"CITY OF PARIS."

The statue that surmounts the main entrance to the Exposition and that has been adversely criticised on account of the costume.

### WHERE TO GO TO-DAY.

Annual spring reunion of the Associate Alumnae of the Normal College, in the college chapel, Park-ave. and Sixty-eighth-st., 2 p. m. Author's reading, by F. Hopkinson Smith.

Last day of the annual wild flower show, held by the Natural Science Committee of Normal College, in the west library of the college, from 10 a. m. until 5 p. m.

Free lecture on "New-York Public Schools," at Cooper Union, Ninth-st. and Fourth-ave., 8 p. m. Stereopticon views of new buildings and exhibitions sent to the Paris Exposition, and chorus of 100 school children. Admission free.

Closing of exhibition of manual work of schools of Trinity Parish, on the first floor of Trinity Chapel School Building, Twenty-fifth-st., west of Broadway, from 10 a. m. until 10 p. m.

## CUBAN ORPHANS' SOCIETY.

### OVER $25,000 MADE AT THE EASTER FESTIVAL—DAY NURSERIES NEEDED.

The Cuban Orphans' Society held its first annual meeting yesterday at 4:30 p. m. in the assembly hall of the United Charities Building, Fourth-ave. and Twenty-second-st., with the president, General Francis V. Greene, in the chair.

The business of the meeting began with the report of the secretary of the society, W. B. Buck, who gave a résumé of the society's organization and aims.

A letter from Miss Gill was read, in which she stated that the pressing needs are for more day nurseries in Havana, the establishment of a six months' course in dressmaking and cooking, and of a gymnasium for women, to improve their neglected physique.

The report of Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, chairman of the Cuban Fair Committee, was given by John P. Faure, in her absence, which was caused by the recent death of a member of her family. Mr. Faure brought to the platform an appalling array of documents, and a sigh of relief echoed through the hall when he announced that he was not going to read them all. He spoke of the difficulty in finding a suitable place in which to hold the fair when decided upon, and of the more embarrassing difficulty attending the sudden change made necessary at the last moment, from the armory to the opera house. Mr. Faure said that the management from beginning to end was a marvel of harmony and efficiency, from the work of the chairman to that of the least experienced member of a committee. The many meetings—eighty-six in all—the almost countless letters written, were noted, and the assistance given freely from all directions was gratefully acknowledged. Not an officer except the business manager had received a cent for services that involved much time and labor. The services of Charles R. Lamb were especially mentioned.

The treasurer of the fair, Mr. Wardwell, read the reports of the committees of the various booths. The battleships showed the largest receipts, about $2,200, and the Great Britain booth the next, about $2,000.

The accounts are not yet fully made up, but so nearly that a close idea can be gained. Twenty-five thousand dollars has been paid into the treasury of the Cuban Orphans' Society, and it is estimated that about $2,000 more will be added when all bills are settled.

The president, General Greene, spoke briefly of the work in Cuba and its necessity, reading a letter received yesterday from General Wood as testimony that the necessity existed as strongly as ever. General Wood spoke of the invariable good judgment displayed in all the society's work, and said emphatically that there would be room for it for a long time to come.

General Ludlow was present and was asked to come to the platform. He spoke forcibly of the conditions in Havana and the aid given the Government by the judicious and unselfish co-operation of the society.

It had been intended to present a cut glass and silver vase, a personal gift from the trustees, to Mrs. Willard, but that was necessarily deferred, and the presentation will be made at a special meeting of the trustees next Friday at 3:30 p. m., at the house of General Greene, No. 33 East Thirtieth-st. The trustees also have had resolutions of thanks to Mrs. Willard handsomely embossed and bound in seal, with silver monogram on the cover.

### SAGE COLLEGE GIRLS.

The women members of the Cornell freshman class held their annual banquet last week in the dining room at Sage College. The sophomore women did their best to prevent the affair. Preparations were carried on secretly, and nearly all of the freshmen were smuggled into the dining hall under the protection of the juniors before the sophomores were aware what was taking place. Several girls were captured, however, and locked in their rooms, while a sophomore guard prevented their being rescued. The banquet was a great success in every other particular.

### BIG TEMPERANCE GATHERING.

An all day meeting will be held at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, on June 5, which will combine the State Conference with a farewell reception to the delegates to the World's Convention in Edinburgh in June. Addresses will be made by delegates, and music will be furnished by Mrs. Francis W. Graham, musical director of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Countess Schimmelman will give the address of the evening.

All delegates to Edinburgh will be entertained over night free of charge, and a large delegation from the city will accompany them to the steamer the next morning.

