Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2:15—8:15—Quincy Adams Sawyer.
ALHAMBRA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
AMERICAN—2—8:15—Fedora.
BIJOU—2:15—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—2:20—8:30—The Freedom of Suzanne.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HARLEM—2:15—8:15—Camille.
HERALD SQUARE—2:15—8:15—The Rollicking Girl.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Yankee Circus on Mars and The Raiders.
HUDSON—2:15—8:30—The Heir to the Hoorah.
KNICKERBOCKER—2:15—8:15—Sergeant Brue.
LYRIC—2:15—8:15—Fantana.
NEW-AMSTERDAM—2:15—8:15—Trilby.
NEW-YORK—2—8:15—Little Johnny Jones.
NEW-YORK ROOF GARDEN—Damrosch Popular Summer Concerts.
WEST END—8:15—The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	8	5	Furn. Rooms to Let	9	4
Auction Sales	11	4	Help Wanted	11	4
Bankers & Brokers	15	1	Lost	9	5
Board and Rooms	9	4	Marriages & Deaths	7	5-6
Books and Pubs	6	5-6	Ocean Steamers	15	2-3
Business Notices	4	1	Proposals	8	6
Carpet Cleaning	9	5	Railroads	18	5-6
City Hotels	16	6	Real Estate	16	6
Country Property to Let	16	6	Religious Notices	11	2-3
Dividend Notices	15	1	Shoes	9	4-5
Dom. Sits. Wanted	11	5-7	Special Notices	7	6
Dressmaking	9	5	Spring Resorts	15	3-4
Drygoods	9	6-7	Steamboats	13	5
Employ. Agencies	9	5	Summer Resorts	15	4-6
Excursions	16	5-6	Surrogate's Notices	13	5
European Advts	12	1-2	The Turf	8	5
Financial	15	2	To Let for Business Purposes	16	6
Financial Elections	15	1	Tribune Sub. Rates	7	6
Financial Meetings	15	2	Unfurn. Apartments to Let	16	6
Foreign Resorts	12	2-6	Work Wanted	11	4-5
Furn. Houses to Let, Country	16	6			

Business Notices.

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 376,588 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.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—It was reported from Shanghai that the Chinese cruisers had cleared for action, following a demand that the Russian vessels depart; the warships off the Saddle Islands are thought to have moved north, the main Russian fleet being reported off Shan-Tung Province.

DOMESTIC.—Mayor Weaver, of Philadelphia, received assurances from a number of Councilmen that they would support his veto of the gas lease ordinance, and is thought to have the fight practically won; his course was approved by a great mass meeting of citizens. ==== In Chicago both the strikers and the employers seemed to have given up all hope for a peaceable settlement of the strike, which is gradually spreading to the woodworking industries. ==== Six employes of the Memphis postoffice resigned because a negro had been appointed to work with them. ==== Speaking to a group of business men in the office of Governor Hoch, in Kansas City, Secretary Shaw said that the United States could build an isthmian canal yearly without an appreciable increase in taxation.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and firm. ==== George E. Fisher declared he was in no way responsible for the failure of the Merchants Trust Company, accusing the Goulds of squeezing the company in attempt to control Virginia concerns. ==== The decision of Justice Maddox, in the Lord suit to prevent the mutualization of the Equitable, was considered a Hyde victory. ==== It was intimated that Governor Higgins might recommend a legislative investigation of insurance companies. ==== Justice Van Brunt, of the Supreme Court, dropped dead at the Manhattan entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge. ==== Indictments were found against Armitage Mathews, John W. Wooten and Samuel I. Ferguson for alleged looting of the estate of William Weisell.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day, fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 75 degrees; lowest, 61.

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.

ORGANIZED CIVIL SERVANTS.

Postmaster General Cortelyou, in his address to the National Association of Postmasters of the Second and Third Class, reminded postal employes emphatically of the sound rule enforced by this administration against organized activity by public servants to control the action of their superiors and of Congress. Whatever may be said in advocacy of the trade union in private industry as a legitimate and necessary engine of influence, and at times of coercion, any form of strike or hold-up is intolerable in public employment. The government deals not with classes, but with individuals. It demands the implicit obedience of its civil as well as of its military servants. It can admit no possibility of contest with its employes on any theory of the opposing interests of employer and employed. It alone fixes the conditions of service, and all who choose to work for the government must abide by them. This truth has been somewhat obscured by the freedom for a time allowed to postal employes seeking legislation and threatening to punish opponents in Congress, and by the pretentions of organized labor in the Government Printing Office. It is well, therefore, to have the Postmaster General declare that organizations within the department, to receive its sanction, must confine themselves to fraternal and beneficial objects and the improvement of the service, and that when they transcend these limits they are detrimental to their members and the public. Those who recall the unsuccessful efforts of such organizations in the last campaign to "hold up" Chairman Cortelyou, who refused to promise anything to them but a square deal on their merits, will be interested to note Postmaster General Cortelyou's adherence to that policy in these expressions:

> My duty as head of the department is to insist upon loyal and efficient service from every employe as an individual and without any thought of his affiliations with any organization. I recognize every employe as an individual, to be appointed, advanced, transferred and in all respects treated upon merit. It must be clearly understood that the officials of the department and not the officials or members of any organization are the proper persons to present the department's needs to Congress. If I find that any class of employes are inadequately compensated, I will do whatever I properly can to secure increased compensation. On the other hand, I will recommend curtailment in any branch of the service where the compensation seems out of proportion to the work done, and this applies not only to all classes of employes, but to individuals.

