It is the same way in New-York, where the Tammany Hung-hutzers look after the business end of the gas proposition, while Leader Murphy plays softly to the galleries.

May is making a wonderful record as a month of chill and fog.

Reports of Admiral Rojestvensky's nervous breakdown may or may not be true, but there can be no doubt that he has for some time been subjected to a nervous and mental strain which might easily cause collapse. If we have been informed aright, our own sea warriors off Santiago were not altogether free from "nerves," and of nerves on edge. It is not easy to imagine anything much more disquieting than to be for weeks on a ship which may at any moment be struck by a mine or a torpedo or by a shell from a 12-inch gun.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A curious custom still holds good in the village of Waddesdon, in Buckinghamshire, England, where, on any morning or evening of the year, a person can claim a free drink of new milk from a cow specially kept for the benefit of thirsty wayfarers. This animal is known locally as the "alms cow," and when she dies another has to be provided by the parish.

Beginner—But I can't play golf well enough to get any enjoyment out of it.

Enthusiast—Yes, but that is where the game is so successful. The poorer you play it the more exercise you get.—(Life.

"The Cheyenne Sun" tells of a conversation with an Indian chief. It was an unimpassioned effort to tell something of Indian peculiarities. Among other things he said: "Indian great smoker. Smokin' great help to laziness."

Congenial Spirits.—Billee Goat—I'm awfully fond of novels.

Nanette Goat—Don't you know, our tastes run in the same literary groove! Which do you find the six best digesters?—(Puck.

As Richard Wagner's widow declared that the noise which automobiles caused was out of harmony with the poetical atmosphere of Bayreuth, the municipal authorities have prohibited them from entering the town.

A SORROWFUL STORY.

A bachelor of forty grew tired of single life;
He looked around a little and then annexed a wife.
She was a type that's common, was very nice and prim,
And filled with an ambition to have things neat for him.

And so, soon after marriage, he found his things arranged;
From which it's very certain his mode of life was changed.
His clothes were put in order, he found his slippers, too,
With greatest ease at evening when the repast was through.

Upon his varied garments the buttons soon appeared,
And with a frequent dusting his divers hats were cheered.
Oh, if I were to tell you the whole, 'twould take an age,
And make these simple verses jut o'er the seventh page!

But did the man enjoy it? Ah, no! I grieve to say.
He peaked and pined most plainly, was very far from gay.
The strange, unheard-of neatness so wrought upon his mind
He died at six one evening and left it all behind.

But ere he died he murmured to parties standing near,
"I want this short inscription, and want it chiselled clear:
'He had a wife whose goodness 'twas very hard to match,
And yet she killed her husband with neatness—and dispatch!' "
—(New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

It Depended.—Passenger—Guard, have I time to say goodby to my wife at the barrier?

Guard—I don't know, sir. How long have you been married?—(Baltimore Telegram.

An eccentric farmer near Highland, Kan., was married the other night. "Do you," said the preacher, "take this woman to be your wedded wife, to love and to cherish in sickness and health, for better, for worse, for rich or for poor, until death do you part?" There was an awkward pause. Then the bridegroom finally replied, "Them's the calculations."

THE SIOUX.

A Sioux that lived at the Soo
Had a sweetheart whose name was Sue, too;
And when they went by
The people would cry:
"There's the Sioux with his Sue from the Soo."
—(Milwaukee Sentinel.

In 1750 diamonds were sold in Europe at $40 a carat. In 1770, when Brazilian stones were poured on the market, first quality diamonds sold as low as $5 a carat, and in 1790 they had increased to $20 and remained about this figure until 1848, when from $15 to $20 a carat was asked. From 1860 on the price of diamonds advanced, according to "The Indianapolis News," and with the world's diamond mines practically in the control of one company during the last ten years, the price has steadily increased until the present time, when first water diamonds are quoted at $140 a carat or more.

Somewhat Mixed.—A young man who was about to be married was very nervous, and while asking for information as to how he must act put the question: "Is it kisstomary to cus the bride?"—(Brooklyn Life.

The puzzle department of "London Truth" has a competition on amusing misapplications of well known quotations. Here are a few of the specimens sent in:

"A schoolmaster, being shown an exceptionally good translation from a boy whose aptitudes lay in quite another direction, remarked:

" 'The ass knoweth his master's "crib." '

"When Lord Kelvin was Sir William Thomson his lectures were not always in simple enough language for the students to understand, and they were usually glad when his demonstrator, named Day, took his place. On one occasion, when Sir William Thomson left for town, one of them wrote in large letters in the classroom:

" 'Work while it is Day, for when the Knight cometh, no man can work.'

