# ENGLISH JOURNALISM.

## *Mr. Maxwell's Change of Base—Signs of Americanization.*

London, May 10.

Mr. William Maxwell was scarcely known by name to newspaper readers, yet he was one of the most valuable assets of the "Old Lady of Shoe Lane." He had fought with Lord Kitchener at Khartoum, been shut up in Ladysmith with Sir George White, followed Lord Roberts to Pretoria, explored the intricacies of Moroccan diplomacy, watched the battles of the Yalu and the Sha-Ho and entered Port Arthur with Nogi; and when he lacked occupation as a war correspondent he was a witness of stately functions such as the marriage of Queen Wilhelmina, the funeral of Queen Victoria and the coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and accompanied the German Emperor to Jerusalem and the Prince and Princess of Wales around the world. When Mr. Pearson purchased "The Standard" Mr. Maxwell was with the Japanese army, and while he was questioning the Russian officers at Port Arthur and learning the truth about General Stoessel's incompetency and unsoldierly qualities he was recalled to London. Sir Alfred Harmsworth has promptly engaged him for work on "The Daily Mail," and he is to go out to India with the Prince and Princess of Wales and to await service in the next war, large or small, whenever it may come. "Maxwell, of 'The Standard,'" was an anonymous writer, albeit a familiar figure in Fleet Street and well known at army headquarters and at court. "The Daily Mail," having set a high valuation on his work, introduces him to the public with a flourish of trumpets and employs one of its most accomplished writers in reciting the romantic and heroic adventures of the daring correspondent. As he is one of the quietest and most unassuming of men, he must [illegible]d by this sudden glare of publicity a[illegible]etime of loyal service and brilliant achievement; yet he deserves his good fortune, for he is a journalist of the best type, who has never spared himself in the discharge of duty or betrayed anybody's confidence.

The increased prominence of writers is one of the characteristic features of the merry war now in progress among newspaper owners. Anonymity was once the prevailing law in Fleet Street, and the transfer of a writer from one office to another passed without observation instead of being heralded as a fresh stroke of enterprise and an indication of increased facilities for entertaining the public. Signed articles now appear daily in nearly all the halfpenny and penny papers, which are struggling for an enlarged circulation, and there is something like an organized traffic in names and reputations. Fleet Street veterans may be shocked by the desecration of the once hallowed tradition of impersonal journalism; but the writers command higher rates when their names are printed at the top or the bottom of the column, and the newspapers gain vivacity and variety from individuality of style. It cannot be doubted that there are large compensations for the loss of dignity from what is described by old fashioned critics as the decline of anonymity and abstract influence. "The Daily Mail," which has led the way in substituting signed articles for oldtime editorials, is an intensely interesting newspaper, and has earned by its flexibility of methods and unremitting enterprise the remarkable support which it has received from the public. "The Daily News" and "The Daily Chronicle" in becoming halfpenny papers have imitated the practice of using signed articles, but they have not made the same effort to collect the liveliest news of the world without regard for expense.

The older penny papers have all felt the effect of vigorous competition from the halfpenny press. "The Standard" resisted innovations with the inertia of conservatism so long as Mr. Curtis was the editor; but since its purchase by Mr. Arthur Pearson it has been in a transition stage and is making determined efforts in many directions to regain its influence and to enlarge its circulation. "The Morning Post," on the other hand, has profited by the vicissitudes of "The Standard," and has never been more prosperous. Without sacrificing its traditional dignity as an old Tory organ, it has relaxed its heaviness of style, shortened its editorials, enlivened its pages with special articles and interesting gossip about books, theatres, music, art shows and social life, and become a most interesting paper. Perhaps its only successful rival among the penny newspapers in England is "The Manchester Guardian," opposed to it in politics, but equally well written and conducted with sound judgment and brilliant versatility. "The Daily Telegraph" has also multiplied its resources of popularity. Each of these journals strikes the middle line between the ponderous heaviness of the last decade and the frivolity of the sensational press, and entertains the public with more vivacity than was possible under the oldtime conditions of serious journalism. Each has gained thousands of new readers by relaxing severity of style and introducing fine variety in the treatment of the news of the day. "The Times" retains its unique position as the most dignified and influential newspaper in England; and it has justified a considerable increase of circulation by its literary, financial and engineering supplements. It has not shortened its leaders, but it has introduced something like liveliness in its critical departments, especially the dramatic notices, which are written by Mr. A. B. Walkley with brilliant wit and charm of style. "The Times" has the largest and most expensive foreign staff known in Europe, and this remains its chief source of distinction; and its correspondence columns are a dignified and stately forum where public questions are discussed by experts and specialists with unrivalled authority.

The process of popularizing, not to say Americanizing, the English press has already gone a long way; and with a few exceptions the audiences are much larger than they were. Whether the influence of journalism has increased as a political force is at least doubtful. When the Chamberlain movement opened Mr. Moberly Bell, Sir Alfred Harmsworth and Mr. Arthur Pearson were described as a journalistic triumvirate organized for the purpose of controlling public opinion on the tariff question. All the Unionist journals except "The Standard," under Mr. Curtis's management, were strenuous advocates of tariff reform, and the single exception was removed when Mr. Pearson added that journal to "The Express," "The St. James's Gazette" and his other newspaper properties. Mr. Chamberlain during the last two years has had a large majority of the newspapers of the United Kingdom with him; yet his cause has not prospered. If by-elections show the direction of the wind, the country has not been strongly influenced by the press in this matter, and will vote heavily against tariff reform in a general contest. The Liberal press has been outclassed in numbers and resources by the Chamberlain press, yet it has kept the country with it on the Free Trade side. This is not perhaps a decisive proof of declining influence on the part of the English press, since the revolution in public opinion on this question of national policy was not a movement to be carried out without a prolonged struggle and arduous campaigning; yet it serves to illustrate the fact that the public may be agreeably entertained by a lighter, more versatile and less serious journalism without being convinced that the nation is wrong on the fundamental issue of Free Trade.