The vigorous enforcement of this policy will be of great benefit to the department and do much to protect the merit system from the dangers incident to dry rot and the spread of the notion that public employment exists largely for the benefit of the bureaucracy of civil servants. The ideal of a public office as a workshop where each man is dependent on his individual efficiency, and may be reduced or discharged the instant he falls below the required standard, is one which all Civil Service reformers should cultivate. The last thing that they can afford to do is to allow the merit system to be made the excuse for permanent tenure of inefficients and the organization of forces of janissaries endeavoring to promote their own personal ends, regardless of the service, by constraint of executive and legislative officers.

THE OHIO PLATFORM.

The Republicans of Ohio in framing a platform for this year's State campaign "stood pat" on the Republican record in State and national politics. The convention at Columbus on Thursday was marked by a spirit of confidence and harmony. The present Governor and most of the present State officers were renominated, and in framing a party programme care was taken to avoid unnecessary friction over minor points of doctrine. The Committee on Resolutions dodged no issues. It restated the cardinal Republican principles, but wisely left a certain discretion in the application of those principles to the agents to whom the Republican voters of the country have intrusted either local or national power.

As was fitting in a State campaign, State issues are dealt with chiefly in the Columbus platform. The record of the Republican party in Ohio has been an admirable one. An efficient and economical administration has been given and many legislative reforms have been accomplished under a succession of Republican Governors—William McKinley, Asa Bushnell, George K. Nash and Myron T. Herrick. In the last fourteen years Ohio has become more and more preponderantly Republican, and repeated victories at the polls sustain the boast of the platform that "in all matters of material and "moral development the record of the Republi-"can party proves that, while avoiding ex-"tremes, it has ever kept abreast of the best "thought and has provided needed legislation "as rapidly as public sentiment was prepared "to sustain and enforce it." With such a record and facing a discordant and demoralized opposition another triumph for the party next November is absolutely assured.

On national topics two utterances of the platform are significant. The Ohio Republicans subordinate the question of tariff changes—whether inspired by a desire to increase the revenues or to remit superfluous protection—to the question of railroad rate regulation. The President's efforts to secure a "square deal for all" in interstate commerce are heartily applauded. The platform says:

> President Roosevelt's comprehensive enforcement of the Republican laws against monopolies, combines and trusts in restraint of trade, laws whose validity the Supreme Court of the United States has sustained, has our hearty encouragement and support. We also indorse every effort for the active enforcement of existing laws to stop all unjust discriminations and special favors in the form of railway rebates or by any other device, and we favor such further legislation on the subject, with adequate penalties, as may after full investigation seem to the Republican Congress and administration wise and conservative, yet adequate to prevent unfair advantage to any, and to promote and insure the rights of all individuals, interests and localities.

Ohio sentiment approves the preparation and passage of railroad rate legislation which will protect the public and at the same time do injustice to no legitimate interest. It does not look with favor on any readjustment of tariff duties which may disturb prosperity merely for the sake of repairing some minor inequalities in the Dingley schedules. "No step should be taken," the platform urges, "that may imperil or threaten our good times." Yet to imperil good times is furthest from the purpose of those who think the hour has come for remodelling certain tariff schedules in the light of changed conditions of competition and production. It may be admitted that on the tariff Ohio "stands pat." Yet that kind of "stand-patism" can be easily harmonized with the rational and moderate revision which the Republican party stands ready to make whenever it finds conditions ripe. The Ohio platform is not especially illuminating. Yet it is not enigmatic, and it sensibly recognizes that in dealing with the questions of rate regulation and tariff revision no single Republican State Convention can flatter itself that it is uttering the party's final word.

IN THE EASTERN SEA.

The scene of warlike interest appears to have been shifted from the South Sea to the Eastern Sea. There is a circumstantial statement that the Russian fleet, or a large part of it, is at Woosung. That means that it has got past Formosa, presumably by way of the Bashee Channel and the open sea at the east of that island. Thus, as we suggested the other day, it avoided the perilous passage of the narrow Strait of Formosa. It seems reasonable to assume, moreover, that the further progress of the fleet is intended to be northward, toward Corea Strait, and not out into the Pacific Ocean and around Japan, for if the latter plan were in view the fleet would surely have kept on in that way when it was outside of Formosa. It would scarcely waste a thousand miles' steaming by crossing the Eastern Sea twice just for the sake of visiting Woosung or Shanghai.