"Two clerical mendicants sat in a tavern where they had been concocting a specious begging letter addressed to the late George Moore, the philanthropist. One was overheard to whisper to the other, ' 'Tis not in mortals to command success, but we'll "do" Moore.' "

Logical.—A believer in mental healing recently inquired of a friend's small son: "How is your father?"

"Father is feeling bad, and complains much of his health," said the boy.

"That's all nonsense," replied the friend. "The next time your father complains, you must tell him that it is all imagination. Tell him to brace up, there is nothing the matter with him—he just thinks he is sick."

Two or three days after the gentleman again met the boy, and inquired about the health of his father. "Father thinks he is dead, sir," replied the boy.—(Argonaut.

About People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, May 17.—President Roosevelt received a call to-day from the executive committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen of the Southern Railway system. Timothy Shea, second vice grand master of the brotherhood, presented the committeemen, who were headed by G. F. Voigt. The President is an honorary member of the order, and he expressed great pleasure at the little reunion with his "fellow firemen."

Representative Davis, of Minnesota, who was one of the early morning callers, discussed tariff and railroad rate problems with the President; Rear Admiral Crowninshield, retired, called to pay his respects; Robert W. Manley, deputy collector of internal revenue at Chillicothe, Ohio, who came here to apply for the vacant collectorship, was presented by ex-Representative D. K. Watson; ex-Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, took up a personal matter, and John A. Wise, of New-York, called to urge the President to visit his home "to try the best fishing in the Empire State."

Among the other callers were Gifford Pinchot, chief of the Bureau of Forestry; James R. Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations, and Secretary Shaw, who came to confer with the President regarding a speech he is to deliver at Cleveland next Saturday.

First Lieutenant Granville R. Fortesque, 10th Cavalry, has been relieved from duty at the White House, and receives three months' leave of absence, with permission to go abroad. At the expiration of his leave he will join his regiment at Fort Robinson, Neb. Lieutenant Fortesque is a cousin of the President, and accompanied him on his recent trip to Texas.

THE CABINET.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, May 17.—The Secretary of the Navy went to New-York yesterday, and will return to-morrow morning. Mrs. Morton and her guests, Mrs. Slater, Miss Williams and Miss Ames, who are on a cruise in Potomac waters on the Dolphin, are expected back to-morrow morning.

Secretary Metcalf left here to-day for Atlanta, Ga., where he will speak at a dinner given in his honor to-morrow evening. He will probably return to Washington on Saturday.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, May 17.—Count Cassini has officially announced to this government the appointment of Baron de Rosen as his successor. The new Ambassador from Russia will arrive in Washington early in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Boardman and Miss Josephine Boardman will spend the summer in Europe. They will close their Washington home late in June, about the time when Miss Mabel Boardman will sail with Secretary Taft's party for the Philippines.

Justice and Mrs. Harlan will leave Washington on May 27 to spend a week with Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wilson, at their home in Louisville. Justice Harlan's seventy-second birthday will be celebrated on June 1 by a dinner, to be given by the Bar Association of Louisville.

Colonel and Mrs. Symons entertained at dinner and bridge whist last night in honor of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft.

Chief Justice Fuller and his family will remain at their Washington home until about June 15, when they will go to their country place at Sorrento, Me.

Miss Ridgely has returned from Chicago.

Senator and Mrs. Wetmore left Washington today for their summer home at Newport.

Mrs. Frémont and the Misses Frémont have gone to Annapolis to visit Commander Frémont, and attend the naval hop. They will return on Friday.

Ex-Senator and Mrs. Henderson will close their home, Boundary Castle, on June 1, and go to Bar Harbor, where they have a country place. Mr. and Mrs. John B. Henderson, jr., will spend the early summer at Cazenovia, N. Y.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn for the marriage of Mrs. Mostyn's daughter, Miss Helen White Stevens, to Gilliat G. Schroeder on Saturday afternoon, June 3, at St. Mark's Church.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Burden will spend part of the summer with Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly at the latter's country place at Madison, N. J.