There are some indications that competition may become a destructive force in English journalism. The incident with which I opened this letter, the transfer of "Maxwell of The Standard" from Shoe Lane to the bustling "Daily Mail" office and the noise made over it, shows how intense is the rivalry between the Harmsworth and Pearson interests. There are unmistakable evidences that more than one newspaper property has declined in value and that increased circulation has not followed either reduction of price or the introduction of popular features. There is no constituency so conservative in its habits as the readers of an English newspaper. They dislike changes of method and prefer to have everything go on in the old ways, to which they have become accustomed; and for this reason it is perhaps easier and more economical to command success for a new enterprise than to rework and make over an English newspaper of established reputation. This is at least Sir Alfred Harmsworth's opinion, and he is the most energetic and successful of the newspaper owners who are revolutionizing the English press. I. N. F.

# "COEUR DE MOINEAU."

## *A New Play Meeting with Success in Paris.*

Paris, May 9.

It is always interesting to record the efforts of a young author when they really hit the public taste. M. Louis Artus, a newcomer among Parisian dramatists, has unquestionably accomplished this in a highly attractive four-act comedy, brimful of delicate observation, finesse and action, bearing the title "Cœur de Moineau"—"Sparrow's Heart"—and which is having remarkable success at the Théâtre de l'Athénée. The stage intuition, marvellous facility in arrangement of sprightly, unexpected episodes, and fertility of imagination shown by M. Louis Artus in "Cœur de Moineau" justify brilliant hopes for the future. His wit is at once gay and robust. His philosophy is humanitarian and genial, but never wearisome. His dialogues are incisive, and his humor, often audacious, is never coarse.

It is a pity that this cleverly constructed comedy that has caught the Parisian fancy has its action amid social conditions scarcely acceptable to the requirements of an English speaking public. The hero of the play, Claude, a good hearted, well meaning twentieth century Lovelace, whose intimacy with Margot has lasted for five years, quits the charming actress comrade to marry an attractive young woman of good family, Mlle. Huguette de Pontivan, whom he meets at Honfleur. When Claude parts from Margot to wed Huguette, his former companion remarks: "At all events, be faithful to your young wife!" The reply is: "Oh, I shall never be able to do that."

The play might be called "Don Juan in Spite of Himself." Claude is led on almost unconsciously into all sorts of risky situations. The sympathy of the public is with the good natured, sprightly Margot, but the hero nevertheless returns to this young wife, Huguette.

This outline conveys no idea of the quality of the comedy, which is true to nature and at turns gay, humorous and sentimental. The part of Claude is taken by a young actor named Brulé, who excels in portraying the wellbred Parisian youth, whose ardent sympathies and exuberance of vitality offer excuses for a multitude of entanglements. Brulé is a young actor with a bright future before him. C. I. B.

# OBITUARY.

### CHARLES MORTIMER HOGAN.

Charles Mortimer Hogan, secretary and general manager of the Siegel-Cooper Company, died yesterday afternoon at his home, No. 302 Central Park West. Mr. Hogan, who was fifty years old, was born at Burlington, N. J. He was married twenty-nine years ago to Miss Helen Clarke, who, with one daughter, survives him. Mr. Hogan began his business career as an office boy with John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, and finally became his assistant general manager. He had been with Mr. Wanamaker twenty-two years, when he accepted a place with Hilton, Hughes & Co. He went to the Siegel-Cooper Company nine years ago. Mr. Hogan was a member of the New-York Athletic Club and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

### GEORGE E. KENNEDY.

George E. Kennedy, twenty-six years old, a newspaper man, of No. 20 West 32d-st., died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday from cerebro-spinal meningitis. Mr. Kennedy was until recently connected in an editorial capacity with "The New-York Times," being in charge of the downtown office. His home was in Springfield, Mass., and he came to New-York about eight years ago. He leaves four sisters in this city.

### CAPTAIN JAMES J. COX.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Middletown, N. Y., May 20.—Captain James J. Cox died here to-day, after an illness of eight years, resulting from injuries received in falling off an elevator in the New-York Postoffice on June 7, 1897, where he was an examiner.

Captain Cox was born at Middletown in 1837. He was graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and taught school in Syracuse. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a sergeant in the 56th New-York Volunteers, serving until the end of the war and becoming captain. He was judge advocate of the military courts at Beaufort, S. C., and provost marshal and provost judge of the 2d Military District of South Carolina. He had an excellent military record and was wounded many times.

# PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

ASTOR—E Moody, Brynton, Newburyport, Mass. BRESLIN—W. C. Rae, Pittsburg. CONTINENTAL—Commander Israel K. Reeves, U. S. N. EARLINGTON—R. J. Winslow, San Angelo, Tex. FIFTH AVENUE—W. S. Thomson, London. GILSEY—W. A. Trask, Washington. GRAND—C. Woodlow, Cincinnati. HOFFMAN—Urey Woodson, Owensboro, Ky. HOLLAND—Joseph Hirschfeld, St. Gall, Switzerland. IMPERIAL—H. T. Powell, London. MANHATTAN—C. S. Hamlin, Boston; M. McDougall, Glasgow. MURRAY HILL—Lieutenant W. R. Sayles, jr., U. S. N. NEW-AMSTERDAM—Lieutenant Commander W. J. Maxwell, U. S. N. ST. REGIS—Major B. Shaw Wood, London. VICTORIA—Dr. R. S. Scovil, Johnstown. WOLCOTT—Clarence A. Knight, Chicago; T. P. Baldwin, U. S. A.