It is interesting to observe that Rojestvensky is credited with an heroic determination to force Togo to fight him. That is, of course, a proper and most commendable resolution, but it is well that the world is now assured of its existence, for hitherto, it must be confessed, the Russian admiral has seemed to be avoiding a fight. Else why did he trespass so long upon French neutrality, dodging from port to port along the shore of Anam? It might even be asked why he has now gone into the Yangtse estuary. He could not have expected to find Togo there! As we have hitherto pointed out, it is not for Rojestvensky, but for Togo, to force the fighting, for the reason that the Japanese fleet is the superior in speed and can therefore attack or avoid attack at will. In one way, however, Rojestvensky can obviously compel Togo to fight him, and that is by directing his fleet against some Japanese or Corean port which must be defended or by menacing the transport lines between Japan and the mainland. The moment he does one of these things we may be sure Togo will be at the spot ready for him. Moreover, some such step seems to be close at hand, for Rojestvensky is at that point on the Chinese coast which is of all nearest to Japan and to Corea Strait. He is at the nearest possible base from which to make an attack which the Japanese would have to meet. So if he really wants to fight he should to-day be steering straight for one of the places where fighting would be inevitable.

The progress of Rojestvensky's campaign thus far affords a striking illustration of the way in which supposed rules of international law can be evaded and adverse natural conditions can be overcome by a resourceful and not over-scrupulous belligerent. When Rojestvensky's fleet started from the Baltic, the common observation was that it would have to travel twelve thousand miles from its base, and then engage the enemy without any opportunity of refitting in a friendly port. But, as a matter of fact, it has enjoyed the use of various stopping places along the way almost as much as though the world were dotted with Russian coaling and naval stations, and for the last few weeks it has been almost as much at home as though it were still at Cronstadt. The simple fact is that Russia is in this case in nearly all respects as well off as though she had owned a series of naval stations in the Indian Ocean and the China seas, and in one respect is actually better off—namely, in that she has not had to protect such stations from hostile attack. Beyond doubt such use of neutral waters is a gross violation of the spirit of international law; but in the existing state of European relationships Russia has felt free thus to act, and her judgment in thinking she could do so with impunity has been vindicated.

How much longer that audacious game can be successfully played is an interesting question. If the Russian fleet really is at Woosung, its privileges there are far different from what they were on the coast of Anam. France made no twenty-four hours' rule in her neutrality regulations, but China did, and for the Russians to stay at Woosung longer than a day would therefore be a technical violation of Chinese laws. The Chinese government would not be strong enough to prevent or effectually to resent such conduct, but there might arise some decidedly awkward complications, such as a similar invasion of Chinese waters by the Japanese. It would be deplorable to have the theatre of war thus extended, but if one belligerent disregards the limits that are set the other cannot be expected to observe them.

THROUGH BRIDGE TRAINS.

The Transportation Reform League of Brooklyn takes its stand on a sound principle often advocated by The Tribune when it suggests a connection between the elevated railroads of Manhattan and Brooklyn and the running of trains continuously over the Brooklyn Bridge and through both boroughs. There are many practical engineering questions and some equally difficult financial questions involved in such a scheme. It would mean the reconstruction of the City Hall station and the curving of the Interborough tracks into the bridge structure. It would require a traffic agreement between the Interborough and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit companies, and if through trains from The Bronx to outer Brooklyn carried passengers for one fare it would mean some at least temporary sacrifice of income. Nevertheless, the plan has merits. Its object is the abolition of terminals. For years our transportation systems have been cursed by terminals which meant change of cars, delay, inconvenience and congestion. Every effort for improved facilities across the East River was for the enlargement of terminals and the creation of more congestion. The Interborough tunnel to Brooklyn was a great innovation, but so blind were many of the Brooklyn people that they vehemently opposed this through line and wanted the Brooklyn tunnel to be a local institution with a jumping off place to add to the crush at the City Hall.

Since the Interborough is soon to have one through line under the river into Brooklyn, it should be easier than formerly for the two railroad companies to get together. The Interborough can have no objection to giving its passengers a longer haul than now by the Third-ave. route, since the subway will furnish it to them. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit might argue that it was giving already as much as it could afford for five cents. There is, however, something else to be considered. Perhaps a combination eight-cent fare might be arranged, or, if not, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit might still find a profit from the traffic arrangement in the long run. It would stimulate the growth of Brooklyn and add to the permanent earning capacity of the road. If the plan worked out satisfactorily from an engineering point of view, it would increase the carrying power of the lines and in turn be financially beneficial. For every penny lost by giving a passenger a longer ride or dividing fares with another corporation a penny would be gained by new traffic. The secret of satisfactory transit service is continuous circulation of trains and no loading and unloading of whole trainloads of people at one point. Therefore we hope that the possibilities of this plan will be carefully considered by the corporations involved in a spirit of enterprise and far sight.

