Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—The Darling of the Gods.
AMERICAN—8:15—Romeo and Juliet.
BELASCO—8—Adrea.
BIJOU—8:15—The Music Master.
BROADWAY—1:30—Benefit.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
DALY'S—8:15—San Toy.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:30—The Freedom of Suzanne.
GARDEN—8:30—The College Widow.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HARLEM—8:15—A Message from Mars.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Rollicking Girl.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Yankee Circus on Mars and The Raiders.
HUDSON—2—Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne in Browning's A Blot in the 'Scutcheon; 8:30—The Heir to the Hoorah.
IRVING PLACE—8:20—Heimath.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—Sergeant Brue.
LIBERTY—8:15—The Education of Mr. Pipp.
LYCEUM—8:20—A Doll's House.
LYRIC—8:15—Fantana.
MADISON SQUARE—8:30—The Firm of Cunningham.
NEW-AMSTERDAM—8:15—She Stoops to Conquer.
NEW-YORK—8:15—The Prince of Pilsen.
WALLACK'S—8:25—The School for Husbands.
WEST END—3—8:15—Buster Brown.

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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 876,588 lines of advertising (excluding TRIBUNE advertisements) more than in the same months of 1904.

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

TO GET RESULTS ADVERTISE IN
THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN.

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Nebogatoff's squadron passed through the Straits of Malacca, and is headed north into the China Sea. ═══ A dispatch from Amoy, China, stated that a typhoon which crossed the China Sea had done considerable damage to Rojestvensky's squadron. ═══ A Cossack patrol fired into a group of Catholics huddled together on the steps of a church at Lodz, killing seven. ═══ In Warsaw the Socialists enforced the observance of their programme for a day of mourning for the victims of the May Day riots. ═══ The anti-Semitic disturbances in the Crimea were more serious than previously reported, the Christians driving the Jews from their shops and indulging in a carnival of pillage and loot.

DOMESTIC.—The International Railway Congress was opened in Washington, Vice-President Fairbanks making the address of welcome to the delegates. ═══ There was a deadlock in the caucus of Republican members of the Connecticut Legislature, called to nominate a successor to Senator O. H. Platt. ═══ Fifty-seven Assemblymen sent a petition to Speaker Nixon, asking him in the name of the Assembly to kill the Niagara "grab" bill. ═══ The 80-Cent Gas bill was defeated in the Senate at Albany; all the other Stevens bills were passed.

CITY.—Stocks were weak. ═══ Miss "Nan" Patterson was a physical wreck in the Tombs; her counsel were confident that she would soon be released on bail, and said surety was ready. ═══ Messrs. Hyde and McIntyre refused to accept the resignation of J. W. Alexander as trustee of the Hyde stock, and told him they would insist on court action. ═══ A schooner was sunk in the gale; three balloonists had a narrow escape from being blown from a roof. ═══ Two ferryboats were put out of commission by damages received in a collision. ═══ Two persons were injured in a collision between New-York Central and New-Haven trains on parallel tracks in The Bronx.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 79 degrees; lowest, 52.

PHILADELPHIA'S PROTEST.

Philadelphia is fiercely and righteously indignant over a piece of financiering undertaken by the lessees of its gas plant and the politicians who control its City Councils. There is little or no resemblance between our own gas problem and that with which the Quaker City is now wrestling. We have here what is practically a private gas monopoly, working under the forms of competition. In Philadelphia the manufacture of gas is a public monopoly, the city owning the gas works and farming their operation out to a private company. Here agitation is directed toward lowering the price and bettering the quality of gas. There the public has risen in its might largely to prevent the sacrifice of the city's property interests through an extraordinarily one sided bargain which the city lawmakers and the leasing company were on the point of carrying into effect.

Prior to 1897 Philadelphia sold its own gas, making some and buying some from local gas companies. In 1897 the city plant was leased to the United Gas Improvement Company, which agreed to sell gas at $1 a thousand feet and to turn 10 cents for every thousand feet sold into the city treasury. The city has the right to resume control of the plant in 1907, paying for improvements made; but, if the lease is continued until 1927, the plant is to go to the city without such compensation. The price of gas to the consumer is to be $1 until 1907, and between 1907 and 1918 it is to be reduced by gradual stages to 75 cents. Everything considered, Philadelphia has had no especial reason to rue its original bargain with the United Gas Improvement Company. Against the continuance of the present lease till 1927 no serious argument has so far been made.