# THE WEATHER REPORT.

**Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, May 20.**—An area of high pressure has built up in the lake region during the last twenty-four hours and dominates the weather generally east of the Mississippi River. The plateau depression has made little progress eastward and is still central west of the Rocky Mountains.

Fair weather has prevailed in all parts of the country except in Western Tennessee, Arkansas, Eastern Texas, Oklahoma and the middle Rocky Mountain region, where showers and thunderstorms have occurred.

It is colder in the lake region and New-England and warmer in the upper Missouri Valley and the northern Rocky Mountain region. Rain is probable Sunday in the lower Mississippi Valley and Texas, and scattered showers and thunderstorms are indicated for the Rocky Mountain region and thence eastward over the plains region to the west portion of the Mississippi Valley. Showers will continue over the same region Monday, possibly extending into the Mississippi Valley. It will be warmer Monday in northeast districts and the lake region. Colder weather is indicated for the plateau region Sunday and the Rocky Mountain region Monday.

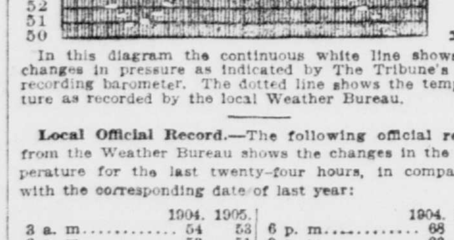
**Forecast for Special Localities.**—For New-England and Eastern New-York, fair and continued cool to-day; Monday fair and warmer in interior; diminishing northwest winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, fair and continued cool to-day; Monday fair and warmer; light northwest winds.

For the District of Columbia, fair to-day and Monday; warmer Monday; light northwest winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, fair to-day and Monday; warmer Monday; light to fresh west winds, becoming southeast.

**Tribune Local Observations.—**




In this diagram the continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line shows the temperature as recorded by the local Weather Bureau.

**Local Official Record.**—The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

| | 1904. | 1905. | | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 a. m. | 54 | 53 | 6 p. m. | 68 | 57 |
| 6 a. m. | 53 | 51 | 9 p. m. | 63 | 53 |
| 9 a. m. | 58 | 53 | 11 p. m. | 61 | 50 |
| 12 m. | 65 | 57 | 12 p. m. | 61 | — |
| 4 p. m. | 70 | 58 | | | |

Highest temperature yesterday, 58 degrees; lowest, 50; average, 54; average for corresponding date of last year, 62; average for corresponding date of last twenty-five years, 61.

Local forecast: Fair and continued cool to-day; fair Monday; diminishing northwesterly winds.

# MR. SHAW ON TARIFF WARS

## *SUGGESTS RETALIATION.*

### *Speech at Dinner of Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.*

Cleveland, May 20.—Secretary Shaw was the guest of honor at a dinner given to-night by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. His speech was devoted to consideration of the tariff situation. It was as follows:

It may not be out of place at this time to compare the international commercial policies of the four great commercial countries of the world. The United Kingdom opens her markets to all on equal terms, and reserves to her own people no advantages whatsoever. France and Germany reserve to their own people, by means of protective tariffs, advantages on many articles, and they also grant to the people of some countries advantages in their markets over others. Both these countries discriminate in favor of their own people in their own markets, and they discriminate also as between the people of foreign countries. They both have what is known as "most favored nation" clauses in their commercial treaties, and thus make reciprocal trade relations with certain countries, granting and receiving advantages over others.

The United States follows the example of France and Germany, in that she grants to her own people advantages on very many articles, and follows the example of Great Britain by making no distinction as between foreign countries. Barring a dozen or so unimportant articles, the United States admits the products of all foreign countries (the Republic of Cuba alone excepted) on equal terms.

There is now in force a commercial treaty between the United States and Germany, by which the latter, in consideration of certain slight concessions, agrees not to discriminate against us, and I cannot believe that the newspaper reports are true that Germany contemplates terminating this arrangement unless the United States will agree to discriminate against other countries and in her favor.

I cannot believe that any country seriously considers putting in operation a revision of tariffs imposing new and severe discriminations against the people of the United States. Such action would be most unfortunate from every point of view to both countries. Certain it is the United States has done nothing, and will do nothing, to invite such a course. If, however, any considerable number of foreign countries should unite with those now discriminating against us, then there will remain for the people of the United States four possible policies. Without expressing an opinion as to their relative merits, I will state them as concisely as possible. The responsibility of determination rests alone with Congress.

First—The United States could continue her present policy of reserving to her own people some advantages in her own markets and making no discriminations against others. There are those who advocate this course.

Second—We could yield to the demand of those countries which threaten adverse tariff legislation and give to their people material advantages over those which make no such discriminations. It must be borne in mind, however, that this proposition involves discriminations against other countries, for, be it remembered, special favors cannot be granted to some as against others without imposing corresponding burdens on others as against some. But there are those in this country, I am told, who favor material reductions in present tariffs on merchandise coming from certain countries and the enforcement of present rates as against others. I think they call this reciprocity.

Third—We could materially reduce all our tariff schedules, leaving it to the magnanimity of others to emulate our generosity. There are those, and I am told there are many, who advocate this policy. Without expressing an opinion as to the merits of the proposition, I venture to suggest that even the free trade policy of Great Britain does not exempt her from discriminations by countries which adopt the discriminating policy, nor from the demand that the United States shall join in discriminations against her.