POLICE RECORDS.

The majority of Commissioner McAdoo's advisory committee on promotions have gone back on him. How far the Commissioner will succeed in throwing upon the minority the responsibility of picking the sheep from the goats of the police force is not yet determined, but it is clear to everybody that all they can do is to relieve him of some of his proper responsibility, for they can have no free hand in selection, and even for such limited choice as is allowed must rely on the information furnished through police channels.

All judgment of fitness for promotion, whether by the Commissioner or unofficial advisers, must be based on the records of the candidates in the department. It all comes back, then, to Mr. McAdoo and his method of administration. The law requires the keeping of records which, if properly and honestly kept, would give a fair basis for judgment of a man's character and efficiency. The law also gives those records a great weight in any promotion examination. The testimony presented to the State Civil Service Commission at the hearing last week on the administration of the Civil Service law in this city showed that practically no attempt had been made in the Police Department to comply with the efficiency record rule so far as the uniformed force was concerned, though the rule applies to all graded employes, and the books and instructions sent out by the Municipal Civil Service Commission call for the inclusion of the police force. Mr. McAdoo had kept records only for the clerks in the office, and even those records showed no discrimination and were worth nothing in determining the comparative efficiency of employes. Outside the Civil Service office nobody but the Corporation Counsel and the Borough President of Brooklyn had made any serious effort to keep adequate efficiency records, and some departments had kept none at all. So the Municipal Civil Service Commission some time ago informed the delinquent departments that it would refuse henceforth to hold promotion examinations of men for whom efficiency records had not been kept according to the rule.

If this resolution is now lived up to, it remains to be seen just how Commissioner McAdoo can secure an eligible list for the promotions in the uniformed force. He can only do it by persuading the Civil Service Commission to accept in lieu thereof the sheets showing complaints, fines, arrests, commendations and life savings, and these are of no value in the cases of sergeants and captains seeking promotion. Without something better it is difficult to see where any satisfactory basis can be found for rating candidates for the most important places. Yet that rating on experience and efficiency is the crucial point in the preparation of lists from which Commissioner McAdoo is to have only a small latitude in selection. It is to be regretted that this phase of the problem, rather than the more or less spectacular enlistment of superfluous advice, did not long ago engage his attention.

MOSQUITOES ON STATEN ISLAND.

No better response could have been made by the Health Department to the request of residents of Staten Island for leadership in their warfare on mosquitoes than the appointment of Dr. Doty as chief counsellor. The problem of getting rid of these pests is one to which he has given enthusiastic study, partly in the performance of his duty to the State at the Tompkinsville quarantine station, but also in a spirit of devotion to the welfare of the Borough of Richmond. He has few equals in America, therefore, as an adviser in a campaign like that which has been initiated on Staten Island. Commissioner Darlington knew what he was about when he took this step.

Now that the municipal authorities have shown a disposition to act intelligently and energetically in the matter, those who are to be benefited should clearly perceive what is their own duty. The secret of success in such a crusade is co-operation. The desired object cannot be fully attained unless the people will actively help. If Dr. Doty asks them to remove discarded tomato cans or similar objects in which water can collect, they should cheerfully comply. If he suggests covering house tanks or reservoirs with netting to exclude mosquitoes, they should adopt the idea immediately. If he wants more money than the city has given him to drain or poison pools which are not on private property, they should contribute without hesitation. It is not just to impose on the municipality alone a responsibility that ought to be borne in part by individuals. There is a personal as well as a governmental obligation in the case.

A stitch in time saves nine, says the proverb, and sometimes will save twenty. This is nothing to the reward which follows the prevention of egg laying by a mosquito early in the season. The appearance of millions of progeny in the short period of three or four months may thus be averted. The sooner the residents of Staten Island adopt practical measures to stop such multiplication, the greater will be their occasion for self-congratulation during the coming summer.

"We need the money" seems to be the argument that goes furthest in the Philadelphia City Councils.

Canadians in America—and there are thousands of them—have reason to congratulate themselves that there is no immediate prospect of Uncle Sam's sending them northward in order to balance the deportation of Americans from Canada.

Mr. Root, in urging Governor Higgins to sign the Elsberg bills taking from the New-York aldermen the power to pass on franchises, remarked that the aldermen are not a legislative body. "They deal," said Mr. Root, "merely with "petty things, with peanut stands and pushcarts. "The Board of Estimate determines questions of "taxation, fixes appropriations and has control of "the streets. It is properly the body to pass on "franchises." To this summary of aldermanic powers it is only necessary to add the statement of Mr. Veiller, of the City Club, that the Board of Aldermen is "generally made up of saloonkeepers and professional politicians," to recognize not only the wisdom of the Elsberg measures, but also the necessity of taking from such a body the one power of importance it now possesses—that of granting franchises. By signing the Elsberg bills Governor Higgins will greatly aid New-York in the extirpation of "graft" as a corrupting influence in city legislation.