Philadelphia is said, however, to need ready money to spend on its park system, and the promoters of the dicker now pending conceived the brilliant idea of converting the city's prospective income from the gas lease into cash. The leasing company came forward with an offer to pay the city $25,000,000 if the city would surrender its income from gas sales for the next seventy-five years. But the company also exacted the concession that its present contract be so altered that it could continue to furnish gas at $1 a thousand feet until 1927, and at 90 cents a thousand feet from 1927 till 1980. A new lease was drawn embodying these extraordinary terms, and the City Councils, moved by some mysterious influence, prepared to ratify it, practically without question and without debate.

But the managers of the coup had apparently miscalculated the docility of the Philadelphia public. When the terms of the proposed bargain became known there was an outburst of wrath such as the Quaker City has seldom indulged in. Since the city received last year $650,000 from its gas lease, and since this income is expected to double or triple in the course of the next twenty years, it was easy to calculate the financial sacrifice involved in surrendering this annuity on a lump payment of $25,000,000. Moreover, every consumer of gas who had counted on lowered prices after 1907 felt personally outraged that he should be pledged to pay the $1 rate for twenty years longer, and that a rate of 90 cents should be guaranteed the lessees thereafter for fifty-three years. The newspapers have led a warfare on the new lease which has stirred the whole city to revolt, and the frightened members of the Councils are now scurrying to the woods and promising to postpone the "slaughter sale" which they formerly advocated as an enlightened experiment in finance. Philadelphia has suffered more than most cities from corrupt and irresponsible government, but its people still show some capacity to resent the greed and folly of leaders who put private before public interests and stand ready to betray the voters whom they pretend to serve. Civic courage and spirit are needed in all our cities. It is encouraging to find that when the pinch comes even the meekest community can be roused from its indolence and moved to rebel against its oppressors. The present agitation should not be allowed to die down until Philadelphia has set her municipal household thoroughly to rights.

A SUCCESSION OF FAILURES.

The second mistrial of "Nan" Patterson will probably be hailed in some quarters as another not unwelcome count in the indictment of the jury system. The public prosecutor, with all the powerful machinery of his office at command, has failed, at large cost to the county, to prove the defendant's guilt, and her lawyers have not succeeded in converting the legal presumption of innocence into a verdict in her favor. The protracted processes of justice have accomplished nothing and are seemingly exhausted. But we doubt if the familiar arguments for a different system will derive more strength from the record in this case than they have derived from many similar incidents in the past. It is easy to point out the imperfections of the ancient practice which we inherited, but we cannot see that any progress is being made by those who want to supplant it. A vast majority of judges, lawyers and laymen are still at least as far as ever from being convinced that it is possible to devise a substitute so well adapted to the purpose.

It is unfortunate that the issue should remain forever undetermined, but it is pretty clear that public opinion would not sustain the District Attorney in another effort to get a verdict. There is no reason to think that he came nearer succeeding on the second trial than on the first, or that he would be able to strengthen his case on a third attempt. The release of the woman on bail and a dismissal of the indictment after a suitable interval would be generally approved. If he takes that course, it may be hoped that the wretched creature will disappear from the public gaze and subside into a long obscurity. The people have a heavy bill to pay for the failures that are past, and they are not disposed to have it increased by another prospective failure. In saying this we do not mean to imply that the District Attorney's office is to blame for the two mistrials. All the available evidence was skilfully produced, and it left a reasonable doubt in the minds of some of the jurymen. Public judgment was similarly divided, and, while that fact should not necessarily influence the public prosecutor and may not possess much significance, it does mean that there is no general demand for another trial in the name of the people.

Many persons will be reminded that one incident in the history of this case suggests the advisability of a change in the law. The first jury was discharged because one of the twelve became too ill to serve longer. If there had been an extra man in the box legally qualified to fill an accidental vacancy and join in finding a verdict, the case might have been justly settled long ago. There seems to be no good reason why that simple provision against chances which are not so remote as to be negligible should not be adopted.

ARTIFICIAL RAIN MAKING.

Southern California has just been the scene of a prolonged effort to promote rainfall by artificial means. Charles Hatfield, who thinks that he is able to perform the feat, took a contract to cause eighteen inches of precipitation between December 15 and May 1. During that period, it is asserted, Los Angeles, which is on the coast, was favored with 18.96 inches, and another station, further inland and situated up in the foothills, had 26.49 inches.

No trained meteorologist will believe that Mr. Hatfield's work had more than the most microscopic effect, if it had any at all. The idea of coercing nature is not new. Others have tried to do so before. General Dyrenforth, who achieved notoriety in the South and West fifteen years ago, believed that it was possible to secure rain by bombarding the skies when the clouds gave a vain promise of precipitation. Finally his system was tried under government auspices, to satisfy a few Congressmen who had a natural regard for the welfare of their agricultural constituents, but who knew little of science. Professor William M. Davis, of Harvard University, refers to the matter in his "Elementary Meteorology" in the following language:

> As for the efforts to produce rain by firing dynamite and other explosives in Texas in 1891, the official account of these experiments gives every indication that only a few pattering drops were caused by the explosions, and these only when heavy clouds were overhead. The rains which followed the longest series of explosions were to all appearances ordinary summer thunder showers whose path carried them over the places where the explosives were fired.

