Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8—Uncle Tom's Cabin.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—Prisoners of Algiers.
BIJOU—2:15—8:15—The Climbers.
CASINO—2—8:15—Florodora.
CRITERION THEATRE—2—8:15—When Knighthood was in Flower.
DALY'S THEATRE—2—8:10—San Toy.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—2—8:15—Diplomacy.
GARDEN THEATRE—2—8:15—Under Two Flags.
GARRICK THEATRE—2—8:30—Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2—8—Anna Held.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:15—The Prima Donna.
KEITH'S—Continuance Performance.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—1:45—7:45—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:30—On the Quiet.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—A Texas Steer.
NEW-YORK—2—8:15—Vaudeville—The King's Carnival.
PASTOR'S—Day and Night—Continuous Show.
PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—The Woman Hater and Novelties.
PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET—Niobe and Jack's Uncle and Novelties.
PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET—Cinderella at School and Novelties.
PROCTOR'S ONE-HUNDRED-AND-TWENTY-FIFTH STREET—Confusion and In Honor Bound.
REPUBLIC—2—8:15—Lovers' Lane.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—2:15—8:20—Mistress Nell.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1901.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Aguinaldo talked about the duties of the United States in the Philippine archipelago; in Zambeles Province, Luzon, the rebel General Mascardo with a large force has surrendered. —— Reports from British consuls in Japan show the foreign trade conditions of the islands to be unsatisfactory; American commerce is displacing the business of rival nations in Japan. —— It is expected that J. P. Morgan will return to America in a few days without returning to Aix-les-Bains. —— Two French cruisers have appeared at Tangier to enforce a settlement of claims against Morocco. —— Richard Croker's horse Harrow won the Alexandra Handicap, £1,000, at the Gatwick meeting in England; Mr. Croker is busy supervising the improvements at Moat House, his English home, and the date of his return to America is not known. —— It is expected in London that there will shortly be a revival of the boom in the South African mining market. —— Steps have been taken for the trial before the French Senate, as a High Court, of the Marquis de Lur-Saluces, who returned to Paris from exile in Brussels.

DOMESTIC.—There was a marked improvement in the condition of Mrs. McKinley, which the President described as a transformation; she is still dangerously ill, however, and the crisis has not passed; the President expects to attend the launching of the Ohio to-day. —— Mrs. Lyman J. Gage, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, died at her home, in Washington. —— No settlement has been reached in the strike at Albany, but there was no further violence, the cars being operated under protection of troops, more non-union men being set at work, and the 9th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., reaching the city; the second victim of the shooting on Thursday died. —— Radical changes were proposed in the Connecticut Corporation law. —— The Presbyterian General Assembly devoted the day to recounting what the church did in the century just ended and prefiguring the work of the hundred years to come; the question of creed revision is expected to come up to-day.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and higher. —— Two non-commissioned officers of the 12th Regiment were publicly degraded by Colonel Dyer. —— It was rumored that real estate interests were seeking to buy the Broadway Tabernacle, and that it might soon be sold. —— An autopsy on the body of Father Phillips, which was found in a Ninth-ave. building Thursday night, indicated that death was due to natural causes. —— It was announced that Samuel R. Callaway would resign as president of the New-York Central Railroad to become head of the new locomotive combination. —— Politicians said that Mr. Croker might hasten his return from Europe, in view of the probability of union against Tammany, and dissensions within the Wigwam. —— The petition of Mrs. O'Brien, the wife of ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, for a separation, was denied after she had testified that she and her husband held no communication with each other, though occupying the same house. —— The 9th Regiment went to Albany.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Cloudy, with showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 71 degrees; lowest, 59; average, 64%.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

The Republican County Committee has taken exactly the proper steps toward the perfection of an effective anti-Tammany union and manifested an entirely commendable spirit toward other organizations which may be expected to join in a concerted movement for good government. It was to be expected that some members of the party would be a trifle sensitive on the subject of precedence. No enterprise requiring the co-operation of various bodies, political or religious, was ever undertaken without giving play to the jealousy of human nature. It crops out in spite of everybody's best intentions, and is frequently honestly cherished as self-respect and zeal. A political party which for public good unanimously responds to an invitation that it might naturally have desired to take the initiative in giving, feeling itself to be the predominant partner in the contemplated union, thereby puts beyond reasonable question its sincere devotion to the common object and its determination to let no non-essential considerations stand in the way of its accomplishment. In authorizing the appointment of a conference committee at the discretion of its president, in reply to the Citizens Union invitation, the Republican Committee has risen above all dictates of petty jealousy and responded in the fullest measure to the desires and expectations of the friends of good government.