### IN MEMORY OF RUSKIN.

The class of 1900 in the training department of the Normal College celebrated Arbor Day yesterday by planting a maple tree in the college grounds in memory of John Ruskin. The programme included songs, Bible reading, recitations, quotations from Ruskin, and an address by Randolph Guggenheimer, president of the Council. Each programme was decorated by hand with a flower or a leaf and an appropriate poetical quotation. In his address Mr. Guggenheimer said that a maple tree had been chosen because it is perhaps the most characteristic of all American trees. "In spring there is no green more tender, in autumn no leaves fade into richer hues."

The Toilet Soap most in favor with persons of refinement.

COLGATE & CO.


### IS IT A WORK OF ART?

#### PAUL MOREAU VAUTHIER'S REPLY TO THE CRITICS OF HIS STATUE, CITY OF PARIS.

It is probable that no feature of the Paris Exposition has aroused so much discussion as the statue City of Paris, by Paul Moreau Vauthier, which crowns the gigantic gateway at the principal entrance on the Champs Elysées. The figure, which is heroic in dimensions, being 21 feet high, is that of a beautiful woman in evening dress wearing a fur trimmed mantle. Her headdress is symbolical of the arms of the city of Paris and her foot rests on a great sphere, which is intended to represent the world. The top of the statue is 150 feet from the ground, and the finish and ability of its execution have not been questioned even by those who have criticised the conception and refused to accept the statue as a work of art.

The demands for its removal have been strong, and have emanated from powerful sources, but the directors of the Exposition have stood loyally by the sculptor, expressing the fullest faith in his judgment, and refusing to sanction its removal. They contend that it is thoroughly artistic, and entirely in accord with the spirit of the Exposition.

Regarding the criticisms upon his work, M. Vauthier recently said:

The main, and, as far as I can ascertain, the only, objection urged against it is that it ruthlessly violates all the classic traditions, and that it is not good art because it departs from the beaten paths of convention.

It is a matter of common observation that the choice of costume in the case of statues is exceedingly limited, that the sculptor must either present his figure in the nude or else array it in the flowing, classic Greek robes of antiquity. Neither of these suited my purpose or conception. I wanted something striking and symbolical of the talent, the ambition and the energy of the woman of to-day. What had the ancient robes of the weak, nerveless beauties of ancient Greece in common with the self-reliant, talented woman of the nineteenth century? I could not reconcile the two. The inconsistency jarred on my nerves. Resolving not to sacrifice my ideals from a cowardly fear of adverse criticism, I boldly discarded the old conventions and presented the woman of to-day as we all know her in all her radiant glory of charm, power and beauty.

The sticklers for the ancient, for the academic, may be dismayed, but I am content to rest on my performance, and let the world be the final judge of my conception. What difference can it make whether the statue is dressed in ancient or modern garb as long as it truthfully presents the subject and pays proper tribute to the woman of to-day, the crowning glory of the closing century?

### MRS. CARD SAILS TO-DAY.

Mrs. Jane C. Card, who sails to-day for Paris, has been appointed by Governor Greer of Oregon to represent that State at the dedication of the Washington and Lafayette statues on America Day, July 4, 1900, in Paris.

Mrs. Card was the first president of the Woman's Club, of Portland, Ore.; is chairman of the floral

MRS. JANE C. CARD.

section of the State Horticultural Society; is State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was a delegate to the National Federation of Woman's Clubs at Louisville. She is interested in many lines of work, being also on the Board of Managers of the Babies' Home, and was manager for two years of the Women's Department of the Portland Exposition.

### NEW MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Representative women of various denominations gathered to-day in the assembly room of the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, No. 156 Fifth-ave., to form some organization by which united action, through the channels of Home Mission Boards, might be taken in matters of universal interest. Those who represented the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church were Miss Elizabeth Vermilye, Miss Helen Miller Gould and Miss Anderson. Among the representatives of other denominations were Mrs. William M. Isaacs, Mrs. S. K. Barnes and Mrs. Z. T. Jones, of the Baptist Church; Mrs. Mary Fiske Park, Mrs. J. W. Campbell and Mrs. F. C. Morgan, of the Methodist Church; Mrs. Darwin R. James, Mrs. F. S. Bennett and Mrs. D. L. Mason, of the Presbyterian Church, and others.

The result of the conference was the formation of an organization to be called the Interdenominational Council of Women for Christian and Patriotic Service. Its object is to give united action in matters of National and Christian import. A temporary Board of Officers, of which Mrs. Darwin R. James is president, was elected, and a strong committee appointed to draft a constitution for the new organization.

The annual meeting was appointed for the third Friday in October, at which a permanent organization will be effected, the constitution adopted and the officers elected.