Fourth—The only remaining course possible to be pursued is for the United States to make discriminations against the countries which discriminate against us. As between those who advocate no discriminations of any kind, regardless of provocations, and those who advocate discriminations in favor of those who discriminate against us, this may possibly afford a ground of compromise. At least there are those who advocate the adoption of this policy. I have heard it intimated that an amendment to our present tariff laws is likely to be proposed at the next session (but with what prospect of passage I cannot say), substantially as follows:

"Be it enacted, that whenever any country grants to the people of any other country privileges within its markets which are withholden from the people of the United States, then and in all such instances the tariff duties on all merchandise coming from those countries showing such preferences shall be —— per cent higher than provided in the schedules of existing tariff laws."

This would constitute a maximum and minimum tariff, the maximum to be enforced only against such countries as exact a maximum rate against us.

I understand that those who advocate this course meet the charge that it means tariff war with the suggestion that the United States will not first declare such a war. Being forced to follow the example of other countries is not the equivalent of a declaration of war, while yielding to the demand that the United States shall discriminate against those who do not discriminate against her might involve neutral powers in a universal tariff war. Such a war would necessarily harm us, but it would harm more seriously still those who drove us into it. The United States prefers to treat all alike, and fully appreciates like treatment by others.

Judge R. W. Tayler, of the United States District Court, spoke on "The Trend of National Legislation," and Congressman Theodore E. Burton on "The Government of Municipalities."

Before the formal toasts were begun the health of the President of the United States was drunk standing.

# *MRS. DUGRO IN RUNAWAY.*

## *Wife and Daughter of Justice Have a Narrow Escape.*

Mrs. P. H. Dugro and Miss Antonia Dugro, wife and daughter of Justice Dugro, of the Supreme Court, figured yesterday in a carriage accident which at first threatened to be serious. While badly scared, however, neither woman was hurt, and they were able to continue on their way to Jersey City, where they were visiting.

The women left their apartments at the Hotel Savoy yesterday morning in their light pony cart.

At 24th-st., between 5th and 6th aves., the horse shied at some red brick building material on the sidewalk and bolted. Mrs. Dugro held the reins, but although she is an expert horsewoman she was unable to check the frightened animal. A big brewery wagon and team were standing a little further up the street. The runaway dashed into the wagon, the shaft of the pony cart impaling the off brewery horse. The latter got its foot mixed up in a wheel of the carriage and its frantic struggles to free itself almost threw the occupants of the lighter vehicle into the street. Preserving her presence of mind, Miss Dugro cooly helped her mother to alight, and the women stood on the sidewalk watching for some time the efforts of their colored coachman to disentangle the leg of the wounded brewery horse from the wheel.

Seeing that this would take some time, however, and wishing to avoid the crowd, the women hired a cab and went on. The brewery horse was so badly hurt that he had to be shot.

### CARNEGIE OFFER TO WELLESLEY.

#### He Will Give $125,000 for Library if Like Amount Is Raised.

Wellesley, Mass., May 20.—President Caroline Hazard of Wellesley College, at chapel to-day confirmed an unofficial report that Andrew Carnegie had given the college $125,000 to be used in the erection of a library. The gift is conditional on the college raising a like sum. Already $10,000 has been subscribed, and it is expected that the remainder will soon be offered by students and graduates.

### MRS. LIVERMORE FAILS RAPIDLY.

Melrose, Mass., May 20.—The physician attending Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, the reformer and author, said to-day that the patient had a sinking spell last night and since then had been in a semi-conscious condition. He said she was failing rapidly and that the end was likely to come at any time.

### BRITISH AMBASSADOR RETURNING.

Liverpool, May 20.—Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador to the United States, was among the passengers on the Cunard Line steamer Campania, leaving this port to-day for New-York.

### CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL SERVICES.

The memorial services of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New-York will be held this afternoon in Mount Hope Cemetery. General George B. Loud, of W. S. Hancock Post, G. A. R., will deliver the oration. A special train on the New-York and Putnam Railway will leave the 155th-st. elevated station (west side) at 3:50 p. m.

REAL ESTATE IMPROVEMENTS

**completely covered each day by The Tribune's real estate news, which also gives transfers, auctions, mortgages, lis pendens, liens, etc.**

# *LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.*

### ETHICS OF THE BULLDOG.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Is it possible that at last the head of a college has taken steps to diminish in some slight degree the rowdiness of the cigarette smoking, yelling youths who now attend our academic institutions? It is certain that Chancellor Day of Syracuse has taken a step in the right direction, as told in The Tribune, when he forbade the students at Syracuse to prowl any longer about the streets followed by a lurching, ugly bulldog. In these days of fallen ideals, when the militant spirit of the Dark Ages seems to be becoming rampant again, it is encouraging to know that at least one educator has dared to discourage the possession of such a type of brute force and pugnacity as the bulldog.

It is true that the bulldog represents an altogether too common ideal of our decadent college youth, the ideal of superiority in the brutal contests of the football field and the prize ring. True, he is the finest representative of this ideal—stupid, ferocious, ugly and possessing only the virtue of courage, common to the lowest of creatures. So surely as our youth devote their time to the society of bulldogs, so surely will they seek the environment natural to the owners of such beasts, the society found in barrooms with their general odor of sawdust, stale beer, cigarettes and all such depravity. Syracuse is to be congratulated in having a chancellor who has courage enough to take such a step to protect those precious minds and souls intrusted to his care. A WOMAN.

Hohokus, N. J., May 20, 1905.