It is doubtless wise for the various anti-Tammany elements to get together early. One of the fatal mistakes of 1897 was the working at cross purposes of men, both in the Republican organization and in the Citizens Union, who sincerely desired co-operation, but did not know how to reconcile Citizens Union fears of contributing to a victory which might be useful to the Republican party and Republican fears for the prestige of the regular organization. If the two bodies could have been brought together in the spirit of mutual respect and confidence at the beginning of the summer instead of in the fall, when each had committed itself to a policy in jealousy if not in distrust of the other, it might not have been possible for the extremists on either side to force two tickets into the field. The conference committees have before them a large field of usefulness. They can get acquainted and learn to appreciate the fact that there is and always was a sincere desire on the part of the great majority of Republicans and independents to make common cause against Tammany without any selfish purpose whatever. They can lay out plans for co-operative campaign work, so that every section of the city and every class of people shall be subjected to the most effective influences. It ought to be possible before the time comes for putting candidates in the field to consolidate the different organizations for the purposes of the campaign into one powerful municipal party, duly representing all constituent elements, but working with absolute concentration of power and unity of purpose.

All this should be done before the selection of candidates is seriously undertaken. Placing men in nomination long before the joining of the issue in the fight to elect them is a dangerous expedient. People tire of even the best man in the dog days. The anti-Tammany force should be in position to take advantage of the development of its preliminary campaign of investigation, exposure and education, and choose for its candidates the men best fitted to arouse enthusiasm at that time. The defeat of Tammany is a tremendous problem of practical politics, and those who hope to achieve it cannot afford to make any tactical mistakes.

THE SITUATION AT ALBANY.

The killing of two reputable citizens of Albany by shots which soldiers fired in repulsing the mob is a painful incident of the violent outbreak in that city. It is sincerely deplored, as it ought to be, and doubtless most of all by those whose performance of a stern duty had that melancholy consequence. But there seems to be no reason for disagreeing with the official decision, made after due consideration of the facts, that no blame rests on the guardsmen who discharged their weapons in the face of furious and aggressive rioters. The shots most unfortunately struck down men who had no intention of causing or encouraging disorder, and though one of them in his last moments with extraordinary magnanimity testified that the fault was all his own, it is a peculiarly distressing circumstance that both of them were close to their places of business. They had not gone out of their way in foolish curiosity or with mischievous intent to see an exciting spectacle, but were actually attending to a matter of joint private concern when they were shot. It was a strange and pitiful mischance that they were in the line of fire when it became necessary to employ the last resort of armed men under orders to restore and preserve peace. There were many persons in the crowd of idle lookers-on who had no reasonable excuse for being there, but to the two victims scarcely a trace of blame can be attached. The guilty ones are those who were liberating lawless passions in acts of violence and those who were basely inciting others more reckless than themselves.

This tragical occurrence ought to convey a salutary warning to all who have directly or indirectly sought to establish mob rule in Albany. They need to understand that with the first determined outbreak of violence the original matters of dispute between the company and its employes disappeared out of the case. Since then there has been only one question at issue—the question of order or anarchy. That is the judgment of an overwhelming majority of the people, and their will is that the issue shall not be trifled with, but settled promptly, decisively and in just one way. They stand with full conviction and settled purpose behind the military forces of the State and demand that the law shall be vindicated at whatever cost. They would be quick to condemn rash or vindictive conduct on the part of the soldiers, and are full of sympathy for those who deserve it. But they realize also that nothing is more unmerciful than misplaced tenderness, and they want to have a grim task resolutely performed.