### BREAKFAST TO MRS. CROLY.

A farewell breakfast to Mrs. Jenny June Croly will be given by Mrs. St. John Sproull, at the Hotel Savoy, to-day. Covers will be laid for twenty persons, among whom are the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, General W. J. Hendrick, Mrs. August Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Halbert Denison, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Stocking, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Greeley, Mrs. Esther Herrman, Miss Susie Cleveland and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lee Young.

## TRIBUNE SUNSHINE SOCIETY.

### GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears.
Pass it on.

### THE PROSPECT.

Methinks we do as fretful children do—
Leaning their faces on the window pane
To sigh the glass dim with their own breath's stain,
And shut the sky and landscape from their view.
And thus, alas, since God, the Maker, drew
A mystic separation 'twixt those twain—
The life beyond us and our souls in pain—
We miss the prospect which we called unto
By grief we are fools to use! Be still and strong;
O man, my brother, hold thy sobbing breath,
And keep thy soul's large window pure from wrong;
That so, as life's appointment issueth,
Thy vision may be clear to watch along
The sunset consummation lights of death.
—(E. B. Browning.

### MONEY ACKNOWLEDGED.

Mrs. Horace M. Kilborn has sent a check for $2, one-half this sum to be used for the special fund and the other half for the benefit of an invalid member; Miss Eliza M. Shier, 10 cents for badges for two new members of her branch.

### CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED.

A box by express received from Englewood, N. J., contained worsteds and unfinished work of different kinds, which will be distributed to the "shut in" members who like to knit. The donor did not attach her name. A pretty pink and white infant's sack came from "Dash," of Manhattan. This will be forwarded to Mrs. Purgit, of Virginia, who has had a little one added to her home circle recently. Cancelled stamps came from I. W. B., of Sing Sing, N. Y.; reading matter from Julia Bennett and Sue T. Wehr; flower seeds and poems from J. A. F., of Connecticut; a box of fine reading matter from Mrs. E. D. Davidson, of Long Island.

### ANOTHER GOOD DEED.

The World Manufacturing Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has generously offered to deliver the cabinet bath for Mrs. Mattie Spencer, Clinton, Mich., free of all cost of transportation. Through the kindness of a Tribune Sunshine friend this bath has been given by the society to Miss Spencer. The president of the T. S. S. heartily thanks the company for its liberal act, which is regarded as a genuine sunshine deed.

Miss Crane, of Brooklyn, reports that she has sent a contribution of useful sunshine to Miss Furry, as directed from the main office.

Kate N. Curtis, of Connecticut, reports that she has responded to the appeal for worsteds for Miss Emma Rogers by sending her an afghan nearly completed, with wools sufficient to finish it. The donor says, "I am not a T. S. S. member, but read your column with interest and am glad when I learn through it of a want which I am able to supply." This contribution entitles the donor to membership in The Tribune Sunshine Society, where she will be made welcome as an active member.

### COWSLIPS.

When mists beside the river kneel,
Like still gray nuns at matins,
And catkins o'er the willows steal,
All dressed in silvery satins,
Before the soldier-reeds unbind
Their swords to tilt against the wind,

Before the grass begins to toss,
Its pretty fancies trilling,
Or buttercups find yellow floss
Enough to make their frilling,
The cowslips sit in golden crowds
Beneath dim April's frowning clouds.

But still, as brave and glad are they
As any summer beauty.
They ask no rosy holiday;
They smile, for that's their duty;
And all the meadow's gladness lies
Within their brave and shining eyes.

"Juno," Norwalk, Conn.: Please send your magazines to Mrs. Mattie Gammons, No. 128 Sabin-st., Providence, R. I., an invalid member of the T. S. S.

Miss Harriet Vincent, president of the Crugers (N. Y.) T. S. S. branch, has received the box of books sent to her as a travelling library, and is grateful for the same, but she says the "Elsie set" is not complete. There were thirteen copies, where there should be twenty. If any T. S. S. girl has any of the first six books of this series to "pass on," will she please notify the office?

A T. S. S. president writes to the office that one of the poor invalids in whom she is interested is in great need of a gingham gown. The address will be given at the general office.

### COMFORT.

No day so drear but evensong shall wake the stars,
No cell so locked but time erelong shall break the bars.
No loss so large but leaveth soil its waste to mend,
No task so great but plodding toil shall see its end.
—(Margaret E. Sangster in Harper's Bazar.

### THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

#### A TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF WOMAN'S DRAPED WAIST WITH GIRDLE, NO. 7,973, OR TUCKED SKIRT, NO. 7,975, FOR COUPON AND 10 CENTS FOR EACH PATTERN WANTED.

