

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES

Washington, April 19. ALWAYS COCKED AND PRIMED.—Major General S. B. Young, the first chief of the new army staff, believes in soldierly preparedness not only for outbreaks of actual war, but for the uncertainties of social engagements. While resourceful in an emergency battle problem, General Young has not had much spare time during his active military career to perfect himself in the accomplishment of a commonplace speaking, and as his present excited rank makes him a conspicuous target for the master of ceremonies on all occasions, he has been compelled to adopt the expedient of never going unarmed to meet any possible oratorical ambush, and in a highly original manner he is ever quick on the trigger to return fire.

The other night at a large dinner when he was called to his feet the guests expected that he would content himself with a stereotyped expression of appreciation of the compliment, and after a somewhat incoherent excuse would sit down. But this general rose to the occasion. "Gentlemen," he began, sweeping his eyes over the length and breadth of the banquet board, "I beg you will pardon my expression of surprise. I have been caught in a cul de sac. I had not expected to speak on this magnificent occasion. But gentlemen, if I had expected to say anything, I should have spoken somewhat as follows:—and at this juncture one arm of the old veteran plunged into the labyrinth of his coat and produced a carefully prepared speech, which he proceeded to read. The apology for his unpreparedness and the brevity of the painstaking way in which he dressed his remarks in advance were too much for the banqueters and he was forced to suspend his remarks until the uproar was over.

SHAW DISCOVERS HIS FLAG.—Many persons do not know that the Secretary of the Treasury has a flag. Secretary Shaw himself did not know it until recently. While he was entertaining some friends on a revenue cutter one of the officers said: "Mr. Secretary, I propose a toast to your flag; may it ever wave." "My flag?" exclaimed the Secretary. "What do you mean?" "I mean your pennant—the flag of the Secretary of the Treasury, which now floats over this cutter," said the officer. "I have never seen a white banner with blue stars, and the Treasury emblem also in blue. He was greatly pleased when he learned that this was his own flag and floated exclusively for him. With the agility of a youth he ran up the ratlines to get a better view. "Shaw got the quickness and constitution of a genuine sailor," observed the captain. "And his constitution is following the flag," was the comment of one of the guests.



FLAG OF SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

RATHER NICE WITH THE CROWD.—Postmaster General Payne refuses to patronize his own private elevator, built to enable him to get in and out of his office without being waylaid by the waiting public. He shakes his head when the idea is suggested to him. The private "cage" runs only up from the fifth floor at a corner, to the second, where, because the city postoffice has the floor below, the passengers have to get out and walk half the length of the building and take the stairway to the ground floor. Mr. Payne does not like this arrangement, never has ridden in his own elevator in the recollection of his employees. Meanwhile, a handsome affair, and one of the most important investigations of corruption is a tribute of substantial character to a Kansas newspaper man, whose appointment to his present office several years ago made politicians and the public generally ask: "Who is this Bristow?" Mr. Bristow is a rank product of the west. He wears a name that towers considerably over six feet, and there is a vast deal of native shrewdness and sterling integrity in his makeup. He owns and publishes two newspapers in his home State and is one of the wheel horses of politics in that part of the West.

AN OLD-TIME SINGLE TAXER.—The Rip Van Winkle of Washington Irving's conception has a counterpart in a man in Milan, Wash., who has written to "Mr. Schurz," the Secretary of the Interior, propounding a few inquiries on tax matters. The man from the Far Northwest is laboring under the delusion that Carl Schurz, who held the Interior portfolio many administrations back, is still in the possession of that office and the emoluments thereof. At the head of a series of interrogations that display the nursing of a grievance or two the writer asks: "Milan, Wash. Worthy Mr. Schurz: I do not intend to sing you a stupid or overdrawn song of lamentation about the injustice of human caprice, but it is my sacred earnest to be able to help you in short with a few questions that promote the welfare of all humanity. Respectfully, J. Otto." Here are the questions he asks: "First—Is a forty-acre farm taxed twice as high as an eighty-acre farm of like character of soil, only because the former has just as good or better equipment as the latter? Second—Is it honorable if the law taxes a farm one to ten times higher than another of equal value, only because it is cultivated more or less well than the other? Third—Does it show a noble temperament if any good grain farm is taxed discriminatingly from another of any kind, whether cattle, fruit or vegetable farm, if similar conditions of soil are present? If we are willing to testify that a simple, just taxation of land and money any small farmer, as well as any other mechanic or laborer, is permitted with the belief and confidence that homeliness and worklessness, as well as a general recklessness will in a short time sink almost into impossibility. With the conviction that I am in a position to prove this to any one, I remain, respectfully, very submissive.