If there is any fault to be found with the military authorities of the State it is, in our opinion, that they did not send to Albany several days ago an armed force large enough to command the situation at once and absolutely, with or without using its weapons as the case might be. The question of cost is not fit to be considered for an instant. Public order is priceless.

ON WHICH SIDE?

Just what do the members of the building trades unions who met at Cooper Union on Thursday night mean by their denunciation of the guardsmen who are keeping order in Albany? Do they mean to make public avowal of sympathy with lawlessness and desire for anarchy? Do they mean to say that their friends and fellow labor unionists are the rioters who have made life and property unsafe and attempted to render the streets impassable for those who do not agree with them concerning the conduct of the street railway business? Do they mean to admit that the declaration of the Albany strikers that they are peaceful, law abiding citizens, not engaged in fomenting disorder nor responsible for the disorderly acts of the vicious elements who commit crimes in their name, is false? No other construction can be placed upon their display of hatred toward the soldiers who are merely doing their duty in upholding the laws, which all good citizens agree must be enforced if complete anarchy is not to reign.

Organized labor must face this question squarely. Either it approves violence, counts on violence as an instrument for the attainment of its ends, or else it believes in law, has no sympathy with those who break it and consequently regards as friends those who uphold it. It cannot be the sincere friend of order and the enemy of the public authorities who maintain order. It cannot escape responsibility for a mob when it allies itself with the mob by denouncing those who suppress it. With the sympathy of organized labor for the Albany strikers no fault is to be found. Such sympathy is natural, and can be respected even by those who may think the strikers in the wrong. But sympathy with the strikers and sympathy with the rioters whom the strikers disavow are two different things. The man who considers himself wronged by the presence of the guardsmen in Albany is really a friend of anarchy under whatever specious phrases he may seek to disguise the fact. On which side is organized labor? Is it at heart for anarchy or is it for law and order?

ONE SOLDIER IN A THOUSAND.

The reorganization of the United States Army, with a strength of 77,287 enlisted men, has this week been announced. We do not venture to hope that it will altogether put an end to the ridiculous chatter about militarism. There is nothing harder to suppress than folly. Indeed, it may be that the announcement will give a certain stimulating fillip to that particular kind of nonsense. The changes may be rung upon the fact that the army is thus made three times as large as it was a few years ago, and lurid pictures may be painted of those 77,287 men terrorizing the great centres of industry and subjecting the average citizen to the condition of a serf.

In itself 77,287 is a considerable number. But in comparison with that which represents the population of this country it is insignificant. It is smaller than that of the population of any one of fifty cities in the United States. As applied to the army, it means just one soldier to each thousand citizens. One soldier to a thousand! What sort of "militarism" is that? Compare, or rather contrast, it with the ratio of army to population in other countries. France, our great sister republic, has in her standing army in time of peace one soldier to every 72 citizens; Italy has one to every 100; Germany follows, with one to every 107; Austria-Hungary has one to every 125; even little Belgium, whose neutrality is guaranteed, has one to every 130; Russia, with her vast population, has one soldier to every 140 subjects, and Holland, the land chosen for the scene of the International Peace Congress, is prepared for war in time of peace with one soldier to every 175 of her people. Great Britain has long been one of the least army ridden States of Europe, yet even she has one soldier to every 225 citizens. In Japan the proportion is one in 350. And if we come to our own hemisphere we find our southern neighbors maintaining larger standing armies, proportionately, than we, Chili's ratio being one in 330 and Brazil's one in 550.

So the fact is that with this increase of the army this country remains by far least given to "militarism" of all important nations in the world—and, indeed, so much less given to it than the least militant of all other comparable powers as to be quite out of comparison with it. One soldier in a thousand! It is one land in a thousand that can be content therewith!

THE COMING SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Perceptible headway is made in man's knowledge of the constitution of the sun and the forces at work in it every time that a total eclipse of that body is satisfactorily observed; but there is still so much to be learned that the interference of cloudiness in solar eclipses is always the subject of keen regret. More than the usual anxiety is justified in the case of to-day's eclipse. The period of totality is of exceptional duration, and the opportunity for investigation unparalleled for many years. Moreover, the weather records for May during the last few years do not encourage lively hopes of clear skies at those points in the East Indies where the phenomenon can be most advantageously observed.