This dainty evening gown is developed in eau de Nil mousseline de sole, with trimmings of darker green chenille and panne girdle in the same shade, lined throughout with white taffeta. The waist is arranged on a fitted lining, which fastens in the centre front. The deep girdle is fashionably shaped, curving down in the front. The mousquetaire sleeves are unlined, the lower edge being finished with a mousseline frill. The skirt is shaped with eight gores fitting smoothly around the waist and over the hips. Clusters of forward turning tucks are arranged at the front or straight edge of the three side gores, the seams being hidden by the first tuck. They are stitched flat to within ten inches of the lower edge, from which point the mousseline flares gracefully in flounce effect.

NO. 7,973—WOMAN'S DRAPED WAIST WITH GIRDLE.
NO. 7,975—WOMAN'S TUCKED SKIRT.

The back is tucked about one-quarter the depth of the skirt, and falls in long folds to form a slight train. The bodice may be made high or low neck, as preferred. The skirt is made over a five gored taffeta drop skirt.

Crêpe de chine, organdie, silk muslins or crepon are appropriate fabrics for this mode, with lace, velvet, panne finished silks or silk appliqués for decoration. To make the waist in the medium size will require four yards of thirty inch material, with three-fourths yard of all-over lace twenty inches wide for yoke and collar, and three-quarters yard of velvet for girdle. The pattern, No. 7,973, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, and 40-inch bust measure. To make the skirt in the medium size will require eight yards of thirty-six inch material. The pattern, No. 7,975, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30-inch waist measure.

COUPON ENTITLING TO ONE PATTERN, ANY SIZE, OF NO. 7,973, OR NO. 7,975.

Cut this out, fill in with inches, name and address, and mail it to THE PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

No. 7,973 Bust.....in.
or
No. 7,975 Waist.....in.
Name.....
Address.....
.....
Inclose 10 cents to pay mailing and handling expenses for each pattern wanted.

## DOMAIN OF WRITTEN LAW.

### PROFESSOR ISAAC F. RUSSELL'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

Washington, May 11.—At to-day's session of the American Social Science Association the present officers were re-elected, and it was decided to hold the next meeting in this city in April, 1901. The subject for discussion at the morning session was "Jurisprudence." The first paper was read by Professor Isaac Franklin Russell, of the University of New-York, on "The Domain of the Written Law." He spoke in part as follows:

The end of the century witnesses the expanding domain of the written law. The delegates to the Peace Conference at The Hague have reported in the shape of a treaty what really amounts to a code establishing a judicial procedure in cases of international difference, which has been accepted and ratified by all the nations there represented. The German Empire has put into operation a national code of private jurisprudence; the friends of the Negotiable Instruments law have secured its enactment in fifteen States of the Union and in the District of Columbia, while the Statutory Revision Commission in New-York has this year reported at once, as the result of its labors, no less than eleven codes for enactment by the Legislature of that State.

Centuries of enactments and adjudications have made the literature of the law oppressive in its very physical massiveness. Thousands of special acts make it a vain task to master or even read the output of Congress and the various State Legislatures; no one attempts it except under the stimulus of a fee. Some relief has been obtained by constitutional changes calling for biennial sessions. It is the same thing with adjudications. The multiplication of reports, now numbering tens of thousands of volumes, distresses and bewilders the profession. Lawyers call aloud for some principles by which this mass of learning can be generalized and made familiar and available. Philosophic jurisprudence may exhibit the truths of legal analysis; historical studies may show the influence of race life on national systems of legislation; horn books and elementary treatises may assist the beginner to take a panoramic view of law; digests and tables of cases may guide the advocate in the preparation of his brief through the labyrinths of enactments and adjudications, but actual law remains unknown except to the skilled jurist. Mr. Justice Stephen says that "the only thing which prevents English people from seeing that law is really one of the most interesting and instructive studies in the world is that English lawyers have thrown it into a shape which can only be described as studiously repulsive."

#### REVISION AND CODIFICATION.

The distinction between statutory revision and codification is not always clearly made. Many chapters of the New-York Revised Statutes are almost ideal codes. The diminutive idea is found in the etymology of the word code; but familiarity with the mammoth proportions of so-called codes has practically obscured this thought. The task of revision is "to reduce statute law into a narrow compass," while the purpose of the codifier seems to be "to exhibit in compendious and accessible form the law as embodied in judicial decisions," or to effect "the conversion of unwritten into written law," thus "arranging the law in a concise and orderly form, as in a digest." Some bold attempts have been made, as in the case of the Field Civil Code, to extend the dominion of the statute over the whole territory of private law, in the interest of certainty, precision and definiteness, orderly arrangement, a form adapted to wide promulgation, and a prospective operation instead of a retroactive effect.