### THE GREAT DOG QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I read with pain the recent order of Chancellor Day of Syracuse University forbidding the students any longer to keep bulldogs in their rooms or to be seen in their company on the streets. The chancellor, it is said, based his order on the argument that bulldogs are not in line with undergraduate ideas. Now, if the bulldog does not conform to the undergraduate ideal I don't know what does. The mere fact that bulldogs, together with cigarettes, high collars and a peculiar vocal emission known as the "college yell," have always been the particular badge of undergraduates is alone enough to brand the chancellor's act as a high handed and unjustified piece of iconoclasm. Bulldogs are an academic tradition, and traditions should be sacred, most of all, in universities. That point, however, may be passed over. Dr. Day states in an ex cathedra manner that bulldogs do not comport with the undergraduate ideal. This fallacy should be challenged by every lover of dogs and ideals. The merit of a bulldog does not lie in his face, his grace, his mere æsthetic appeal. His face is a horror, his grace is like the plot of a musical comedy—non-existent, and his æsthetic appeal is about as marked as Caliban's. Indeed, it is frequently said that the uglier a bulldog is the more beautiful. A bulldog, like a gentleman, cannot be judged by his physical attractiveness. And, like a gentleman, he requires three generations in the making. Your true bulldog teaches us to look for inward and abiding character, rather than outward and visible grace. He teaches the dignity and worth of an unpolluted family stock, that is by no means inconsistent with democratic ideals, either. He exemplifies the moral beauty which transcends physical ugliness. If this is not in conformity with undergraduate ideals at Syracuse then there's something the matter with Syracuse. W. P. E.

New-York, May 19, 1905.

# *ROYAL WEDDING PLANS.*

## *Berlin Preparing for the Marriage of the Crown Prince.*

Berlin, May 20.—The entertainments in celebration of the wedding of Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin will last four days, beginning on Saturday, June 3, the day the bride and her family arrive here from Schwerin and take up their residence in the Bellevue Palace. The duchess will be received at the Brandenburg Gate by the Chief Burgomaster and the city fathers and by one hundred young women of well known families, who have been drawn by lot from several hundred candidates, and who will present flowers to their future Empress. The girls will be dressed alike in Gretchen costumes, with their hair in braids down the back. Behind the Crown Prince and his bride will ride of right the butchers, postmen and deputations from other trades and occupations, according to immemorial custom. Those chosen to form the cavalcade are now in training at the garrison riding schools. The Emperor has commanded that this entrance into the city, which will be the only public celebration, shall be simple and, if possible, beautiful.

The three-quarters of a mile of Unter den Linden from the Brandenburg Gate to the palace, where the Emperor and Empress will await the Duchess Cecilia, will be hung with garlands of roses. Artificial ones, naturally, will be the only sort used, as they will have to stand four days' exposure. Eighty thousand garlands have been ordered. Seats and windows along Unter den Linden have been selling for from $7 50 for the former to $125 for the latter. Except for the numerous court equipages and uniforms which will be seen in the streets and the princes going and coming from every hotel, there will not be anything for the public to see, as the festivities will be private and only members of royal families, Ambassadors and a few other important personages and government officials will take part in them.

The chapel of the palace where the wedding will take place holds only about three hundred persons, but there will be a service at the Cathedral on Sunday and a dinner at which the Hohenzollern and Mecklenburg-Schwerin families and the visiting princes, of whom there are fifty or sixty, will be present. There are so many princes coming, each of whom must be treated ceremoniously, that the imperial court marshal's office is perplexed over questions of princely precedence. The Ambassadors probably will be invited to only one or two functions, so as to avoid placing them below members of small German houses.

The wedding gifts will be presented in the palace on Monday morning, June 5, when deputations with congratulations will be received. Later there will be a numerously attended breakfast, and the state dinner will be served at 5:30 p. m., so as to be ended in time to permit of the punctual appearance of all the guests at a gala performance at the opera the same evening. The civil ceremony on Tuesday, June 6, will be performed by House Minister von Wedel, and the religious rite will be celebrated by Dr. Dryander, the court chaplain, in the palace chapel. The procedure to be observed in the wedding of the Crown Prince fills 113 pages of the "Book of Ceremonies of the House of Hohenzollern."

### SECRETARY HAY'S PLANS.

#### To Resume His Duties at the State Department in June.

Bad Nauheim, May 20.—Secretary Hay will have finished the prescribed cure next week and will leave Bad Nauheim on May 27 for Paris. Thence he will go to London and will sail for New-York on the White Star Line steamer Baltic, leaving Liverpool on June 7. The Secretary intended to go to Berlin, but Professor Grödel advised against the tiring railroad journey. While in Paris Mr. Hay will call on the Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, and probably will be received by President Loubet. These calls will be social, for no international business will be seriously discussed. Secretary Hay has sent word to the American Embassy in Paris that he regrets he will be unable to accept invitations while there. That will also be his course in London.

Mr. Hay will go direct to Washington from New-York and remain at the State Department until the President leaves the capital for the summer. Then he will go to New-Hampshire. Consul General Mason has returned to Berlin from Bad Nauheim. Mrs. Hay will remain in Paris until Mr. Hay joins her there

Berlin, May 20.—Ambassador Tower returned here from Bad Nauheim to-day. Secretary Hay, he says, is in fine general health and excellent spirits.

### BISHOP LAWRENCE'S DAUGHTER WEDS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Cambridge, Mass., May 20.—Miss Julia Lawrence, daughter of Bishop and Mrs. Lawrence, was married at noon to-day to Morton L. Fearey, of New-York, in St. John's Memorial Chapel. Bishop Lawrence, assisted by Dean Hodges, of the Episcopal Theological Seminary, performed the ceremony. Miss Sarah Lawrence, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and W. E. S. Griswold, of the '99 Yale 'varsity crew, was best man. Bishop Lawrence gave his daughter away and pronounced the couple man and wife.