Several facts have been fairly well established by the last three total eclipses of the sun. There is no longer much use in hunting for an intra-Mercurial planet. The precise position of the most characteristic line in the spectrum of the corona, about which there has been some uncertainty, has been determined by Campbell, although no one can yet tell what chemical element it represents. It is now tolerably certain that the corona assumes a different form at the minimum stage of the eleven-year sunspot period than it presents at the maximum. To-day practically no one, unless it be Sir Norman Lockyer, questions Professor Young's belief that the layer of metallic vapors which turns the lines of the solar spectrum black is a distinct thing from the other solar envelopes, and lies down close to the light-giving cloud shell of the sun. The sudden brightening of these lines for a single instant, both at the beginning and end of totality, has been seen and photographed by too many persons to leave any doubt as to the genuineness of the "reversing layer," or its position. Another gratifying advance in eclipse work during the last few years is Professor Todd's demonstration of the value of automatic mechanism to control cameras, instead of relying on fallible human attention and skill at a critical moment.

Among the questions with which experts in solar physics are still wrestling are these: Does that vast, silvery envelope of the sun, the corona, rotate at exactly the same rate as the orb which it surrounds? Of what materials is the corona composed? Do the well defined streamers which extend from the solar surface to the outer regions of that appendage originate in places where spots and prominences give signs of eruptive action, or are they entirely independent thereof? What temperatures prevail at various elevations in the corona? And is its light a direct emission, or is it sunlight reflected from small, cool particles in that attenuated cloud? Concerning these and other problems the evidence is yet inadequate or conflicting, or both.

Again, though it needs verification before it can be fully accepted, there is a growing suspicion that the sun generates electricity as well as heat and light. The repellent influence of that body upon the tails of passing comets is a highly suggestive phenomenon. Professor Bigelow has noticed a resemblance between the curves of coronal streamers and those of the "lines of force" surrounding a spherical magnet. And Pupin has produced an artificial corona in a laboratory by electrical means. A good deal of other testimony might be cited were space available. One of the freshest bits is this: Mr. Abbot, of the Smithsonian Institution, tried last May to measure the heat radiated by the corona. This he found to be smaller than was anticipated. Hence he concluded that the corona "is giving light in a "manner not associated with a high temper- "ature." A repetition of this observation is desirable, but as it stands it offers a new hint that the solar appendage in question is largely an electrical phenomenon.

TOO COSTLY A PLAN.

It is gratifying news that the promoters of the hugely expensive plan to lay out broad approaches to the New East River Bridge from the vicinity of the Cooper Union have become discouraged and do not now believe that the city authorities can be persuaded to adopt so ambitious a scheme. Manhattan has so many formidable enterprises on its hands already and is committed beyond peradventure to the outlay of so many hundreds of millions of dollars within a few years for indispensable improvements that the taxpayers were seriously alarmed when it was proposed to spend so much public money on a broad new street from the neighborhood of the Cooper Institute to the new bridge.

Municipal resources are not infinite, and there is a constitutional debt limit. Moreover, unpleasant rumors have been rife that certain Tammany politicians who were favored with early hints as to this enterprise made such real estate investments or obtained such options that their profits if this Cooper Union boulevard had been decided upon would have brought them fortunes. In the Tweed times favorites of the ring amassed abundant riches by means of advance information concerning public improvements. They bought land and buildings at low prices and sold them to the city with gains of many hundreds per cent in a comparatively short time. Our citizens had reason to fear that similar jobbery on the part of several Tammany pets might have been successful had the design of the long, broad new thoroughfare as the Manhattan approach to the New East River Bridge been adopted.

The Palisades will be an eternal monument of the victory of public spirit over private greed.

It is agreeable and encouraging to be assured that the students of Columbia University have at last decided that the fine library building on Morningside Heights is susceptible of more appropriate uses than being made the scene of throwing rotten eggs.