NEW CANONS OF ART CRITICISM.—Charles T. Yerkes, who has been elected to the honor of his new position as the metropolitan and district railways of that city, is a famous judge of paintings, his collection of masterpieces being one of the most valuable in the world. "A few years ago," he says, "there was zest in collecting works of art, for the treasures on canvas had not all been located, and it was possible occasionally to come upon a painting of hidden value. It is no longer so. The works of the old masters have been traced, and for the most part are now in the hands of the wealthy holders of the art. The modern rich man has learned not to despise the value of a painting by measuring it in terms of weight or weighing the receding art frame.

HEALTH RESORT FOR HORSES.—It will surprise many persons in this country to learn that Uncle Sam is using his good offices to furnish horses for the use of the army and navy. The lease grants to a man in Hot Springs, Ark., where there is a government reservation, the privilege of furnishing hot water for a pool bath for the treatment of horses that are, so to speak, under the weather. Horses that have had too high flying and, like the blue blood of the human race, suffer from rheumatism, sciatica, gout, etc., can hereafter find the hot water of Hot Springs, Ark., what is more, believe that the waters there are so beneficial to human cases that they are good for the horses. The government, therefore, not only provides for the health of the human species in the free bathhouse, but for equine animals suffering from diseases of various kinds as well. The springs are popular with the blue-blooded horses with records and pedigrees of high and low degree make regular pilgrimages to the resort.

A TOUCHING SWAN SONG.—Nearly two years ago a cocksure young Virginia Congressman went so far as to write a speech accepting the nomination at the head of the gubernatorial ticket, but tore it up when the primary returns failed to disclose any delegates in his favor. The other evening he went over to address a Harlem club, where he was introduced as Representative Claude Swanson, his first public appearance for twelve months, and he has returned to Washington overwhelmed and he has published acceptance for the next year. He is a Democrat for the next majority election and that the Tammany workers are simply spoiling for the time when they can get at the ballot boxes and vote themselves back into power. He has it firmly in his mind that 1904 is to be a Democratic year. "The St. Louis Exposition is in part a political meeting," he says. "The St. Louis Exposition is in part a political meeting. The men are all wearing Jefferson hats and next year we are going to have a Jeffersonian President on principles enunciated by President Jefferson."

JACK TAR IS WELL FED.—Washington, April 19 (Special).—It is expected that the navy will consume nearly 4,000,000 pounds of meat in various forms the next year. For the first time since the establishment of the new ration a varied supply of subsistence from the meat markets will be purchased. Contracts will be made for the delivery of these provisions at the various navy yards and stations, among the interesting items being that of 220,000 pounds of frankfurters and 14,000 pounds of sauerkraut. The other items are as follows: 1,500,000 pounds of fresh beef, 20,000 pounds of fresh pork chops, 12,000 pounds of fresh pork sausage, 8,000 pounds of Bologna sausage, 7,000 pounds of smoked beef tongues, 14,000 pounds of sugar-cured hams, 14,000 pounds of sugar-cured shoulders, 14,000 pounds of fresh beef liver, 28,000 pounds of dressed chickens and 7,000 pounds of dressed turkey.

BATTLESHIP MAINE, AT ANCHOR OFF LEAGUE ISLAND, LOOKS A FORMIDABLE CRIPPLE.