Mrs. Astor is returning from Europe on a yacht rather earlier than usual, and expects to be at Newport before the end of June.

The marriage of Miss Adele Carstensen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Carstensen, to John Nelson McJilton Shreve took place yesterday at the Church of St. James the Less at Scarsdale, N. Y. The bride, who was gowned in heavy white satin and carried lilies-of-the-valley and white orchids, was attended by Miss Mabel Estelle Adams as maid of honor and Miss Marie Louise Van Wyck, Miss Lucille Bacon, Miss Lillian Fraser, Miss Florence Foster, Miss Helen Ludington, Miss Hopeton Atterbury and Miss May Shreve as bridesmaids. William De Burgh White, of England, was the best man, and the ushers included Rupert W. K. Anderson, Alfred Fitz Roy Anderson, Robert H. Grimes and J. Barstow Smull. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. G. A. Carstensen, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Livingston Roe Schuyler, there was a small reception at Old Orchard Lodge, the country home of the bride's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven start for their country place at Lenox, Mass., to-morrow, where they will spend the summer. They will be accompanied by Mrs. Haven's mother, Mrs. Henry A. Cram, and her sister, Miss Ethel Cram, who also have a place at Lenox.

Mrs. Frederic Neilson has returned to town from Hot Springs, Va., where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Hollis H. Hunnewell. She is occupying her apartments at the Stratford.

Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward entertained a party on the Pioneer yesterday on its run to Ardsley. Their guests included Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt, Miss Iselin, Miss Ethel Cryder, J. D. Romain Baldwin, Worthington Whitehouse, William F. Whitehouse and J. Searle Barclay. Alfred G. Vanderbilt was the whip.

Miss Jessie Sloane took a party of friends on the Venture yesterday to Belmont Park. Robert L. Gerry drove.

J. Henry Smith, who was to have sailed for Europe on Tuesday, has postponed his departure until next week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks have taken possession of the Foxhall Keene place at Westbury, Long Island, where they will pass the greater part of the summer.

The German Ambassador and Baroness Sternburg sail on Tuesday week for Europe to spend the summer abroad. The Counsellor of the French Embassy, with Mme. des Portes and Mlle. des Portes sail a week later for France.

A number of people went down yesterday to Baltimore for the horse show, to which Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who is now at Washington, took a party from the national capital.

Gifford Pinchot and Horace S. Stokes, as well as Edward and Roswell Otheman, will be the ushers and Albert Reed the best man of the Rev. Harry Lathrop to-day when he marries Miss Elsie Oneman in the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Otheman, the parents of the bride, will give a reception at their house in East 53d-st. The bridegroom is a professor of the Auburn Theological Seminary.

It is to-morrow night that Harry Peters, who is to marry Miss Natalie Wells next week, will give his farewell bachelor dinner at Delmonico's.

On the same evening Warner Snider, who is to marry Miss Susa Stanton on the following afternoon in Trinity Chapel, gives his farewell bachelor dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria. His guests will include William Gilchrist, jr., Harold Thompson, Olin Deer, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., and Alfred Brewster, who are to be his ushers, and his brother, Howard Snider, who is to be his best man. Miss Stanton entertained her bridesmaids at luncheon yesterday at her home, in Park-ave., the party consisting of Miss Betty Collamore, Miss Grace Sanford Brewster and Miss Helen Rolston, of New-York; Miss Susie Hoyne, of Chicago, and Miss Florence Snider, of Cleveland, a sister of the bridegroom.

GERMAN EMPEROR AT WIESBADEN.

Attends a Festival Performance of "Der Freischuetz"—A Busy Day.

Wiesbaden, May 17.—The annual Festspiele of four performances, specially staged in honor of Emperor William's visit here, opened to-night with "Der Freischütz." Seven trumpeters, clad in the uniform of Frederick the Great's guards, in front of the second balcony, greeted the Emperor with fanfares as he entered the flower festooned Court Theatre.

His majesty had reviewed the troops on Tuesday morning in Alsace and heard Cabinet reports on his train to Wiesbaden, where he arrived at 7 o'clock in the evening. He drove from the station to the theatre to supervise the rehearsal of "Der Freischütz," which lasted until nearly midnight. He was none the worse for the busy day, and was riding leisurely on horseback at 7 o'clock this morning through the streets, which were gay with fine pennants and triumphal arches. His majesty followed the performance of von Weber's opera with evident delight.