History repeats itself again and again in the destruction of centres of vice to make way for honest industry. Many years ago the streets just west and north of City Hall Park were the favorite stamping grounds of iniquity. Business moved in and drove it uptown. A quarter of a century ago the streets just south of Washington Square were the abode of probably the most unblushing and shameless debauchery ever witnessed on this island. But the sites of those noisome dens are now covered chiefly with great business buildings. Now it is announced that the filthy resorts in Thirty-fifth-st., just off Broadway, are similarly to be transformed. Unhappily, history also repeats itself in the fact of the dens simply moving on and establishing themselves elsewhere.

Colonel Bryan vehemently denounces recent operations in Wall Street. Yet it is somewhat more than suspected that some of his ardent supporters have had a more than passing interest in them.

It may arouse a few brute cheers to rail at the National Guard as "cowards." But what is to be said of the valor of a thousand ruffians who set savagely upon two or three men whose sole offence is that they are striving to do an honest day's work for an honest day's wages? Are they the very pink of chivalry?

All the doctors agree that the ravages of tuberculosis in the tenement districts are lamentable and even appalling. They also agree that the number of victims will be much lessened when parks and playgrounds and open spaces are abundant, both on the East Side and the West Side, when more recreation piers are opened, and when a generous provision of public baths is made.

PERSONAL.

It has been suggested that the old house in Raleigh, N. C., which was the birthplace and home of President Andrew Johnston be acquired by the city and made a museum.

Emile Ollivier, who recently received Emile Faguet into the French Academy, was never received officially into that body himself. He was elected in 1870 to succeed Lamartine, but the Prussian war and his unlucky phrase about entering on the war with a light heart made it necessary to postpone the reception, which never came off.

Hubbard B. McDonald, the journal clerk of the United States Senate, is credited with being the ablest parliamentarian connected with that body. He is the third of his family to hold the place, his father and grandfather having preceded him. His business is to sit close to the presiding officer and keep him from falling into parliamentary pitfalls. He reports that of all the Vice-Presidents he has coached in his twenty-five years' experience Mr. Roosevelt is much the hardest to keep in line.

The Rev. Mr. Pearson, the clergyman who was elected Sheriff of Cumberland County (Portland), Me., after having been nominated as a joke by the liquor men, has been a source of unending trouble to them ever since. His rigid enforcement of the Prohibition law has, it is said, resulted in an offer of a large sum if he will resign or go to Europe and remain there until his term shall have expired.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

On the Hohenzollern, which will sail to-day for Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa, will go Dr. F. H. Ayer, G. Amsinck, W. E. Beers, Mrs. Charles H. Northam, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McNeil, Mr. and Mrs. James McNeil, Miss Ruth E. Chambers, Mrs. William S. Chester, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony P. Ralli, Dr. and Mrs. O. P. Rex, Professor and Mrs. Edward Howard Griggs and family, Mrs. Andrew Gilsey, the Misses Marie and Alice Gilsey, Miss Mary Montague Howard, Professor and Mrs. Frank Sargent Hoffman, Francis W. Jackson, Francis H. Jackson, Miss J. C. Stanton and Mrs. G. P. Slade.

Some of the cabin passengers booked to sail today on the Hamburg-American liner Pennsylvania are Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Horatio Biglow, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Eyssell, Mrs. Louis Klopsch and family, Carlos M. Mayer, Mrs. Henry Raab and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Harry De Sola and Franz Theissig.

Among those who will sail on the Minneapolis today are Mrs. Mary Robson Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. Searle Barclay, Mrs. Francis H. Catlin, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. A. Chapman and family, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Ebbetts, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. S. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Ford and family, Professor Charles Graham, Henry W. Hillhouse, Mr. and Mrs. John Kay, Miss Julia Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pennington, Mr. and Mrs. Paul K. Richter, Bernard Scott, Major-General J. E. Swindley, the Rev. and Mrs. S. De Lancey Townsend, the Misses Mary Allen and K. Van F. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Taylor and family and the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert and Mrs. Vibbert.

On the Hekla will sail to-day for Denmark the Rev. Dr. Wendell Prime and Dr. and Mrs. A. Doe and family.

Among those booked on the Rotterdam, which sails to-day for Rotterdam, are the Rev. Charles Becker, Mr. and Mrs. D. Beer, Mrs. Benjamin Franklin, Miss S. Alice Harriman, E. A. Willard and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Winter.