The Philadelphia bosses made one mistake. They should first have secured the repeal of the Ten Commandments.

If Kuropatkin is to be recalled, and Kaulbars is going home, and Stoessel is to be regarded as a "quitter" instead of a long enduring hero, Manchuria may become for Russia what South Africa was once said to be for England, "a graveyard of military reputations."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Massachusetts courts are wrestling with the word "graft." A Lowell newspaper is being sued for libel for applying the word to a politician. The counsel for the journal has offered to submit a brief defining the various meanings of the word "graft," for there seems to be a use of the word in which nothing corrupt is implied. In this sense it means merely the holding of a public office the return from which may be entirely proper. The courts will then decide which of the various meanings of the word must be attached to its use in the alleged libel. It is a handy word, if one may explain after using it whether it was intended as a compliment or a reflection upon another's integrity.

MISTER BUTTER-IN.

Dirty face and clothes in rents,
Allus 'round a-putterin';
Just a bunch of imperdence,
Little Mister Butter-in.

Mammy jes' can't keep things neat
When he's allus clutterin',
Trackin' dirt with two bare feet,
Shif'less Mister Butter-in.

Who gets dad's first kiss at night,
Crowin' an' a-flutterin',
Mammy?—Well, not by a sight!
That's for little Butter-in.

Ef we set down to a meal,
Up he wakes a-sputterin'
Fer his share, with such a squeal!
Greedy Mister Butter-in.

Allus shovin' in his oar,
Talkin' big an' stutterin';
Dad can't say a word no more,
'Count of that old Butter-in.

Still, we're used now to his ways,
An' there is no utterin'
Quite how lonesome were our days
Ef we had no Butter-in.
—(Leslie's Monthly Magazine.

Newfoundland is developing a new industry, in the form of selling whale meat in place of beef. One of the dealers says that the new meat tastes more like venison than beef, and plans are already being made to ship some to England, where it is expected that it will sell for at least 13 cents a pound.

Absolutely Necessary.—Nan—I don't see why Miss Mugley should want to marry him, with all her money.
Dick—I guess she had to. I don't believe he'd have taken her without it.—(Philadelphia Press.

A story is being told in Athens of an American woman who visited Greece on a cruise of the Mediterranean. When she entered the train at the Piræus, in order to reach the city, she was observed by a fellow traveller to be visibly disturbed, and was asked to explain the reason for her distress. "Oh," she replied, "I've been wondering what we shall do. I hear we shan't be able to get rooms at the Acropolis, and I don't know the name of any other hotel!"

A BUSINESS MAXIM.

"Place not your trust in riches"—
The text is wise and just;
Reverse the case—be smart, and place
Your riches in a trust!
—(Cleveland Leader.

Two lawyers were trying a case before Judge Allen in the Circuit Court in Indianapolis the other day. One arose to explain how the position of his learned opponent was absolutely unconstitutional. He collapsed under the following judicial ruling: "Sit down! The court has a boil on his neck and the Court's wife says he must not be irritated. You gentlemen proceed with the case and stop these petty arguments!"

THE VILLAIN IN THE PLAY.

When the weather's cold and nasty, and my bones begin to ache,
When my offspring writes for "dough" in accents blue,
Which I have to hustle to them, though I know it's all a fake—
When I can't collect a single cent that's due—
When the cook is on the rampage and declines to fix a meal—
When the boss jumps on me forty times a day—
'Tis then, I must admit it, those are the times I feel
That I'd like to be the villain in the play.

I'd like to be the villain and I'd like to cuss and shoot,
And I'd like at every turn to set a snare
And lay a line of trouble out for every blamed galoot
That has ever crossed my pathway anywhere.
When I find misfortune's bound to keep me ground beneath her heel—
When my ma-in-law has come a month to stay—
'Tis then, I must admit it, those are the times I feel
That I'd like to be the villain in the play.
—(Pittsburg Post.

"T. P.'s Weekly" relates how Major Miles Malony, of Ballyduff, was amazed one morning to see from his bedroom window a little lad driving a cow back and forward again and again over a ditch and through a fence on his land. Hurriedly completing his toilet, he rushed out to question the little trespasser. "What are ye after with that cow? Is it to kill the beast ye want?" "Kill her! Shure, it's to keep her alive I want." "Keep her alive?" "Shure, it's taiching her to get her own living I am. There isn't a ditch or fince in the barony that'll hold her in afther I've done wid her." Then the major understood. The cow, in fact, was being taught to trespass in search of her own living.