The apparatus employed by Hatfield consisted of a tower fifty feet high, means for creating a draught and basins or evaporators in which he is said to have placed water and chemicals. Inasmuch as he seems to have used no special mechanism to force the vapor upward or to produce a disturbance in the clouds, it is hardly reasonable to imagine that his plan was any more effective than Dyrenforth's. In all probability it was less so, and the rain would have come when it did without any coaxing or jugglery.

In some respects the downpour in Southern California during the last winter was the most exceptional in many years. But that fact should not appear strange to intelligent and observant people. If there is any class of phenomena which is almost continually departing from the average of past years, it is meteorological conditions. The two remarkable winters which New-York has recently experienced illustrate the point. But, wide as are the departures of temperature from the normal standard, those of precipitation are even more conspicuous. In the spring of 1903, it will be remembered, there was a period of fifty-two consecutive days in which the North Atlantic States and New-England received scarcely a drop of rain. Forest fires in the Adirondacks were thus made possible which, for the time of year, were practically without precedent. Then came a deluge extending through seventeen days. These freaks are paralleled on a broader scale from time to time all over the world. The usual supply of rain in Southern California is deficient, but it is variable; and during the winter just ended it was exceptionally heavy. That is all there is to the matter.

To produce rain it is necessary to have a stratum of air nearly saturated with moisture. Some means of causing it to rise to a level where lower temperatures prevail are essential to cause condensation. An inflow from an ocean toward a mountain range for a longer or shorter interval of time is likely to insure a liberal downpour. The most conspicuous instance of that combination is found on the coast of India, where seasonal winds, the monsoons, are usually established late in the spring and continue for months. The highlands near the tropical waters of the Indian Ocean then receive an almost continuous bath. If California was favored with a monsoon at all, it would occur in summer, not in winter. Most

of her rain, like that along the rest of the Pacific Coast, seems to attend cyclonic depressions, which invade the country from the westward. In these storm areas, especially in the front half, there is an ascensional movement as well as a gyratory one. The requisite mechanism for inducing condensation is thus provided, but its influence is emphasized by the Sierra Nevada, on the crest of which the precipitation is greater than near the coast. The favorite path of the winter storms which come to the United States from the Pacific is so far north that the Puget Sound region generally gets very much more rain than Southern California. The key to the situation during the last few months is doubtless to be found in the fact that the storms took a route much further to the southward than is customary. Such departures from custom are common all over the world.

They say that Henry Clay, having been challenged to show his skill as a marksman, picked up a rifle, spent only two seconds in aiming it, and, to his own astonishment, hit the bull's-eye. He wisely refrained from trying again, realizing that his success was a mere matter of luck. If Mr. Hatfield could be induced to follow that example, he might preserve his reputation as a rain maker. If he is foolish enough to repeat the venture, the futility of his system will be exposed. No wise man will cherish faith in it until several similar trials have been made and have been attended by the same result.

DISORDER IN CHICAGO.

Yesterday was the nineteenth anniversary of the Haymarket riots in Chicago. The present conditions in that city are not a bit more encouraging to believers in law, order and government than they were nineteen years ago. The streets of the Western metropolis swarm with lawbreakers who stop at no violence in seeking to gain their ends, and it is high time for the municipal and State authorities to make it plain, in the most emphatic and decisive manner, that lawlessness will not be tolerated, and that men engaged in peaceable and legitimate industry must and shall be protected at all hazards.

This is one of the things about which there is no room for argument. Action, and prompt action at that, is what the situation demands.

THE PICTURE AND THE FRAME.

A new star has appeared in the political firmament to which all telescopes are turned. Yesterday morning John Drescher, jr., of No. 879 Rodney-st., Brooklyn, was to the general public merely a name in the official register. To-day the whole seven million people of New-York are asking who he is. This sudden leap to fame was taken easily, but modestly, and, we may say, shrinkingly. Mr. Drescher, who happens to occupy a seat in the State Senate, raised himself at one bound from obscurity by putting through the Senate the so-called Niagara "grab" bill which would allow electric companies to condemn private property at pleasure without any of the safeguards restricting the exercise of that power by railroads. This measure had been before the legislature for many days; its vicious character had been thoroughly exposed. Mr. Drescher had four times voted against it. It had once been beaten, but saved for another vote by the clever tactics of Senator McCarren, and then on the final test Mr. Drescher, though a Republican, suddenly went over to the side of his Brooklyn Democratic neighbor, and in a shamefaced fashion mumbled his assent and gave the bill the one vote necessary for its passage. That is his title to greatness. No wonder everybody wants to know who and what manner of man he is. Therefore we take pleasure in relieving the public curiosity. "The Red Book" for 1905 contains a picture, apparently painted by Mr. Drescher's own hand, from which we reproduce this outline sketch:

> John Drescher, jr., Republican, who represents the 4th District in the State Senate, was born in Brooklyn, October 31, 1863, of German parentage. He was educated at a public school, and later attended Wright's Business College. At the age of fourteen years Mr. Drescher was employed as an office boy by an art house at $2 50 a week. Through hard work Mr. Drescher finally obtained the position of general manager of the institution, and later gained the position of travelling salesman, his territory covering all parts of the United States. When twenty-six years old Mr. Drescher engaged in the art business for himself in the capacity of commission merchant, and now represents six of the largest picture frame manufactories in the world, as well as doing a large importing business in oil paintings.
>
> Mr. Drescher is a member of the St. Paul Lutheran Church, as well as of Hyatt Lodge, F. and A. M.; the Hanover Club, De Long Council, R. A., and of the Long Island Camp, Fraternal Legion. Mr. Drescher also is president of the Congress Club. . . . Mr. Drescher for the last eight years has been treasurer of the Kings County Republic (sic) General Committee. Upon September 21, 1904, he was nominated for State Senator from the 4th Senate District, then represented by Thomas C. Whitlock, Democrat. Mr. Drescher, nevertheless, carried the district by a plurality of 1,458 votes.

There is the portrait, as lifelike as any oil painting he ever imported. Mr. Drescher should label it "The man who changed his vote to pass the Niagara 'grab,'" and put it for posterity in the finest frame made by any one of those six largest manufactories in the world. Mr. Drescher gets more than $2 50 a week in these days, and doubtless can afford to have the frame heavily gilded.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

Last night's reunion and dinner of the staff of the public school free lecture system was interesting as the fifteenth such annual gathering and as marking the close of the seventeenth season of free lectures. It was still more interesting and significant in its reminder of the gratifying progress which has been made in this city and the fruitful example which has been set to other communities in the important work of adult education. In the first season there were six lecture centres, and 186 lectures were given to 22,148 persons, at an average cost of about $46 for each lecture, or 50 cents for each auditor. In the latest season, just closed, there were 133 centres, and 4,650 lectures were given to about 1,155,000 persons, at an average cost of $28 69 for each lecture or 11.4 cents for each auditor. Statistics are proverbially dry, but the contrast between those two sets of items is uncommonly juicy and rich in food for thought.

The figures which we have quoted indicate unerringly that as the work has expanded in scope it has decreased in proportionate cost, a fine tribute to the skill and wisdom with which it has been managed on the business side. We might easily show, as was shown by some of the speakers last evening, that on the educational and intellectual side there has been at least equally marked improvement. At the beginning the lectures were given largely at random, with little thought of coherence or harmony in the courses. Now the subjects are selected and arranged as carefully and as scientifically as those in a college curriculum, with a view to presenting each subject or group of subjects as comprehensively as possible and to offering to the public in these courses a veritable "studium generale," embracing the entire scope of popular intellectual interest. The value of such a system of instruction, chiefly conducted by experts and recognized authorities in their respective departments, at so trifling a pecuniary cost, cannot easily be exaggerated, whether for the simple increase of information, the lightening and sweetening of lives, the stimulation of civic and patriotic spirit, or the general elevation of social conditions and the standard of human life.

Seventy-seven years ago, replying to complaints and forebodings of the growth of militarism, Lord Brougham said in words which have become historic: "Let the soldier be "abroad if he will; he can do nothing in this "age. There is another personage—a personage "less imposing in the eyes of some, perhaps in-"significant. The schoolmaster is abroad, and "I trust to him, armed with his primer, against "the soldier in full military array." There is no occasion in our day and land to fear the undue growth of militarism. But, if there be those who fear it, or who fear any other tendencies in this Republic, the often quoted words of Brougham suggest an antidote. These schoolmasters—for the lecturers are in a true sense schoolmasters—have it in their power, if only they are adequately sustained, to exert a most potent and most effective influence against any evils that beset the state. Every one of these thousands of lectures is a force making against ignorance, against corruption, against idleness, against indifference, and toward the development of those qualities of industry, intelligence and integrity which are the essential attributes of the ideal citizen and the necessary foundations of the enduring state.

Philadelphia's municipal councils seem at last to have overestimated the patience and meekness of the Quaker City public.

Dr. Goldwin Smith is a high authority upon educational matters, and can doubtless make many powerful arguments in favor of aiding the big universities rather than the small colleges. Yet there are many thoughtful educators who believe that much of the most valuable work that is being done for real culture is being done in the old fashioned "small colleges."