GOVERNOR OF THE BAHAMA ISLANDS HERE

Sir Gilbert Thomas Carter, K. C. M. G., Governor and commander-in-chief of the Bahama Islands, arrived here last night from Nassau, N. P., on the steamer Saratoga.

W. C. WHITNEY'S GIFT TO YALE.

New-Haven, Conn., May 17.—William C. Whitney, of New-York, has given the sum of $25,000 to the Yale bicentennial fund. It will be available at once.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A wealthy landowner near Smolensk, Russia, died not long ago, and after the funeral his heirs looked vainly for the will, but without success.

A few days later a young man, seeing a graphophone on the table in the library, put into it a record which he supposed was that of a popular Russian song. To his amazement and terror, instead of a song he heard the dead man's voice recite the words of the missing will.

The heirs were notified of the discovery, lawyers were summoned, and they lost no time in examining the record containing the will. It was found to be flawless, and the question then arose whether a will left on a graphophone cylinder would be deemed valid by the courts. This question is now before the Supreme Court of St. Petersburg.

"As you went out," whispered the observing boarder, "I saw you pick up something from the floor, tear it in a dozen pieces and throw it in the range. Was it a love letter?"
"No," responded the practical boarder; "it was a little booklet telling how to prepare prunes in ninety-nine different ways. I was afraid it might fall into the hands of our landlady."—(Philadelphia Record.

Some time ago there was a shipwreck at St. Margaret's Bay, England, and the lifeline brought sailor after sailor to shore, amid the cheers of the rescuers. At last only the captain remained on board. The line was ready; the signal was given; but the answering jerk did not come. Again and again, for a quarter of an hour, the question passed along the rope without reply. At last, when hope was nearly dead, the signal came, and the captain was hauled dripping ashore. He picked himself up, drew a small, wet, quivering dog from his breast pocket, and set it tenderly down. Then he looked round and said, in simple apology: "I couldn't find the little brute anywhere!"

"No," said Mr. Meddergrass, "the Consolidated, Combined, Colossal Megatherium and Mastodonic Monarchs of the Minstrel World didn't do well in our town. They didn't tell a single joke that any of us could remember, an' we didn't get the funny points figgered out until two weeks after they had left town, which was, of course, and consequently, too late for applause. Give us a joke that we reco'nize as such from old acquaintance an' we'll do our parts as an audience, but when any o' these new model witticisms, so to speak, is handed out to us, we got to study over 'em first before indulgin' in the proper amount o' laughture."—(Baltimore American.

A local paper of Toledo says that the evangelical churches of that city are to form a trust. The plan has been approved by the Pastors' Union and will be submitted to the various congregations tomorrow. The object is to concentrate force, economize effort and afford a solid front against municipal, public and private evil. There are in the city 102 religious gathering places for a population of 135,000. The erection of unnecessary churches will be opposed. A prime idea of the federation will be to stand as a unit for Sunday observance and for the abolition of gambling and other evils. The opinion now is that every evangelical church in the city will enter the federation.

Mrs. De Good—Why aren't you going to church?
Mr. De Good—Last Sunday the roof leaked, and three or four drops went down my back.
Mrs. De Good—The roof has been repaired since then.
Mr. De Good—Huh! Then they'll be wanting money to pay for the repairs.—(New-York Weekly.

The Fourth of July this year will be the 250th anniversary of the founding of the town of Natick, Mass., by John Eliot, the famous apostle to the Indians, and on July 3, the day before the celebration, there is to be a grand gathering of the descendants of John Eliot himself, who have scattered into many different and widely separated parts of the country, and call themselves indifferently Eliot, Elliot or Elliott. This will be the second reunion of this kind for the members of the Eliot family, and a number of New-Yorkers are to attend. The first one was held in 1875 at Guilford, Conn., where nearly two hundred persons bearing this name met and dined together and listened to addresses and various exercises.

Greene—It wouldn't do for a woman whose husband is in politics to know all the mean things his opponents say about him.
Gray—That's where you show your ignorance of woman nature. They would be the very things to make her stick to him more loyally than ever. You speak ill of a woman's baby or her dog or her husband and it only increases her devotion to husband, dog or baby, as the case may be.—(Boston Transcript.