Philadelphia, April 19 (Special).—To the crowds which visited the League Island Navy Yard to-day to see the battleship Maine, which has just come back for extensive repairs, the warship looked a healthy cripple. But no one was allowed to go on board and inspect the damage done by the concussion and recoil of the guns. The battleship, which arrived at League Island yesterday, cast anchor a great distance from the shore, and communication between the officers and the officials of the navy yard was carried on by way of the steam platoon or by rowboat. According to the official report, the damage done consists largely in the loosening up and breaking

of fastenings and rivets in the circular structure underneath the rollers and paths on which the turret was supported. As the weakened parts are difficult of access, it is expected that the repairs will take some time. It is probable that the crew of the Maine will be sent to the receiving ships and the vessel towed to the Cramps' shipyard to be laid up.

CHICAGO GREEKS MOB A POLICEMAN. He Arrested One of Them at Easter Celebration—Three Rioters Wounded. Chicago, April 19.—Because one of their number was arrested for creating a disturbance, a crowd of Greeks, who were celebrating their Easter here to-day, created a riot, and before the mob could be dispersed three of them had been shot by Policeman Cohen and Henry Oppenheimer, a bystander, who came to the assistance of Cohen. The three wounded men, who are said to have been the leaders of the attack on the officer, were arrested. None of them were seriously injured.

DEACONS AND ELDERS ORDAINED. Appointments by Troy Methodist Conference To Be Announced To-day. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Saratoga, N. Y., April 19.—The Sunday services of the seventy-first annual meeting of the Troy Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church opened with an early morning conference love feast, led by the Rev. Chapman R. Hawley, of Saratoga Springs. Bishop McCabe, of Canada, preached at the forenoon service. The ordination of deacons and elders took place this afternoon. The exercises were conducted by Bishop McCabe, who was assisted by the presiding elders, including the Rev. Dr. Edwin P. Stevens, of Albany; George W. Brown, of Rutland, Vt.; Joel W. Eaton, of Plattsburgh; William H. Hughes, of Mechanicville, and David W. Gates, of Troy. The conference memorial service, which followed the ordination, was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Griffin, of Troy. The committee on memoirs paid tribute to the Rev. Dr. George A. Barrett, of Lake Placid; Joseph Zweifel, of Northville; and to the Rev. Dr. James M. King, of Oakes, Mo.; John Graves, of Saratoga Springs, and Thomas W. Harwood, of Round Lake. The anniversary of the Church Extension Society was held this evening. The president, the Rev. Dr. Edward J. McKernan, of Valley Falls, presided. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. King, of Philadelphia, secretary of the Church Extension Board, and by Bishop McCabe. The conference will adjourn at its annual session to-morrow, when the Bishop will announce the appointments.

THE COMPLETE MAP OF LONG ISLAND. Work of Government Survey Well in Hand. Washington, April 19 (Special).—It is estimated by the officials of the United States Geological Survey that they will be able to complete this season the survey on which is to be based the topographic map of Long Island, on which the surveyors, in co-operation with the New York State Survey, are now engaged. It cannot be definitely stated how soon the map will be completed after the conclusion of the survey, but no time will be lost in the process. This work was begun during the second week in April, under the supervision of J. M. Whitman, Jr., assisted by Gilbert Young, W. W. Morey, George S. Gifford, Charles F. McLaughlin, G. C. Hodde, Charles Hartman, Jr., Samuel C. Foster, H. F. Plumer, Oscar C. Merrill, W. A. Anderson, George Du Bois, Rupert Sturtevant, R. P. Thompson and Duncan Spooner. Mapping will be completed on the following quadrangles: Moriches, Riverhead, Sag Harbor, Shelter Island, Gardiner's Island, Easthampton and Montauk Point.