A Common Combination—"The three elements," said the professor, "are water, fire and air. Now, can any two of these be combined to form the other?" "Well," replied the wise student, "firewater usually produces 'hot air.'"—(Philadelphia Press.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, May 26.—President Roosevelt promised Representative Meyer, of Louisiana, to-day that he would visit New-Orleans when he makes his Southern trip next fall.

General Meyer extended the invitation to the President on behalf of the citizens of the Crescent City and promised him the "warmest reception in the South." The President said he had great admiration for the business enterprise of New-Orleans, recalled the fact that the entire Louisiana delegation in Congress had supported the Panama Canal legislation, and said he believed New-Orleans would reap the benefit of their wisdom by becoming in time one of the greatest industrial and commercial centres of the Union.

Senator Cullom, of Illinois, this morning denied the story circulated by his friends on the Interstate Commerce Committee that he had wished at one of the hearings for "a racetrack to run around on." "I did not say any such thing," said the Senator; "although it is a fact that almost any one would have got just a little weary during those sessions. But don't go about denying the story. I don't care a bit if I do get a little reputation as a rollicking sort of fellow."

Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, accompanied by W. A. Erwin and Dr. C. M. Curtis, of Atlanta, called at the White House to-day to ask the President to use his influence in favor of the appointment of a commission to investigate the possibility of extending the market for American cotton abroad. The same request was made by a delegation from the South several months ago. The President then said he was heartily in favor of any plans which would extend American markets, and he reiterated the sentiment to-day. Senator Simmons said Senator Foster, of Louisana, would introduce a bill providing for the creation of a cotton commission at the next session of Congress.

Mr. Simmons extended to the President an invitation from the people of Raleigh, and Mr. Roosevelt said he expected to be in that city about October 2.

Representative Foster, of Vermont, invited the President to visit Burlington on August 17, which is the anniversary of the battle of Bennington. Postmaster General Cortelyou introduced the inspectors of his department, who are holding a business meeting here. Other callers were Senators Dolliver and Dillingham and Representative Pearre.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, May 26.—The Russian Ambassador entertained guests at informal luncheons yesterday and to-day. He will sail early in June for Paris, where he will be met by Countess Marguerite Cassini, who left St. Petersburg a short time ago for the French capital.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand will go abroad early in June to spend the summer. The embassy will be established at the Berkeley, Newport, with Counsellor Des Portes de la Fosse in charge. The latter's wife and daughter will sail for Europe soon, to spend part of the season in their native land. The naval attaché and Viscountess de Faramond will vary their Newport season with trips to other resorts.

The German Ambassador and Baroness von Sternburg have decided to spend part of June at Deer Park. They will sail for Europe on July 1.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, May 26.—Miss Edith Miller gave a dinner this evening in honor of Miss Alletta Van Reypen and Baron Serge Korff, of St. Petersburg. At the marriage of Miss Van Reypen to Baron Korff, on June 5, the ceremony will be according to the rites of the Greek Church. The baron will wear the court uniform of a gentleman in waiting to the Czar, and Count Cassini and the secretaries of the Russian Embassy will also be in uniform.

Mrs. Elkins, wife of Senator Elkins, has just given a site and will erect on it a substantial building for the Young Men's Christian Association of Elkins, W. Va. The ground is centrally located and was selected by ex-Senator Davis father of the giver. Mrs. and Miss Elkins will leave here on Monday for New-York and sail for Europe on Tuesday. They will be joined by Senator Elkins later, and will travel until fall.

Mrs. Crosby and Miss Jean Crosby, widow and daughter of Rear Admiral Crosby, will sail for Naples in June, and will remain abroad until fall.

Mrs. Charles Wendell Fenton will leave Washington next Thursday for New-York to spend a week before joining her father, General W. B. Rochester, at the family summer home at Vineyard Haven. Colonel Fenton, now in service at Manila, has been ordered home, and will join Mrs. Fenton late in the summer.

Mrs. Newlands has decided to accompany Senator Newlands to the Philippines when he goes as a member of Secretary Taft's party.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador to the United States, is due here to-day from Europe. He is accompanied by his son, Captain Durand, of the 9th Lancers, who will spend the summer with him at Lenox. Lady Durand and Miss Durand are already at Lenox.

Mrs. Benjamin Knower and Miss Margaret Knower sail to-day for Europe, and on arriving there will proceed to Paris to stay with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coleman Drayton, who have an apartment there for the season. Mrs. Drayton was Miss Constance Knower.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin left town yesterday for Bar Harbor. Justice and Mrs. Horace Russell and Miss Russell have gone to Southampton, Long Island, for the summer.

Mrs. O. B. Jennings left town yesterday with a large party on her yacht, the Tuscarora, for Cold Spring, Long Island. She will afterward go on to Newport.