At present there are strong tendencies making toward codification in all great centres of human civilization. We are living in an era of codes. Senseless diversities in legal rules subject jurisprudence as a science and lawyers as a profession to the scorn of sound and rational thinkers. A strong national sentiment always follows the enactment of uniform national laws, as history amply attests. And, as the markets of the world are fast becoming one great market, and the production of great staples is fast becoming a world circling production, and ethical and juristic principles are being rapidly assimilated through the debates and controversies of the great sovereign Powers, may we not hope that jurists will put away as fast as possible the reproach that comes from the diversities, the conflicts, the uncertainties and the mysteries that now envelop the law?

Papers also were read, prepared by Charles A. Gardiner, of New York, on "The Relation of the Federal Constitution and Statutes to Our New Possessions," by James B. Dill, of New-York, on "State Competition for Revenue from Incorporated Capital," and by Mrs. Isabella Mary Pettus, of New-York, on "Legal Education of Women."

### WOMEN AS LAWYERS.

#### MRS. PETTUS'S PAPER READ BEFORE THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

Washington, May 11.—At the afternoon session of the Social Science Association the principal paper was on the "Legal Education of Women," by Mrs. Isabella M. Pettus, of this city, assistant lecturer in New-York University. The illness of her mother detained Mrs. Pettus in New-York, so the paper was read by Professor Isaac Franklin Russell. It said in part:

Women appeared before the courts of ancient Rome in some instances, although the privilege was soon taken away from them, but, long before the Christian era, Deborah sat as a judge in Israel. In Spain and Italy, in the Middle Ages, women filled professors' chairs in letters and in law, lecturing in the great universities and receiving doctors' degrees in law. It was reserved for Switzerland in this century to exclude from the practice of law a woman to whom her own university had given the doctor's degree, under the code requiring all persons representing third parties in her tribunals to be electors.

In most of the countries of the world women have ruled as sovereigns, but even in France and other kingdoms under the Salic law women were regents, and ruled during long minorities.

Austin Abbott said: "Some study of the law is of prime importance in the complete education of every human being. Legal study tends to make the mind more reasonable, consistent, logical and well balanced. These qualities are as needful to women as to men." Therefore, because women are equally under the law, as they own and control much of the wealth of the world, and as they are, by the circumstances of modern life, a factor in the business world, all women should know the law, not for practice, for that is only for the few, but to fit them for the activities about them, and to help them to use wisely what they own.

#### EDUCATION IN LAW.

What, then, are the provisions for their obtaining such education in law as will suffice for their new opportunities? At the opening of the present century, no college was open to them; now they enter our great institutions of learning in many cases on an equal footing with their brothers. Sometimes they emerge rather in advance, as was the case at the last exercises of Buffalo Law School, when a woman took the highest honors and was graduated at the head of her class.

Oberlin, in 1833, was the first to open her doors to women students, but the earliest dates accessible in the field of law are that Iowa University admitted them in 1868, Michigan in 1869, Boston Law School in 1872, California in 1873, Missouri and Illinois in 1880, and other States in quick succession, while in our great Western States the law schools from their foundation have been open to women students. In the Empire State, Cornell led the way in 1888, but New-York University followed in 1890 and has graduated fifty women with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, ten of whom have taken later the Master's degree. Illinois has the largest roll of names of women admitted to her bar, for eighty-seven women lawyers have come from that State.

Even in the more conservative Southern States the way has opened—four States admit them to the bar and to the law schools. A woman, Mrs. Haskell, of Helena, Mont., secured the passage of a law in that State, in 1889, permitting women to practise law. Wisconsin has had a women lawyer for twenty years, Miss Angle J. King. In Wyoming Miss Grace Heberd, trustee of Wyoming University, was admitted to the bar last year.

#### SUCCESSFUL WOMEN.

In New-York we have a Women Lawyers' Club, of which Miss Loew is president, and Miss Philbrook, of New-Jersey, is secretary. There are about twenty members, and the society meets regularly for social and professional exchange of ideas.

Boston has her Portia Club, and Chicago her League of Women Lawyers, while there is also a National Association of Women Lawyers, membership in which is limited to those in practice for five years for themselves. Miss O'Neill, of Connecticut, is in her father's law firm. Miss Listhardt, of Colorado, is successful in her State. Miss Miller, of Chicago, edits "The Forum," and one of the best legal journals in the country was founded and edited for years by Mrs. Bradwell, whose husband carries it on since her death, keeping her name as founder.