After the Wolfschlucht scene, with its grewsome spectacular effects, he rose in his box and gave lively plaudits. Chancellor von Bülow was in the royal box to-night.

Count von der Osten-Sacken, the Russian Ambassador to Germany, is expected to arrive here on Friday for the Emperor's dinner in honor of Emperor Nicholas's birthday. Count Lanza di Busca, the Italian Ambassador, is also coming here to meet the Queen Dowager Margarita.

CHURCHES PROFIT BY MARTIN WILL.

The will of Sarah Martin, filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday, makes several charitable bequests and leaves the residue of her estate to Frank Evans Martin. The petition states that the real property is valued at more than $10,000. To Calvary Episcopal Church, of this city, is left $5,000, to be applied to the endowment fund; to the Orange Training School for Nurses, of Orange, N. J., $499; to the American McAll Association, $1,000, and to the Burnham Industrial Farm, of Canaan Four Corners, N. Y., $2,000. In the codicil the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation, of Washington, D. C., gets $8,000.

HENRY JAMES AT THE BARNARD CLUB.

Henry James delivered his lecture on "The Lesson of Balzac" before the Barnard Club, in the Carnegie Building, on Tuesday evening. The lecture brought to a successful conclusion the series of afternoon and evening entertainments which the club has given this last season. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hepburn, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin W. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Melbert Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Deming, Dr. and Mrs. E. R. L. Gould, Professor and Mrs. J. W. Burgess, Horace White, E. C. Stedman, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Miss Clara Spence, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Silas Brownell and Miss Carolyn Wells.

"THE NEWSPAPER AS A FRIEND."

From The Syracuse Post-Standard.

Some weeks ago the everywhere esteemed New-York Tribune radically changed its methods of "make-up," managing thereby in the judgment of average readers to turn its pages into a very creditable sort of Chinese puzzle. A storm of protest immediately arose, which The Tribune management had hoped would quickly spend itself. But even now the protests increase rather than diminish, and it appears to be a "toss up" whether The Tribune will do as it pleases and adhere to the new fangled make-up, or do as its readers please and go back to the good old way.

It is a tribute of no mean merit thus paid to this great newspaper that its readers should evince disapproval, and repeat their disapproval, on personal grounds of a mere mechanical change. It means that The Tribune has become a necessary part of their daily lives and, like other old friends, is preferred in the garb and fashion of a familiar.

[We heartily appreciate these kind expressions, but the statement is not quite accurate. At first the rearrangement was imperfectly carried out, but that objection has now been overcome. Innovations are often unwelcome, and in this instance we received for a short time after the change was made more blame than praise; but the tide soon turned, and a large proportion of the later letters which we received and published commended the division of the paper.]

JOHN MITCHELL'S DAUGHTER DEAD.

Indianapolis, May 17.—Marie, the six-year-old daughter of John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, died to-day at Spring Valley, Ill., from pneumonia. Mr. Mitchell was leaving here for Pennsylvania when he received word of her death. He left here at once for Spring Valley.

THE COUNTESS MONTIGNOSO'S TERMS.

Dresden, May 17.—King Frederick has approved the agreement with the Countess Montignoso, formerly Crown Princess of Saxony, whereby the Princess Anna Monica Pia is permitted to remain in her mother's custody until May 1, 1906. The countess will then deliver the princess to a trustee appointed by the King. The countess renounces her Saxon citizenship, and may see her children once a year. Her allowance will be increased to $10,000 from June 1.

DAMROSCH BEFORE MUSICIANS.

Detroit, May 17.—Walter Damrosch, of New-York, attended the convention of the American Federation of Musicians to-day. Although Mr. Damrosch said there was no especial reason for his attendance, and that he had no difficulties with the federation, one of the officers of the federation stated that the charge had been made that Mr. Damrosch imported labor for his orchestra, and that he was here to answer this charge.

SKYSCRAPERS FEARED IN PARIS.

At present a bitter struggle is going on in Paris between those who wish to erect on the old fortifications tall houses, after the style of the American skyscrapers, and those who wish to build cottages, surrounded by little gardens and small parks. The latter plan is projected by the French Garden City Association, which has applied to the different public bodies and laid a request before the President of the Municipal Council, the Minister of Finance and the Parliament to obtain the fortifications for that purpose. M. Benoit-Levy, the secretary