A CHRONIC ARMY DESERTER. Washington, April 19 (Special).—A most remarkable case of habitual desertion has come to the notice of the War Department, and it includes such a chronic culpability that it is deemed the proper subject of a special memorandum addressed to recruiting officers, in order that the soldier, when he next presents himself for enlistment, such a record of desertion may be apprehended when he is felt sure that he will do. In the period from February 15, 1901, to April 2, 1903, this man enlisted eight times and deserted as often. His first enlistment was in Brooklyn, under the name of Harry E. Mason. That was on February 15, 1901, and he deserted on April 6 following. He subsequently enlisted in the name of Harry all the way through, and this partly establishes his identity. The experts in such matters in the medical department say that men who desert and who re-enlist, and others who have occasion to make use of assumed names, very often fail to get away from some of their real names. The second enlistment of this man was at Detroit, twelve days after he deserted at Brooklyn, when he presented himself as Harry E. Low. He was discharged on April 6 following. His subsequent record is as follows: Philadelphia, again enlisted April 28, 1898, and deserted May 3, 1892. Again enlisted under the name of Harry Briggs, at Louisville, May 3, 1902, and deserted May 7, 1902. Again enlisted July 25, 1902, at New York City, under the name of Harry Dubois, deserted July 29, 1902. Again enlisted March 21, 1903, at Mobile, Ala., under the name of Harry E. Bates, and deserted at Jefferson Barracks. Again enlisted March 27, 1903, at St. Louis, under the name of Harry Hastings, and deserted on the way to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, following. Again enlisted at Cincinnati April 2, 1903, under the name of Harry Lewis, and deserted while on the way to Columbus Barracks. When the recruiting officers' record of this man it was found that he bore marks which would easily lead to his identification. These included tattoo marks on each leg, numerous scars and other blemishes that would probably lead to his identification should he ever present himself to a recruiting officer again.

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CONNECTICUT MINERALS. Resources of State in This Respect Not Great.

As a result of investigations which have for some time been in progress, the Geological Survey has accumulated some most interesting data relative to the mineral resources of the Nutmeg State. The existence of valuable road material, which is chronicled by the government surveyors, is particularly interesting and may prove of especial utility in view of the constantly increasing popularity of the good roads movement. Officials of the Survey say that the mineral resources of Connecticut are small, as compared with the great mining States of the West. The greatest value attaches to the deposits of iron ore, to the areas of marble, and to the veins of pegmatite, or coarse granite, which are widely distributed in the region. Manganese is also available in the region about Southbury and Woodbury. The deposits of iron ore are chiefly limonite. This ore is found in pockets along the surface of the contact of the Stockbridge limestone with the overlying schist. The principal exploited localities are in Salisbury and Kent. Although these deposits are not large, they are yet of considerable value, particularly because of their comparatively large content of manganese. They are smelted in charcoal furnaces, and furnish a grade of cast iron especially adapted to withstand shock. For this reason the car wheels manufactured from this material at Lime Rock, Conn., have become justly famous. With the manganese is usually associated some zinc, which in later years has been recovered. Manganese from this ore has also been largely utilized to advantage for mixing with the richer Bessemer ores of the Lake Superior region.

The marble of the district, which is developed chiefly in its northwestern part and especially about Canaan, is largely burned for quicklime, and is also used for building blocks. Canaan and Boardman's Bridge, near New-Milford, the rock is very well adapted for building marble, as is shown by its use for the construction of the State House at Hartford. That it can be quarried with profit is shown by the prosperous new quarry recently established at a few miles north of the boundary between Connecticut and Massachusetts. Both the white and the blue limestone are found close to the railroads of the State. The blue limestone is not infrequently used in the production of wood filler, known locally as "blue filler." It is also used in the production of Portland cement. The veins of pegmatite consist largely of quartz or silica, which is generally quarried by farmers and loaded on wagons for use in the manufacture of glass. The ore thus far mined has, however, been profitably mined as a gem mineral. The golden beryl, which is also quarried in the district, is found in portions of large crystals, and has commanded a market price recently equal to that of emeralds. It seems likely that other large veins might be profitably prospected for this material, since beryl of the same general quality is not infrequently observed in them. The interest in good roads which has taken possession of New England has led to a renewed effort to bring into prominence the area of trap which occupies a basin in the vicinity of Woodbury and Southbury. This area has been found to be especially valuable for improving the somewhat sandy roads of the region. At Long Trumbull, is located the so-called "Lime mine," long famous among mineralogists for the tungsten minerals that occur there. Recently a large amount of capital has been expended in developing this mine for the production of tungsten oxide for the steel industry. The tungsten minerals are disseminated in quartz, epidote and a number of other minerals at the contact plane of a basic hornblende igneous rock. The ore thus far mined has, however, been found too lean for working, and it cannot be said that there is any promise of profitable development.