Women have not been slow to profit by their opportunities for legal education, and many have studied law for culture who will never practise in the courts. One of the main factors in popularizing the outline study of law has been the Woman's Law Class of New-York University, which gives a business course of law to non-matriculants and furnishes them with a textbook which is now entering its third edition. With the impetus given to the study of law, in the development of statutes enabling women to hold property and act for themselves, such a course is of high value, and college presidents who have become familiar with the work of this class do not hesitate to commend it as desirable in all institutions of learning. Six hundred women have taken this course.

While women lawyers have not increased to "an alarming extent," as was said by an Irish paper, they are yet numerous enough to prove that legal education is for women as for men, and that, given the opportunity, the woman will embrace it as quickly as she may.

Other women who have spoken during the convention are Adele Maria Rickey, of this city, whose subject was "Therapeutic Methods Based on Physical Gesture"; Kate Sanborn, of Hollston, Mass., on "Social Changes in New-England"; Mrs. Orra Langhorne, of Lynchburg, Va., on "Changes in Virginia During the Half Century," and Miss Flora J. White, of Concord, Mass., on "The Boers in Their Social Relations."

### LABOR UNION APPEALS TO GOVERNOR.

New-Brunswick, May 11.—The local Blockcutters' Union has appealed to Governor Voorhees to prevent the introduction of blockcutting as one of the trades taught at the State Reform School at Jamesburg. The blockcutters are strongly organized to limit the number of workmen in the trade.

## INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

Details for the wedding of Miss Mary Crocker, daughter of the late Charles F. Crocker, of San Francisco, to Francis Burton Harrison, son of Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison, of this city, have been nearly completed. As previously announced in The Tribune, the wedding will be celebrated in St. Mary's Church, Tuxedo, at 12:30 o'clock on Thursday, June 7, and the wedding breakfast will follow at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, who has one of the most beautiful places in Tuxedo Park. Miss Crocker will enter the church and be given away by her great-uncle, D. O. Mills. The marriage ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. W. F. Brand, of Baltimore, the great-uncle of the bridegroom, who will be assisted by the Rev. George Grenville Merrill, the rector of the church.

The public road coach Pioneer yesterday on its trip from the Holland House to the Ardsley Casino, at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, carried among its passengers Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. McVitie, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Stone, Mrs. J. A. Crocker, Miss Stone, Miss Edith Stone, Miss Kimball, Eugene S. Kimball and J. C. Hunt. Reginald Rives was the whip.

The passengers on the public road coach Good Times yesterday afternoon from the Waldorf-Astoria to Inwood-on-the-Hudson were the guests of Miss Clover Boldt. In the party were Miss Doudge, Miss Carrie Brewster, Miss Winterbotham, Miss Brinckerhoff, Miss Sallie Brewster, Miss Randell, Miss Simpson, Miss Anderson, Miss Brown, Miss Bushnell and Miss Van Benthuysen.

News comes from Paris of the marriage of Mrs. O. M. Townsend Fithian Andrews to Chester Alan Arthur, son of the late President Chester A. Arthur. The wedding was celebrated on Tuesday last at the Mairie of Montreux and at the English-American Episcopal Church, at Vevay. The Rev. G. Akehurst officiated at the ceremony, which was performed in the presence of relatives. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Arthur started for England. Mrs. Arthur, who secured a divorce from Mr. Andrews in June last, is a granddaughter of Richard Connoly, who was Controller of New-York under the Tweed regime. With her mother, the widow of Judge Fithian, she lived many years in Paris, where she first met Clarence Andrews, by whom she had one child, who is with his mother in Europe. For a time Mr. and Mrs. Andrews appeared in society in this city, where they had a house, and also in Lenox, where they entertained at their country home known as The Orchard. Mr. Arthur, who has lived abroad the greater part of the last ten years, has known his present wife for some time, having met her in Paris. Last winter they were prominent in social life in Algiers. Rumors of their engagement have been circulated here and abroad for several months. Mrs. Arthur has been one of the conspicuous figures in social life in the American colony in the French capital.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, who have arranged to spend about six months abroad, will sail on the steamship New-York on May 30. They intend to make a trip to the North Cape in Mr. Drexel's yacht, the Sultana.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jeanne Edwards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Edwards, of St. Mark's-ave., Brooklyn, to Charles Delmonico. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Alice Lyon Watson to Paul Armitage. The ceremony will take place in St. John's Church, Bridgeport, Conn., at noon on Wednesday, May 23. After the ceremony there will be a reception at the summer home of the bride's parents, at Black Rock. Miss Watson is the daughter of General and Mrs. Thomas L. Watson. She was educated in Paris, and has just returned from a trip abroad. Mr. Armitage is the son of H. G. Armitage. He was graduated with honors from Columbia University and Law School, and is now a practising lawyer in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Falconer and family have closed their city house and are spending the month at Atlantic City.