The liquor sellers of St. Louis are somewhat premature in announcing that the Sunday closing law is "a blue law" and "a dead letter." Before they are through with Governor Folk they will probably conclude the law is very much alive, though in that case it will look much bluer to them and their business than it does now. It is a hopeful sign that at least one Governor has been found who has the courage and the determination to enforce all the laws upon the statute book. If the people do not like the laws let them repeal them, but until they do, the duty of Governor Folk is clearly to execute them, strange as that may appear to the liquor dealers.

Every important State in the Union whose population varies much ought to take a census of its own. Thomas E. Brown will have charge of the work in New-York, and it is to be hoped that he will be painstaking and thorough.

About fifty young hoodlums who were arrested for the weekly "rough house" made in 3d-ave. elevated trains on Sunday have been fined $5 each. If this example is not sufficient notification that "hooliganism" must cease in New-York it should be made stronger next time.

Police Commissioner McAdoo told the Knights of Columbus that "the only thing bad about New-York now is that it is too good." Even police commissioners must have their jokes now and then.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

London lays out for poor relief $22,000,000 a year, and 28 out of every 1,000 of the population receive relief as paupers. In one district, West Ham, 40,000 persons were recently reported as on the edge of starvation. There is not work enough there for all the workers, but a large proportion of the destitute are incapable of performing labor. They are human wrecks and must be supported by charity or perish. Throughout England at large there is considerable poverty, but it is most pressing and visible in the capital, and students of social phenomena and symptoms say it is mainly due to drink.

THE BEARD.

[A citizen of a Missouri town has been rejected by the lady of his heart because he wore a red beard, which she considered "unbecoming and unhealthy."]

Oh ye men who use no razor,
Whose chins no soothing sprays or
Recuperative plaster
Ever covers,
Draw a sad (but useful) moral
From the painful little quarrel
Which has separated these
Missouri lovers.

He is quite a worthy fellow,
But his face is drawn and yellow,
And his heart is now all seared
With quite a raw burn;
For alas! the maid he wooed,
Growing personal and rude,
Broke the match off just because his
Beard was auburn.

So all ye whose beards are rosal,
Shave before you make proposal
To the fascinating damsel
You are after;
Or your stoney hearted houri,
Like the Lady of Missouri,
May dismiss you with a sneer
And scornful laughter.

—(London Globe.

In the years from 1870 to the last one which has turned in its figures, American tropical and sub-tropical imports mounted up from, in round numbers, $150,000,000 to $500,000,000, more than a treble increase in a single generation. The last year's tables exceeded any previous record by more than $30,000,000. The item of sugar was largest on the list, amounting to 5,000,000,000 pounds, bringing about 2½ cents a pound, against 5 cents in 1870. On the other hand, India rubber, which brought 36 cents a pound in 1870, shows an average of 70 cents in the last tabulations, the imports in the former year having been 10,000,000 pounds, with about six times that amount in 1904.

An Alphabetical Marvel.—Little Irma had been on an excursion to her father's downtown office, and saw for the first time a typewriter in use. "Oh, mamma," she said on her return home, "don't you know, I saw the funniest sewing machine down to papa's office. It sewed A, B, C's!"—(Lippincott's Magazine.

The Belgians have long been accustomed to horse meat as food, but of late importations of the animals, mainly from England, have shown so many that were emaciated, weak and obviously unfit for food that the Superior Council of Agriculture has recommended that such importations shall cease, or that broken down horses, unfit for work, shall be classified as cattle, in which case the high duty will keep them out. The measure has not yet been adopted, however, owing to the difficulty in finding a substitute for horse meat, which is, in many cases, the only kind which the poorer classes are able to afford.

A GERMAN LIMERICK.

Ein chorus girl, sweet like a doll,
Vent out mit ein fellow named Paul;
He kissed schnell her cheek,
Undt den also her beak,
Undt dot chorus girl said, "Noch einmal!"

—(Milwaukee Sentinel.

Before Russia's Eastern war began, hundreds of thousands of her population were on the edge or in the actual pinch of starvation, and the number must now be greatly increased, though there is no recent statistical record bearing on the subject. All Russia seems to be looking to America as its land of hope and promise, the number coming in being greater than ever before, with a prospect of further and practically unlimited increase, of which the Jews seem certain to make up their full proportion. The Jewish Immigration Society of this city has recently sent out an appeal to various Hebrew benevolent organizations, asking them to help find work for eighty thousand of their race already in New-York and in urgent need of employment, with more to come, out of reserves of Semitic population, which seem to be and practically are inexhaustible.

A WIRELESS MESSAGE INTERCEPTED.