Owing to the recent death of Robert H. Turle, an uncle of the bride, the wedding of Miss Honore Barr and John Sheeve Douglas to-day will take place quietly, not at St. Thomas's Church, as originally planned, but at the West 56th-st. home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Barr, who celebrate to-day their silver wedding. Miss Rosalie Gardiner Jones will take the place of Miss Hildegarde Turle as bridesmaid, and the other bridal attendants will be Miss Gillian Barr, Miss Lucie Mayo Smith, Miss Maria Douglas, Miss Helena Ely, Miss Hilda Goodman and Miss Grace Quackenbush. Frederick Douglas will be his brother's best man. The ushers will be Louis C. Berrian, Reginald Jevons, Horatio Kirans and Washington Brown.

Trinity Chapel was the scene yesterday of the marriage of Miss Eleanor Scott, daughter of Justice and Mrs. Francis M. Scott, to William Henry Tew, formerly of Jamestown, N. Y., but now of Glasgow, Scotland. Miss Scott, who was arrayed in white satin trimmed with lace, with a tulle veil, and carried gardenias, had as maid of honor her sister, Miss Margaret Scott, and Mrs. Frank Dresser, of Worcester, Mass., as matron of honor. They were dressed alike in frocks of white chiffon and lace and wore green straw hats, with wreaths of white roses. The bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth and Miss Dorothy Hurry, Miss Betty Collamore, Miss Meriam Cross, Miss Julia Dawson and Miss Marie Wickes, all in frocks of pale green crepe, with which they wore hats of white straw, trimmed with roses. They carried bouquets of white sweetpeas. James Dinsmore Tew was his brother's best man and T. Sutherland Scott, John D. Kilpatrick and Clifford Buckingham, of New-York; Charles E. Carpenter, of Berlin; Alfred J. Brandt, of Arnheim, Holland; Frank L. Warren, jr., of Stockbirdge, Mass.; Charles C. Egbert, of Niagara, Ontario, and Ralph Whiting, of Boston, were the ushers. The Rev. Frederick George Scott, of St. Matthew's Church, Quebec, a cousin of the bride, performed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception given by the parents of the bride at their house, in Park-ave.

Mrs. Walter Gray, daughter of the late William R. Travers, has arrived in town from Newport and will sail soon for her home in France.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee and Miss Bell and Miss Mary Gurnee start at the end of next week for Bar Harbor, where they will spend the summer.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Stires have arranged to spend the summer at Lake George.

Among the arrivals in town are M. Hansen, secretary of the Russian Embassy at Washington, and the Baron and Baroness Van Tuyll. The baron is the secretary of the Dutch Legation at Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman have left town for Newport for the summer.

MRS. FISH LOSES SUIT.

Husband Doesn't Pay Her Bills—Furrier Gets $1,600.

A jury in the City Court yesterday returned a verdict for A. Jaeckel, a furrier, for $1,600 for which he sued Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. Mrs. Fish selected a muff and tippet at the furrier's store, and they were sent to her home. Later she returnd them and refused to pay for them. The furrier contended that she had worn them.

Mr. Fish was called by the attorney for the plaintiff to prove his financial standing. He said that he had an income of $150,000 a year, and that he paid all bills for articles bought for the house. He did not pay any of his wife's bills.

"But you allow her a certain income?" said Justice Delehanty.

"I do not," said Mr. Fish. "She has her own income from her investments."

"You are the wife of the defendant?" asked Mrs. Fish's counsel, when she was called to the stand.

"I believe I am," was the reply.

Again counsel asked: "You are his wife?"

"I think so."

Mrs. Fish denied that she had worn the furs to a reception. "I telephoned the furrier that on no account would I accept the furs," she said, "and later, when I saw him, I told him the same thing and said he could sue me."

She testified that she never consulted her husband in the purchase of goods, that he did not pay her bills and that she had an independent income. The jury was out five minutes.

MR. HAY GOES TO PARIS TO-DAY.

Not Likely to Resume Work Until Fall—King's Call a Surprise.

Bad Nauheim, May 26.—Secretary Hay has finished the course of baths here, and will start to-morrow for Paris, where Mrs. Hay awaits him. Professor Groedel is satisfied with the effects of the baths, but he has advised Mr. Hay to abstain from all official work for several months, such a course being usually necessary after this treatment. Secretary Hay expects, therefore, to spend the summer at his country home and to remain there until the autumn.

Emperor William invited Mr. Hay to visit him at Wiesbaden, but the Secretary declined on the advice of his physician. King Edward also invited Mr. Hay to an audience, but this invitation also had to be declined.

During his visits to London and Paris Secretary Hay will remain quiet, and will make no formal official calls. The call of King Leopold, of Belgium, on Thursday took the Secretary completely by surprise, as the visit was not announced beforehand.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who will sail to-day on the Etruria are:

Percy Alvarez,	Mrs. W. St. George Elliott, jr.
The Rev. Nathaniel W. Conkling.	Miss Isabella Hyde.
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Chalmers.	Mrs. Horace Wilson.
Horace H. Furness.	Dr. and Mrs. John G. Perry.