### MR. AND MRS. JORNELLI SAIL SOON.

Mr. and Mrs. Jornelli, of No. 63 West 45th-st., are sailing very shortly for Europe. Mrs. Jornelli, whose contralto voice has been heard in a number of fashionable salons in the last season here, has been engaged by Director Conried for the Metropolitan Opera of next winter.

### ACCEPTS CALL TO PRINCETON.

Hamilton, N. Y., May 20.—Charles Worthern Spencer, professor of history at Colgate University, has accepted a preceptorship of history and politics in Princeton University. He has held the chair of history at Colgate University for ten years.

# MUSIC.

## *Mr. Damrosch's Summer Concerts.*

Mr. Walter Damrosch began his series of summer concerts in the roof garden of the New-York Theatre last evening. It had been a chilly day, and the cold grew nipping as evening drew on. It was therefore not surprising that the concert room was not crowded, but only comfortably filled. Evidently the music loving public was not as well advised as it might have been of the fact that the roof garden of the New-York Theatre is an inclosed room in its normal state, capitally adapted to concerts of a high character, such as Mr. Damrosch gave last night, but so constructed as to walls and roof that it can be thrown open to cooling breezes when occasion requires. Last night all the conditions were favorable, and the Symphony Orchestra, under Mr. Damrosch's direction, and with the help of some foreign musicians, gave a most delightful entertainment. The foreigners, among whom a French flautist, George Barrère, is especially notable, appeared as solo performers, the laws of the Musical Protective Union not permitting them to play in the orchestra as yet. Eventually, it is to be hoped they will become members of the orchestra—that is, after they have become members of the union and affiliated with the federated hodcarriers.

Mr. Damrosch's orchestra is a fine band, and a well chosen and dignified programme, judiciously lightened by the pieces played in response to calls for more, was capitally played, Mr. Damrosch himself taking part as a pianoforte player in the solo numbers, which were a couple of flute solos by Wormser and Widor and a capriccio on Danish and Russian airs for flute, oboe, clarinet and pianoforte by Saint-Saëns. The concerts will continue nightly for three weeks, Mondays being a symphonic feature and Fridays being devoted to Wagner. The programmes for to-night and to-morrow night will be found on page 2, part V.

# *COVENANTERS MAY PLAY.*

## *Reformed Synod Allows Churches to Use Musical Instruments.*

The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, after an agitation lasting for several years, decided yesterday that instrumental music might be used in the services of churches of the denomination. This body of Presbyterians, generally known as "Covenanters," is notable for its stern adherence to ancient ideals.

The new Moderator, the Rev. Samuel Ramsey, of Los Angeles, Cal., presided yesterday, and the retiring Moderator, the Rev. William J. Smiley, of Sparta, Ill., introduced the subject by presenting a resolution in opposition to the move, proposing that all the presbyteries and sessions be directed to conform to the action of the General Synod. A substitute resolution, which would authorize the session of each to settle the question for its own people, was moved by Dr. David McKinney, of Cincinnati. The meeting voted to entertain the motion to substitute. The Rev. Thomas Watters, of Pittsburg, maintained that the teaching of the catechism on this point was based on a wrong interpretation of the Second Commandment.

The Rev. Dr. John Alford, of Beaver Falls, Penn., read a paper in which there were such expressions as "Sing unto the Lord." Dr. Alford said he failed to find anything like "Play unto the Lord," and yet, he added, there were musical instruments in those days, and he argued from this that the use of musical instruments in divine service was not sanctioned.

The substitute was finally passed.

### H. C. EVANS ON HIS WAY HOME.

Southampton, May 20.—H. Clay Evans, the retiring Consul General at London, was a passenger on the American Line steamer St. Paul, which sailed from here to-day for New-York.

### ALPHONSE DE ROTHSCHILD IMPROVING.

Paris, May 20.—The condition of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, who is suffering from bronchitis, is much improved to-day.

### MRS. MEYER IN ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, May 20.—Mrs. Meyer, wife of the American Ambassador, and her two daughters and her son arrived here to-day. Mr. Meyer met them at the railroad station.

### AN ENGAGEMENT.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lydia Sanford, younger daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. R. P. H. Vail, of this city, to William Howard Doty, jr., of this city and Williamstown, Mass.

## *Died.*

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Brockway, Ethel V. | Murphy, Rev. Archibald A. |
| Brown, Mabel. | Phillips, Lewis J. |
| Hogan, Charles M. | Van Vliet, Benson. |
| Main, Susan G. T. | Wardwell, Isaac. |

BROCKWAY—At Haworth, N. J., on Friday, May 19, Ethel V., wife of Gilbert G. Brockway, and daughter of Irwin H. and Belle Schuyler, aged 24 years. Funeral services at her late residence, Haworth, N. J., on Sunday, May 21, at 3 o'clock p. m. West Shore train leaves 42d-st. at 1:15 p. m.

BROWN—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, May 19, 1905, Mabel, only daughter of Margaret A. and the late George Brown. Funeral services from the residence of her mother, No. 299 Broad-st., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

HOGAN—On May 20, 1905, Charles Mortimer Hogan, in the 51st year of his age. Funeral services Monday, May 22, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 302 Central Park West, New-York.

MAIN—On Thursday evening, May 18, 1905, at her residence in Port Chester, N. Y., Susan G. Tice, widow of Stephen A. Main, late of the city of New-York. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, corner West Chester-ave. and Prospect-st., Port Chester, on Monday morning, May 22, at 10:15 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Station, New-Haven Railroad, at 9:04 a. m. Returning, leaves Port Chester at 11:37 a. m.