She tripped along with fairy feet,
A vision that the heart beguiled,
Bewitching, roguish, dainty, sweet,
And as she came she smiled.

She smiled—at me. (Oh, foolish heart,
This eloquent commotion hush!
Forbear, thou crimson tide, to dart
In cheeks like mine a blush!)

Again that glance! What joy to feel
That I, whom thronging years beset,
To Beauty so divine reveal
Attractions even yet.

We meet . . Alas! the usual fall
Occurs to Pride, the dull and blind;
Her smiles were not for me at all,
But some one else behind.

—(Pun

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, who had a house party at Harbor Hill, her place at Roslyn, for the opening of Belmont Park, gave a dance last night, which was attended by the owners of the various country seats in the neighborhood, with their guests. Earlier in the day Mrs. Mackay had entertained a party at luncheon at the Turf and Field Club, at Belmont Park.

The Hon. Hugo and Lady Evelyn Baring have sub-leased from Benjamin Guinness the Douglaston place on Long Island, of which they have already assumed possession. Admiral Lord Charles Beresford arrives there to-day from Washington to spend the week end with them prior to sailing for England on Tuesday. Benjamin Guinness has transferred his residence to the lodge at the entrance of Douglaston. Mrs. Guinness is spending the season in London.

Forsyth Wickes and his bride, who was Miss Marion Haven, are at Tuxedo, where they have a cottage for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick K. Trask are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at Short Hills, their place in New-Jersey. Mrs. Trask was Miss Katharine Jacqueline.

Owing to the death a few days ago of Dr. Barber, of Ossining, the marriage of Miss Helen Barber to Elbert P. Wilmerding, son of Mrs. John Currie Wilmerding, will not take place in Trinity Chapel on June 7, but at the East 66th-st. house of the bride's mother, Mrs. Charles Gibbs Barber. Henry A. Wilmerding will be his brother's best man, and Henry Slack, Stewart Flagg, L. Murray Roe and George F. Shields will be the ushers. Mrs. W. S. Volkmar will be the matron of honor. Miss Margaret Crosby, Miss Juliet Benedict and Miss Amy Mills will be the bridesmaids, and Georgiana Barber, sister of the bride, will be the flower girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, who for several years have leased the Hone place at Roslyn, Long Island, have now purchased a place of their own in the most picturesque section of the Wheatley Hills, and will take possession thereof in the fall. It is about seventy-five acres in extent and comprises two large ponds and a house situated on the highest point of the property, which is to be enlarged and modernized.

Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Mrs. George Grenville Merrill and Daniel Le Roy Dresser were placed in mourning by the death of their grandmother, Mrs. Edward King, No. 991 5th-ave., on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy have left town for their country place at Hempstead.

Mr. and Mrs. William Sloane are at Mount Kisco, where they have Mrs. George A. Crocker staying with them.

Robert Hargous will again spend the summer in the Adirondacks.

Mrs. Burke Roche and Miss Cynthia Roche have left town for Newport, where they have opened their house for the season.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, May 4.—Mrs. Fairbanks was hostess at a tea this afternoon for Mrs. Nicholas Fish and Mrs. George Gould, both of New-York. The large house of the Vice-President was decorated with flowers, and Mrs. Timmons and others assisted Mrs. Fairbanks in receiving her guests. The Vice-President will be host at a large dinner party Friday evening, when a number of his guests will be selected from the delegates to the international railway congress.

Dr. Vogel, the Swiss Minister, is ill at his legation home, and is considered too ill to receive visitors and his mail. He has cancelled all social engagements for some time to come.

Miss Oliver, daughter of the Assistant Secretary of War, was hostess at a luncheon party to-day for Miss Janet Fish and Miss Marian Fish.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, has gone to Old Point Comfort. A wound caused by an operation for appendicitis has never closed satisfactorily, and the Minister has not regained his strength.

PRESIDENT HUNTS AGAIN.

Bad Weather Continues—Will Move Camp To-day.

Glenwood Springs, Col., May 4.—President Roosevelt hunted to-day from the camp on West Divide Creek. The party was unable to move camp because of the bad condition of the mountain trails. An early start will be made to-morrow for Garfield Creek, which probably will be the last camp of the present hunt. Rain and snow fell intermittently, although there was promise of a change for the better.

COSTLY SPECIMENS AS TARGETS.

Boys Break Into House and Destroy Collection of Stuffed Birds.

Eight boys, the oldest eighteen years, were arraigned in the Lee-ave. police court, Williamsburg, yesterday, charged with destroying stuffed American song birds worth several thousand dollars belonging to Dr. Frank Baldwin, of No. 247 Hancock-st., Brooklyn. Dr. Baldwin recently moved from No. 691 Willoughby-ave. to Hancock-st., and he left the case containing the birds, which he had spent years in collecting for a friend in Vienna, at the Willoughby-ave. house. The collection was to have been shipped to Europe this week.