Passengers who will sail to-day on the Philadelphia are:

The Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Ambassador to Great Britain, and Mrs. Reid.	Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander.
Miss Alida Chanler.	Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps.
Henry M. Doremus.	Jean Kologrivoff.
Captain William Slann Gurgnard.	Captain and Mrs. J. J. Simpson.
	Baroness de Bazus.

Those sailing to-day on the Kroonland are:

Mr. and Mrs. Siegfried Arnold.	Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Kingsland.
Brigadier General Thomas H. Barry, U. S. A.	Mrs. George de Forest Lord.
Captain S. A. Cloman, U. S. A.	Bishop E. J. O'Dea.
General and Mrs. Edmund Hayes.	Dr. and Mrs. T. E. Satterthwaite.
	Miss Mollie Elliott Seawell.

Included in the passenger list of the Minnetonka, which will sail to-day, are:

Miss Laura Bennett.	Mrs. E. Cadwalader Guild.
Miss Nannette Comstock.	Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Kellogg.
Governor and Mrs. W. T. Durbin.	Mr. and Mrs. R. Brent Keyser.
H. Murray Gardner.	Miss Helen S. Drew.

A TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

From Professor John F. Weir, Dean of the Yale Art School.

From The New-Haven Evening Register.

The death of Joseph Jefferson removes from the common walks of life, though not from the memory of those who knew him, one of the most distinguished personalities of the time. A friendship extending over many years has left the impression that Jefferson's genius as an actor was but incidental to his character and personality as a man. His mind was active in many directions; the windows of his soul were wide open; the sincerity and depth of his nature endeared him to those who enjoyed his friendship. The announcement of his death will touch many hearts, even those of the thousands who only knew him as he appeared upon the stage when contributing to their pleasure and playing upon the emotions of the hour. Two sides of his character were in evidence in his intercourse with others, not alone with friends; on the one side a translucent sincerity and depth of intuition, and on the other a genial, sunny disposition, scintillating with wit. Perhaps the two belong together in a healthy mind, but I never saw them so beautifully blended as in his.

It is needless now to refer to him as an actor; Mr. Winter's panegyric and critical estimate in yesterday's Tribune, a classic of its kind, will suffice and remain the expression of a calm review of the actor's professional life. The thoughts of his friends at this time are concerned with that aspect of the man when the curtain has fallen, when the imaginary world he has created has become a memory.

His sympathies were very broad and his charity not less so; always enlisted for the frailties and weaknesses of others, especially those with whom his profession brought him in contact. It is safe to say that no man of his time so touched the heart of a wide and discriminating public; this affection for him had a spiritual source; it was in response to that which shone out from the man, whether on or off the stage; it is the secret of a certain kind of universality of interest which receives intuitive recognition and requires no explanation.

Jefferson was an idealist of a fine type; the world beyond the senses was not less real to him than that which pressed in upon the sight and touch, and he thought it the true function of art to realize the unseen. He said to me once that he did not like any kind of art that had no insides—speaking of painting and acting.

He was an all-round artist in his way. His temperament would have made him a good painter had he been obliged to take to it seriously and secured the requisite training. Not the least of his varied talent, by any means, was that sudden burst of literary power shown in his autobiography, in which there are passages of surprising merit, and wholly without those preparations usually deemed essential. In conversation it was not less so—a quick discernment that detects the essence of the matter discussed, with a vast store to draw upon for illustration from his own experiences of men and things.

The sweetness of his character and charm of manner made his presence in the home always a delight. And in his own home, at Buzzard's Bay, with his family gathered about him from their various cottages close by, of a Sunday evening, the centre of the group seemed to radiate happiness and sweet content. Now that he has gone, I recall that he often spoke of death, but always cheerfully, as a doorway leading to a larger and a fuller life, and without a doubt of it.

JEFFERSON AN INFANT ACTOR.

A correspondent calls attention to the fact that the late Joseph Jefferson was carried on the stage, at the Washington (D. C.) Theatre, on December 28, 1831, as "Cora's child," in the play of "Pizarro," and, on the next night, December 29, as one of the children in the play of "The Stranger." The comedian, born February 20, 1829, was then in his third year.

KING EDWARD'S LEVEE.

London, May 26.—King Edward held his fourth levee of the season to-day in the Throne Room of St. James's Palace. Almost all the members of the diplomatic corps were present. The American chargé d'affaires, Mr. Carter, presented F. G. Morgan, the American Vice-Consul General at Cairo; Richard Mortimer, of New-York; Chauncey J. Blair, of Chicago, and Morin G. Andrews, of Cincinnati.

MRS. MEYER PRESENTED TO EMPRESS.

Tsarskoe-Selo, May 26.—Mrs. Meyer, wife of the American Ambassador, and the Misses Meyer were presented to the Empress at the Alexandra Palace this afternoon. The audience lasted twenty minutes.