SOCIETY DAY BY DAY.

So many people are going out of town to-day that the accustomed haunts here of the fashionable set will be to a great extent deserted. There are polo contests, golf tournaments, the Morris Park races and all sorts of out of town attractions, besides any number of week end parties in the various country houses around New-York, so that for those who remain in town the day promises to be uncommonly quiet and restful.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt leave town today for Newport, where they will take possession of Beaulieu, which they have leased for the season from William Waldorf Astor. There will be a large contingent of the fashionable set at Newport over Sunday, including Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who have arrived there on board the Conqueror with Winfield S. Hoyt. They expect to remain only a few days. Among others who have arrived there are Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Arthur T. Kemp, Royal Phelps Carroll and Reginald Brooks.

Miss Helen Potts, daughter of Mrs. George H. Potts, will be married this afternoon at Somerville, N. J., to Gerardus Mills Wyncoop, son of Dr. G. H. Wyncoop.

Louis Keller gives a large dinner party this evening at the Baltusrol Club House, and the honors will be done by Miss Louise Ward McAllister.

Count Colloredo-Mannsfeld, who has arrived here on board his yacht Taormina, after touching at various Southern ports, and running up to Washington for a few days, is the younger brother and heir of Prince Colloredo-Mannseld, chief of the great Austrian mediatized family of that name. The count, who, like his elder brother the prince, is unmarried, holds the rank of lieutenant in the Austrian navy, and of chamberlain to Emperor Francis Joseph. He will proceed on board his yacht to Newport after spending a few days in town. He is about thirty years old.

Among the features of yesterday's social programme were the dance given by Miss Anne Constable at her brother's studio, in East Sixteenth-st., and a luncheon party given by Miss Dorothy Schieffelin for some of her girl friends at her home, in East Forty-fifth-st.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who are already established at Ardsley Towers, had a party out from New-York there yesterday on the Pioneer. Their guests included Miss Kernochan, the Misses Cryder, Worthington Whitehouse and Robert Gerry. Alfred Vanderbilt was whip. His mother and his sister Gladys are with him and young Mrs. Vanderbilt at Ardsley Towers, which is not far from the clubhouse.

The Morris County Golf Club gave the third of its series of weekly dances at the clubhouse last night, the dance being preceded by a dinner for fifty.

The engagement is announced of Miss Francis Robinson to Henry B. Montgomery. Miss Robinson is the daughter of Philip Robinson, granddaughter of the late Beverley Robinson and niece of Mrs. W. H. Davidge, and of Robert Emmet Robinson.

The engagement is likewise announced of Miss Marion Lee, daughter of J. Bowers Lee, of the Union Club, to Dr. Douglas Brown, son of Mrs. Joseph F. Brown, and nephew of Colonel Horace Brooks. Miss Lee's mother, who was Miss Sarah Hoyt, died about two years ago.

Among those sailing to-day for Europe on board the Cunard liner Campania are Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss May Goelet, as well as Miss Alice Harriman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Harriman. Among those arriving to-day on board the French liner L'Aquitaine is Miss Fanny Reed, sister of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens and aunt of Mrs. Arthur Paget. Miss Reed makes her home in Paris, and occupies in the Rue de la Pompe a flat that has been the scene of much hospitality.

It is reported from Morristown that Andrew Carnegie is negotiating for the acquisition of a country place there, and that he has made an offer for one of the largest houses and estates in the district.

Mrs. George Griswold, of Tuxedo, has taken Mrs. Stephen's house at New-London for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze close their house in East Fifty-seventh-st. on May 24, and open their country place at Morristown, N. J., for the season.