Yesterday morning Dr. Baldwin went to the Willoughby-ave. house and found that some one had entered and destroyed every bird in the case. He went to the Vernon-ave. station and the detectives later arrested eight boys who live near the vacant house. The prisoners confessed that they had broken into the house and, after getting the birds from the big glass case, had used them as targets for their bean shooters. The boys were held for a hearing.

RECOMMEND FINE ARTS SCHOOL.

Columbia and Academy of Design Plan to Raise $500,000.

A meeting of the council of the National Academy of Design to discuss the plan for a school of fine arts, suggested by President Butler of Columbia, involving the co-operation of the university, the National Academy and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, was held on Wednesday evening in the studio of Harry W. Watrous, the secretary. It was decided to recommend President Butler's plan unreservedly to the general body of the academy at the annual meeting next Wednesday.

At this meeting the annual election of officers, academicians and associates will take place. It will be held in the Fine Arts Building, in West 57th-st. Five academicians and ten associates are to be elected. After the election the scheme for the fine arts school will be discussed. If President Butler"s plan is accepted, Mr. Watrous told a Tribune reporter yesterday, ways and means will be decided on for the rasiing of $500,000 for the school buildings. Mr. Watrous said that as Columbia University had promised to aid, it was probable that a joint committee, representing the university and the academy, would be appointed. The work would be begun at once, Mr. Watrous said.

The annual dinner will be held in the evening in the Fine Arts Building. Because the academy's building was recently burned, it will be the first time in its history that the academy has been without a home.

WINDOW FOR MRS. GILBERT.

Mr. Frohman Favors That Plan Rather than a Memorial Statue.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Regarding the recent correspondence in The Tribune, and its articles with reference to the proposed "Mrs. Gilbert memorial," and the letter of Thomas W. Pittman, as to a statue to Mrs. Gilbert, I would like to make a point of correction, though I disapprove heartily of any controversy over the impending tribute to that well beloved actress. The Rev. Dr. Stinson, who was her pastor for many years, many of her friends, and I, do not believe that a statue in a public place would be the proper testimonial, nor would such a plan have met with Mrs. Gilbert's ideas. She shrank from all publicity that reflected credit on herself, and, while she occupied a high position as an actress and a warm place in the regard of the public as a dear and lovely woman, her position, when compared with that of other great names in the profession, would hardly justify the idea of a public statue in a public park.

The members of her church and the members of the profession whom I have been requested to represent feel that a memorial window in the church where she worshipped so many years is the proper place for the proposed remembrance, just as up to the present time the Little Church Around the Corner contains a similar tribute in the form of a memorial window to Edwin Booth.

DANIEL FROHMAN,
Of the Gilbert Memorial Committee.

New-York, May 4, 1905.

THE BLUE AND GRAY REUNION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The proposed meeting of the Blue and Gray, veterans on both sides of the Civil War, at Washington, D. C., on May 11 and 12, is not intended as a large affair. It is purely non-political, social and fraternal, intended to keep alive the reunion spirit until the two great organizations, the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans, get ready to come together for a reunion that will startle the world. We hope this larger gathering may be brought about a year later. What a grand and helpful object lesson such a meeting would be—something the world has never yet witnessed! Only our Yankee nation could do this.

New-York, May 2, 1905. D. R. LOWELL.

LIONEL BARRYMORE SICK.

Lionel Barrymore arrived in New-York yesterday from Colorado Springs, having been obliged, he said, by a severe attack of nervous prostation, to leave "The Other Girl" company. He went immediately to the country. Mr. Barrymore had an attack of pneumonia in Boston last fall. He has not been able fully to recover his strength. The altitude of Colorado brought on the breakdown. After a rest of a few months he will be able to return to the stage. It is denied that he quit because Mr. Frohman would not advance him $1,500.

ARCHBISHOP AGIUS SERIOUSLY ILL.

Rome, May 4.—A cable dispatch received at the Vatican to-day reports that the condition of Archbishop Agius, Apostolic Delegate to the Philippine Islands, who has been ill with native fever, is quite grave, and that it is believed he cannot remain in Manila. He will be relieved of his duties when he is able to leave the Philippines.

YALE "SLUMMERS" HERE.

Students of Social Conditions Making Their Annual Visit.

There is one course at Yale University that wise seniors always elect, because it means a personally conducted party to New-York, under Professor William B. Bailey. This course is designated as the study of American social conditions. A count at the Grand Central Station yesterday when the investigating party arrived showed that there were forty seniors. Of course, there are others still at Yale, wise ones who feel capable, by many and varied experiences, of conducting their own tours through darkest New-York. Two of the forty were Japanese.