### CARROLL D. WRIGHT TO BANKERS.

#### HE ADDRESSES THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SAVINGS BANK ASSOCIATION.

The seventh annual meeting of the Savings Bank Association of the State of New-York was held yesterday in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. John Harsen Rhoades having declined a re-election to the presidency of the association, Andrew Mills, president of the Dry Dock Savings Institution, was elected president. James McMahon, president of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, was chosen first vice-president; Edward S. Dawson, president of the Onondaga County Savings Bank, second vice-president; Charles R. Hanaman, president of the Troy Savings Bank, third vice-president; Jonathan B. Curry, president of the Metropolitan Savings Bank, treasurer; William G. Conklin, secretary of the Franklin Savings Bank, secretary; John Harsen Rhoades, chairman; William C. Sturges, James H. Wentz, J. Howard King, Bryan H. Smith, John D. Hicks, Robert S. Donaldson, Alexander E. Orr, David Hoyt, and the officers of the association, ex officio, are the Executive Committee.

Carroll D. Wright, Federal Commissioner of Labor Statistics, addressed the association on "Savings Institutions as a Social Force."

Mr. Wright gave statistics showing that in 1820 there were only ten savings banks in the United States, the number of deposits being 8,635 and the deposits amounting to $1,138,576. According to the latest Federal statistics there are now 987 savings banks, with 5,687,818 depositors and $2,230,366,954 deposits, giving to each depositor an average per capita of $392 13 and $29 24 per capita according to the population of the United States. Added to this are 2,000,000 members of building and loan associations, with assets estimated at $650,000,000, making a total of $2,880,366,954—in round numbers, about three billions.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson, of Boston, spoke on "The Aristocracy of the Dollar," and Wheeler H. Peckham on "Taxation."

### TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers of the Cunard Line steamship Etruria, which sails for Liverpool to-day, are T. H. Ashcroft, L. M. Aspinwall, F. Russel Bates, of Boston; W. W. Browne, of England; Captain Connoh, E. E. Codman, W. F. Crosby, C. Stacy Clark, the Rev. Michael Cawley, the Rev. E. A. Cosey, Mr. and Mrs. Enlogio Delgado, of Lima, Peru; G. W. Fairweather, of Toronto; James W. Gerard, William Garforth, the Rev. R. A. Lennon, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald K. Mackay, P. de Rossoff, of China, and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Smellie.

Among those who sail to-day for Rotterdam on the Holland-America Line steamship Rotterdam are the Rev. H. Ariens, Miss Harriet K. Campbell, Dr. C. V. Coeln, Mrs. Louise de Moeller, John Jay, William Schwartz, Dr. A. L. J. C. Van Hasselt, Dr. E. Henry Wag and the Rev. P. J. Weber.

The North German Lloyd steamship Ems, which sails for Genoa via Gibraltar and Naples, will have on board only three or four New-Yorkers among the cabin passengers. Almost all are from the West and South. Among them may be mentioned Bishop Els, of Marquette, Mich.; the Rev. J. T. Smith, the Rev. D. W. Moriarty and the Rev. F. M. Cassidy, of Omaha; Dr. Martin J. Dunn, of San Francisco, and Count and Countess de Sagunto, of Cuba.

Among those who have taken passage on board the Hamburg-American Line steamship Patricia, which sails for Hamburg at 3 o'clock this afternoon, are Captain and Mrs. William B. Dean, Miss Aloiuse Boker, the Rev. John Kracher, Dr. and Mrs. Friedrich Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Seligmann and Dr. C. C. Whitman.

### STRIKERS TO WORK FOR THEMSELVES.

Passaic, May 11 (Special.)—The journeymen carpenters of the union in this city who are on strike have issued a card to the public announcing that they are ready and able to take contracts for all kinds of work at low prices. The scheme is co-operative. The men will receive the union scale of wages and turn the balance of profits into the treasury.

### HOME FOR INCURABLE CANCER.

Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop's appeal for money with which to fit up a roof garden for the use of patients of St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, which appeared in The Tribune of May 7, is being generously answered. Since that time she has received the following gifts: H. W. Gray, $5; Miss Marion Lee, $25; "Christian Herald" readers, $8; anonymous, $10; Mrs. T. Sauvage, $25, and "A Friend," New-Haven, Conn., $20.

The roof promenade is intended for those patients who are able to go about, but who cannot mingle with the people in the neighboring parks. At present the only outdoor relief for the sick of the Home is the small back yard, surrounded by a high board fence, that acts during hot weather as a reflector for the sun and an unwelcome shield from fresh breezes.