CORNELL STUDENTS WILL RETURN. Typhoid Epidemic Will Not Cause a Decrease in Attendance.

Ithaca, N. Y., April 19.—A special meeting of the full board of Cornell University was held yesterday to consider some questions which have arisen as a result of the typhoid epidemic. In a report on the present condition of the university, President Schurman said that since April 1 inquiries had been addressed to the 2,677 students registered at Ithaca this year with a view to ascertaining how many would return to the university in September. Replies have been received from nine-tenths of the students, and they show that, excluding the graduating class, there are only thirty-two undergraduates who do not intend to return in the autumn. After an exhaustive examination of the subject the trustees unanimously decided that there was no reason for making any change in the schedule of work announced in the register, and the summer schedule will accordingly be held as usual. The trustees made an application to pay special sanitary officers to be appointed by the Board of Health of Ithaca to inspect all boarding and lodging houses offering accommodation to the students of the university. President Schurman presented a resolution on the building of a system of dormitories and a dining hall on the campus. The board unanimously adopted it. It was as follows: The university hereby pledges itself to duplicate out of its own funds all residential halls required to meet the needs of the university. It is understood that such halls shall be of a plain, substantial character, fireproof, and so constructed as to be compatible with simplicity and economy. In regard to the new buildings planned for this year it was voted to postpone work on them on account of the existing troubles in the building trades. Leave of absence until September 1 was given to Professor Jeremiah Whipple Jenks to serve on the commission which the government is appointing to investigate the possibility of establishing a fixed ratio of exchange between gold and silver.

WANTS TO GO TO NEW-ROCHELLE. Application of Stamford Road Shows New-Haven Railway's Plans.

The announcement from New-Haven that the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company will convert its Harlem River branch into a high speed electric road by connecting it with a trolley system running east to Stamford is borne out by the recent application of the New-York and Stamford trolley road to the Common Council of Mount Vernon and to the State Railroad Commissioners for permission to extend its lines to New-Rochelle. The road now ends at Larchmont. Colonel Heff, chief electrician of the New-York and Stamford trolley road, is especially friendly. It and the two corporations are especially friendly. President C. A. Singer of the New-York and Stamford trolley road, who is also president of the New-Rochelle Board of Trade, and a delegate of the New-York and Stamford trolley road to the hearing held April 16 in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It is believed that the scheme of the New-Haven road is the outcome of the fear that the proposed New-York and Port Chester Rapid Transit System will cut into its passenger traffic.

TO BE CITY BIRTHDAY DINNER. Plans that the Get Together Club are making for the celebration of New-York's 250th birthday are being completed. At a dinner which will be held on April 30 in the Woman's Hotel, the speakers will be Hamilton W. Mabie, "The Higher Civic Life"; Gustav H. Schwab, "Commerce"; Walter H. Page, "Letters"; and Dr. W. H. Tolman, "Our Debt to Cities Over Sea." John H. Fargo has been invited to speak on "Art," and Heinrich Conried on "The Drama." One of the guests will be H. Michael La Grave, Commissioner of the State of New York. Miss Helen M. Gould has lent her collection of fifty-five pieces of painting to the hotel, and these will be on exhibition for a reception before the dinner.

CITY LECTURERS TO DINE. For seven months in the year the lecturers of the Board of Education speak to half a million people in the free courses, of which Dr. Henry M. Leipsziger is supervisor. One night in the year they in turn listen to other prominent men and women. The reunion and dinner of the lecturers will be held at the Aldine Club rooms, No. 111 Fifth-avenue, Saturday evening. The speakers include Mayor Low, H. W. Rogers, president of the Board of Education; Dr. Leipsziger; Walter H. Page, Editor of "The World's Work"; Dr. Augusta J. Chapin and General Wingate.

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