While Professor William Bailey was showing the students "types" in Chinatown last night about twenty of them became separated from the main body. The students left their headquarters at Mills Hotel No. 1, in Bleecker-st., early in the evening, and first visited the Salvation Army Hotel, in Chatham Square. Next they visited the Bismarck Hotel, at Park Row and Worth-st., where they viewed the 5, 8 and 12 cents rooms.

A start was then made for the Atlantic Garden. When the Garden was reached twenty were missing. Some one called up Police Headquarters, and the Elizabeth-st. station sent detectives to look for the missing students. They were found in various resorts and taken back to the main body at the Garden. The students stayed there an hour.

From the Atlantic Garden the students went to Callahan's saloon at Doyers-st. and Chatham Square. The back room was filled with women. Nearly all of the New-Haven men drank "water" or ginger ale. When the piano started up four students danced with some of the women.

From Callahan's the men went to the Chatham Club in Doyers-st. As they entered the dance hall the piano player started up "Bill Bailey" and the students joined in the chorus.

Detective Sackett, of the Elizabeth-st. station, led the party to the joss house in Mott-st. At the Chinese "Delmonico's" the students ate a menu of Chinese food which had been especially prepared for them. About two dozen of the students got "Paddy" Flaherty, the "Mayor of Chinatown," aside, and made arrangements for him to show them the "real" sights of Chinatown.

The party arrived in the morning.

After their ride through the Central tunnel Professor Bailey decided that the party was ready for the morgue. "Don't you think it would have been better if we had come here at the end of the trip?" asked one of the students. Then they were taken to Blackwell's Island and through the poorhouse. They had luncheon in the basement of the little Episcopal Church on the island. It was not an almshouse luncheon. They brought it with them from a Manhattan restaurant.

After a gambol on the green in front of the almshouse they were taken through the penitentiary. Some of them wore blue ribbons in their lapels and wondered why they failed to get the intimate interest of the prisoners.

Many were the questions asked by the students, and some strange and wonderful answers went down in notebooks.

"What are you in for?" asked one of the students of a clean cut youth.

"Cribbing in examinations," was the prompt answer.

"You don't tell me?" was the surprised answer. "And what college is cruel enough to send a man to jail for cribbing?"

"Civil Service college," was the truthful answer.

From Blackwell's they went to Ward's Island to visit the Manhattan Hospital. Professor Bailey told them that this hospital for the insane was as nearly like the ones they studied in theory as any in the country.

The party had dinner at the Mills Hotel, which is built around Bleecker, Thompson and Sullivan sts. They ate the regular dinner, which consists of soup, meat, vegetables and tea, coffee or milk, all for 15 cents. The unanimous verdict was that the Mills Hotel fare was ahead of the average New-Haven boarding house.

To-day the tour will be continued. The party goes first to the University Settlement, where Professor Hamilton will tell them a thing or two; then to the Educational Alliance, where Dr. David Blaustein will address them. In the afternoon they will look over the immigrants at Ellis Island.

GENERAL LEE'S FUNERAL.

Impressive Demonstration Marks Ceremony at Richmond.

Richmond, Va., May 4.—An imposing demonstration to-day marked the funeral of General Fitzhugh Lee. Troops were pouring into the city all night, and the military contingent taking part in the procession consisted of two full regiments of infantry, the 70th and 71st, the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, a battalion of artillery and seven detached infantry companies, making in all about two thousand men. Added to this were the veteran organizations, and practically every carriage in the city had been engaged for the occasion.

By noon the business part of the city was practically deserted. Around St. Paul's Church, in which the funeral was held, there was a dense throng, and from there to Hollywood the sidewalks along the line of march were filled with spectators.

The church was densely crowded. The services were conducted by Bishop A. M. Randolph of the Southern Virginia diocese, assisted by the Rev. Beverley Tucker, rector of St. Paul's, Norfolk; the Rev. Landon R. Mason, rector of Grace Church, this city, and the Rev. E. E. Barnwell, acting rector of St. Paul's. The floral tributes banked about the coffin were profuse, and came from all over the country. At the outside of the coffin nearest the audience and at the termination of the main aisle the Confederate battle flag, in flowers, gleamed in its field of red, with the crossbars of blue bearing the stars of white.

The order of the procession to Hollywood Cemetery was as follows: Chief marshal and aids, escort, State military veteran organizations, high school boys, Soldiers' Home veterans, clergy in carriages, honorary pallbearers, active pallbearers, caisson with body, family and mourners, State officials, city officials, distinguished visitors, memorial associations, Richmond Fire Department and Colored Spanish-American War Veteran Association.