MURPHY—At his residence, New-Brunswick, N. J., May 19, 1905, the Rev. Archibald Alexander Murphy. Funeral service at the Second Presbyterian Church, New-Brunswick, on Monday, May 22, at 11 a. m.

PHILLIPS—On May 18, Lewis J. Phillips. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 15 East 80th-st., on Sunday morning, May 21, at 10 o'clock. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

VAN VLIET—At Bad Nauheim, Germany, April 30, Benson Van Vliet. Funeral from the Second Reformed Church, Poughkeepsie, at 2 p. m., Monday, May 22. Carriages will meet trains at 12:12 and 1:24 p. m.

WARDWELL—At Stamford, Conn., on Friday, May 19, 1905, Isaac Wardwell, in the 90th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at St. John's Episcopal Church, Stamford, Conn., on Monday, May 22, at 3:15 p. m.

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

is readily accessible by Harlem trains from Grand Central Station, Webster and Jerome Avenue trolleys and by carriage. Lots $125 up. Telephone (4855 Gramercy) for Book of Views or representative.
Office, 20 East 23rd St., N. Y. City.

UNDERTAKERS.

23d St. Frank E. Campbell-Stephen Merritt. Emb'l'g Inst., 241-3 West 23d St. Tel. 1325 Chelsea.

Rev. Stephen Merritt, the world-wide-known undertaker; only one place of business, 8th-ave. and 19th-st.; largest in the world. Tel. 124 and 125 Chelsea.

## *Special Notices.*

**Tribune Subscription Rates.**

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.

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## *Special Notices.*

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MAIN OFFICE—No. 154 Nassau-st.
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AMERICANS ABROAD will find THE TRIBUNE at
LONDON—Office of THE TRIBUNE, at No. 149 Fleet-st.
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The London office of THE TRIBUNE is a convenient place to leave advertisements and subscriptions.
PARIS—John Munroe & Co., No. 7 Rue Scribe.
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Crédit Lyonnais, Bureau des Etrangers.
Continental Hotel newsstand.
The Figaro Office.
Brentano's, No. 37 Avenue de l'Opéra.
American Express Company, No. 11 Rue Scribe.
NICE—Crédit Lyonnais.
GENEVA—Lombard, Odier & Co. and Union Bank.
FLORENCE—French, Lemon & Co., Nos. 2 and 4 Via Tornabuoni.
Maquay & Co., Bankers.
HAMBURG—American Express Company, No. 3 Ferdinand Strasse.

**Postoffice Notice.**

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

Foreign mails for the week ending May 27, 1905, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows: Registered and Parcels-Post Mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below. Parcels-Post Mails for Germany close at 5 p. m. May 24 and 29.

Parcels-Post Mails for Great Britain and Ireland are dispatched by the White Star Line on Wednesdays and by the American Line on Saturdays. An additional dispatch is made by the Cunard Line when a Cunard steamer sails on Saturday later than the American Line steamer the same day. The Parcels-Post mails close one hour before the regular mails.

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

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY (24)—At 6:30 a. m. for Ireland and France, per s. s. Baltic, via Queenstown and Liverpool (also other parts of Europe when specially addressed for this steamer); at 7:30 a. m. for Netherlands direct (specially addressed only), per s. s. Potsdam; at 8:30 a. m. for Italy direct (specially addressed only), per s. s. Sicilia; at 11 a. m. for Norway Parcels-Post Mails, per s. s. United States (also regular mail for Denmark when specially addressed for this steamer).

THURSDAY (25)—At 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Deutschland, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg (including France when specially addressed for this steamer); at 7 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece and British India, per s. s. La Bretagne, via Havre (also other parts of Europe when specially addressed for this steamer).

SATURDAY (27)—At 6 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Philadelphia, via Plymouth and Cherbourg (including Ireland when specially addressed for this steamer); at 7:30 a. m. (supplementary 9 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Etruria, via Queenstown and Liverpool; at 8:30 a. m. for Belgium Parcels-Post Mails, per s. s. Kroonland (also regular mail for Belgium when specially addressed for this steamer); at 11:30 a. m. for Scotland direct (specially addressed only), per s. s. Furnessia.

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

MONDAY (22)—At 12 m. for Brazil, per s. s. Melderskin, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro and Santos (including Northern Brazil, Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay when specially addressed for this steamer); at 12 m. for Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Sailor Prince; at 12 m. for Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Granaria.

TUESDAY (23)—At 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Nicaragua (except East Coast), Honduras (except East Coast), Salvador, Panama, Canal Zone, Cauca Department of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chili, per s. s. Advance, via Colon (also Guatemala when specially addressed for this steamer); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Inagua, Haiti and Magdalena Department of Colombia, per s. s. Adirondack (including Port-au-Prince, St. Marc, Petit Goave, Aux Cayes and Jacmel when specially addressed for this steamer); at 10 a. m. for Haiti, per s. s. Prins Maurits (including Cape Haiti, Port de Paix, Curacao, Venezuela, Trinidad and Guiana when specially addressed for this steamer); at 12 m. for Santiago (specially addressed only), per s. s. Yumuri; at 12:30 p. m. (supplementary 1 p. m.) for Turks Island and Dominican Republic, per s. s. Seminole; at 2 p. m. for Santos, per s. s. Dama (also other parts of Brazil, Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay when specially addressed for this steamer).