A PARISIAN BUSINESS CARD.

Mme Leoty
BEST CORSET HOUSE IN THE WORLD
Purveyor to Foreign Courts
PARIS


## MAJOR SMITH DEFEATED.

### APPELLATE DIVISION SUSTAINS THE GOVERNOR.

Major Clinton H. Smith will not be restored to active duty as an officer of the 71st Regiment, and the scorching words of Governor Roosevelt when he said, "Most emphatically it does not seem to me on any ground whatever fit or proper that you should command your regiment until a decision in your case has been reached," will stand. Major Smith applied to the Supreme Court some months ago for a mandamus requiring Major-General Roe to restore him to duty, notwithstanding the Governor's decision as to his conduct in the Santiago campaign, but Justice Truax denied the motion. Major Smith appealed, and yesterday the Appellate Division decided unanimously to sustain Justice Truax.

Justice McLaughlin wrote the opinion of the Appellate Division. He begins by referring to the fact that at the request of the relator a court of inquiry was appointed to investigate the charges against him as to his conduct in the Santiago campaign. This court recommended that Major Smith be ordered before a court martial, if such a court had jurisdiction to try an offence committed while in the service of the United States outside of the State of New-York.

In case such a court had no jurisdiction, it was recommended that the relator be ordered before an examining board to determine his "capacity and fitness for the service." Such a board was subsequently appointed, but the relator then obtained an alternative writ of prohibition requiring the Commander-in-Chief and the Board to show cause why they should not be restrained from proceeding. The application so applied for was denied, and it is now before the Court of Appeals. The relator's subsequent efforts to secure restoration to his command are also rehearsed, including the Governor's statement, already quoted.

This decision of the Governor, Justice McLaughlin says, was in effect the order of a superior officer, and General Roe did not therefore have the power to restore Smith to command without the approval of the Governor.

The court holds further that, it being an order relating peculiarly to the management and control of the military forces of the State, the civil courts have no power to interfere with it. The Governor's authority over the militia is substantially the same as that of the President over the Army and Navy. The President has authority to relieve an officer from command, and Congress has no power to control him in that respect. The courts also have no jurisdiction over the management of the military forces of the State. Various cases are cited to show that deprivation of command in the militia does not cause loss of property and is not a civil injury. All the Justices concur.

### FIRE NEAR THE FIVE POINTS MISSION.

#### TWO STORY FRAME SHEDS AND STABLES DESTROYED, WITH A LOSS OF $15,000.

A fire which caused an unusual amount of excitement and threatened several tenement houses and the Five Points Mission destroyed the two story frame sheds and stables in the rear of Nos. 484, 486, 488 and 490 Pearl-st. yesterday morning. The loss is about $15,000. The fire was discovered in the hay in the stables which were rented by H. L. Flynn, who hired out stalls to truckmen and others.

About six hundred boys and girls, ranging from four to fifteen years old, were at school in the Mission building. They were in charge of Mrs. Georgiana Van Aken, the principal, and nine female teachers. The fire drill was not carried out. Instead the principal told the children to follow her down stairs. Roundsman Frank, of the Elizabeth-st. station, and several policemen did effective work in helping to get the children out without mishap. H. Arrington Bendig, of the Hotel Imperial, stooped to lift a small boy who had fallen and the little fellow was so excited that he fastened his teeth in Bendig's thumb, inflicting a painful wound.

Superintendent Sandford of the Five Points Mission was in the library about to perform a marriage ceremony when the fire broke out. Policeman Joseph Barry, of Special Sessions Court, had brought a colored couple to the Mission to be married. They were William H. Taylor, of No. 458 West Thirty-ninth-st., and Jennie Hobson, his neighbor. Barry left the couple in charge of the superintendent while he hurried to aid the teachers in getting the children out. As soon as the little ones were all safely on the sidewalk the policeman went back to the library, and the couple were married while firemen were dragging hose through the library and engines were puffing in the street outside. Barry then took the newly wedded pair back to court.

An orchestrion, valued at $3,000, was badly damaged by smoke and water in the Mission chapel.

### ASPHALT CONTRACTS TO BE LET.

#### A "TRUST" COMPANY THE LOWEST BIDDER AGAINST THE NATIONAL.

The contract for repaving eleven streets and avenues in Manhattan and eight in Brooklyn will be let probably in a few days. Most of the bids have been tabulated, and the prices run from $2 66 to $2 79 a square yard. The lowest bidder is the Standard Asphalt Company, of Hartford, Conn. If it gets the contract it is expected that the Barber Asphalt Company will do the work.

A scare has been raised on account of the appearance of the