THURSDAY (25)—At 4 a. m. for Brazil, per s. s. Syracusa, via Pernambuco, Maceio and Rio Janeiro (including Northern Brazil, Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay when specially addressed for this steamer); at 6 a. m. for Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. St. Nicholas; at 8 a. m. for Bermuda, per s. s. Pretoria; at 9 a. m. for Cuba, Yucatan and Campeche, per s. s. Monterey (also other parts of Mexico when specially addressed for this steamer); at 10:30 a. m. (supplementary 11:30 a. m.) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, per s. s. Parima (including Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Barbados and Guiana when specially addressed for this steamer); at 12 m. for Mexico (specially addressed only), per s. s. Matanzas, via Tampico; at 12 m. for Barbados, Guiana and Northern Brazil, per s. s. Cearense, via Barbados, Para and Manaos; at 1 p. m. for Brazil, per s. s. British Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia and Santos (including Northern Brazil when specially addressed for this steamer).

FRIDAY (26)—At 12 m. for Yucatan and Campeche, per s. s. Tjomo.

SATURDAY (27)—At 8:30 a. m. (supplementary 9:30 a. m.) for Porto Rico, Curacao and Venezuela, per s. s. Caracas (also Colombia, via Curacao, when specially addressed for this steamer); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Nicaragua (except East Coast), Honduras (except East Coast), Salvador, Panama, Canal Zone, Cauca Department of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chili, per s. s. Finance, via Colon (also Guatemala when specially addressed for this steamer); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica and Colombia, except Cauca and Magdalena Departments, per s. s. Sibiria (also Costa Rica, via Limon, when specially addressed for this steamer); at 10 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Morro Castle, via Havana; at 12:30 p. m. for Cuba (specially addressed only), per s. s. Olinda, via Matanzas.

NOTICE.—Five cents per half ounce, in addition to the regular postage, must be prepaid on all letters forwarded by the Supplementary Mails, and letters deposited in the drops marked "Letters for Foreign Countries," after the closing of the Regular Mail, for dispatch by a particular vessel, will not be so forwarded unless such additional postage is fully prepaid thereon by stamps. Supplementary Transatlantic Mails are also opened on the piers of the American, English and French steamers, whenever the sailings occur at 9 a. m. or later; and late mail may be deposited in the mail boxes on the piers of the German Lines sailing from Hoboken. The mails on the piers open one hour and a half before sailing time, and close ten minutes before sailing time. Only regular postage (letters 5 cents a half ounce) is required on articles mailed on the piers of the American, White Star and German (Sea Post) steamers; double postage (letters 10 cents a half ounce) on other lines.

MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND, ETC., EXCEPT TRANSPACIFIC.

Mails (except Jamaica and Bahamas) are forwarded daily to ports of sailing. The CONNECTING mails close at the General Postoffice, New-York, as follows:

CUBA, via Port Tampa, at †4:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday (also from New-York, Thursday and Saturday. See above).

MEXICO CITY, overland, at 1:30 p. m. and 10:30 p. m. daily, except Sunday; Sunday at 1 p. m. and 10:30 p. m.

NEWFOUNDLAND (except Parcels-Post Mails), via North Sydney at 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday (also occasionally from New-York and Philadelphia. See above).

MIQUELON, via Boston and North Sydney, at 6:30 p. m. every other Sunday (May 21; June 4 and 18, etc.).

JAMAICA, via Boston, at 7 p. m. Tuesday and Friday (also from New-York on Saturday. See above).

COSTA RICA, via New-Orleans, at †10:30 p. m. Tuesday.

BRITISH HONDURAS, HONDURAS (East Coast) and GUATEMALA, via New-Orleans, at †10:30 p. m. Monday. (West Coast of Honduras is dispatched from New-York via Panama. See above.)

NICARAGUA (East Coast), via New-Orleans, at †10:30 p. m. Wednesday. (West Coast of Nicaragua is dispatched from New-York via Panama. See above.)

PANAMA and CANAL ZONE, via New-Orleans, at †10:30 p. m., Sunday. (After 10:30 p. m. Sunday and until sailing of New-York steamer, mail for Panama and Canal Zone is held for the New-York steamer. See above.)

†Registered Mail for overland dispatches closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS, FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY.

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

Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close at 6 p. m. May 21 for dispatch per s. s. Mariposa.

Japan, Korea, China and specially addressed mail for the Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close at 6 p. m. May 21 for dispatch per s. s. Shawmut.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China and specially addressed mail for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close at 6 p. m. May 22 for dispatch per s. s. Sibiria.

Hawaii, via San Francisco, close at 6 p. m. May 22 for dispatch per s. s. Alameda.

Philippine Islands and Guam, via San Francisco, close at 6 p. m. May 26 for dispatch per U. S. Transport.

Hawaii, via San Francisco, close at 6 p. m. May 27 for dispatch per s. s. Nevadan.

Japan, Korea, China and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close at 6 p. m. May 28 for dispatch per s. s. Telemachus.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close at 6 p. m. June 2 for dispatch per s. s. Mongolia.

New-Zealand, Australia (except West), New-Caledonia, Samoa, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via San Francisco, close at 6 p. m. June 3 for dispatch per s. s. Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New-Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 a. m., 9:30 a. m. and 6 p. m.; Sundays at 4:30 a. m., 9 a. m. and 6 p. m.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.)

Japan (except Parcels-Post Mails), Corea, China and Philippine Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close at 6 p. m. June 6 for dispatch per s. s. Empress of Japan.

Fiji Islands, Australia (except West) and New-Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close at 6 p. m. June 17 for dispatch per s. s. Aorangi.

Manchuria (except Moukden, New-Chwang and Port Arthur) and Eastern Siberia is at present forwarded via Russia.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; New-Zealand, via San Francisco, and certain places in the Chinese Province of Yunnan, via British India—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

WILLIAM R. WILLCOX, Postmaster.

Postoffice, New-York, N. Y., May 19, 1905.