William A. M. Burden, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, who started last autumn on a trip around the world, is now in Egypt, and expects to reach home next month.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Osgood Pell have established themselves at their country place at Great Neck for the summer, and will not go abroad, as they had planned.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee will close their town house in Fifth-ave. in the first week of June and go to their country place, Stoneledge, Port Henry, N. Y., where they will remain until they go to Newport to stay with Lispenard Stewart at White Lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon are already at Newport, and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones are expected there for the season on Thursday. They have rented the villa of Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Moffett's little boy was christened on Thursday afternoon at their home by the Rev. Anthony Phelps Stokes, jr., who is a cousin of Mrs. Cleveland Moffett. Among those present were Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, the Misses Stokes, Mrs. Brayton Ives, Miss Winifred Ives, Mrs. Graham Lusk, Mr. and Mrs. Simeon B. Chittenden, the Misses Chittenden and Mrs. Robert Stevens, who was one of the sponsors.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kernochan open their house at Highlands, N. J., to-day.

Professor and Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn have closed their city house and gone to their country place, Garrisons-on-the-Hudson, for June and July.

MONUMENT PROPOSED FOR DR. CUYLER.

THERE IS, HOWEVER, SOME DOUBT THAT HE WILL GIVE HIS CONSENT TO THE PROJECT.

A committee consisting of John N. Beach, Dr. W. McWilliams and Thomas T. Barr, of the congregation of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, called on Park Commissioner Brower yesterday to ask his co-operation in a movement to erect a monument to the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, the former pastor of the church. If Dr. Cuyler gives his consent to the project, of which there is some doubt, it is proposed to erect the monument in Cuyler Square, at the junction of Fulton and Cumberland sts. and Greene-ave.

Mr. Brower remarked to the committee that if the movement was a popular one, it would meet his approval, providing the statue was approved by the Municipal Art Commission. He was opposed to any member of well known families spending $25,000 or $50,000 to perpetuate their names in any of the parks, but with a public spirited movement of this kind he was heartily in sympathy. He suggested that a committee of fifty representative citizens be organized to obtain subscriptions for the proposed monument.

Mr. Beach said it was expected to build a monument which would do credit to Dr. Cuyler in all the pursuits in which he has engaged in his long career. It will cost about $30,000. The personnel of the committee of fifty was left in the hands of the church committee, who will consult Dr. Cuyler to learn if he has any objections to the movement.

For many years Dr. Cuyler was one of the foremost preachers of Brooklyn, and is still an eloquent and forceful speaker and a public spirited citizen.

MAY MEETING OF GET TOGETHER CLUB.

The Get Together Club will hold its May meeting next Thursday night at the Pouch Gallery, Brooklyn. Robert C. Ogden will be the principal speaker of the evening. His subject will be "Social and Industrial Betterment in the South." Others who accompanied him on his trip to the South will make five minute speeches on "Southern Conditions and Needs." They are Dr. Lyman Abbott, Editor of "The Outlook"; A. S. Frissell, president of the Fifth Avenue Bank; William Jay Schieffelin, president of the Armstrong Association; Dr. Truman J. Backus, president of the Packer Institute, Brooklyn; Dr. James E. Russell, dean of the Teachers' College, New-York; the Rev. Dr. Henry E. Cobb and the Rev. Dr. H. B. Frissell, principal of the Hampton Institute.

Robert Van Iderstine will also talk on the "Extension of the Get Together Idea" and the establishing of a permanent home or clubhouse for the Get Together Club, and Dr. William H. Tolman will give lantern slide illustrations of Southern industrial conditions.

EDISON'S LATEST EFFORT.

IS HIS STORAGE BATTERY A SUCCESS OR A FAILURE?

SUSPICIONS ENTERTAINED THAT HIS ANNOUNCEMENT WAS PREMATURE.

The curiosity of persons interested in electrical science has been excited during the last few months by intimations that Mr. Edison had invented a storage battery which would be far superior to any now in use. In spite of the advances made in apparatus of this class within the last ten or fifteen years, it still has its deficiencies. One is its weight, which is due to the fact that the plates are of lead. Another is the limit to its capacity, and consequently to the distance which an electric automobile can travel. A third is the comparatively brief life of the battery and the necessary cost of partial or complete renewal.

Something of a sensation was produced, therefore, when statements which were imputed to Mr. Edison appeared in print, declaring that his battery would not contain lead, would have double the capacity and output of the well known chloride accumulator for the same weight, and would deteriorate only about one-tenth as rapidly as other batteries.

The most specific information obtainable on this subject was supplied early last month by "The Electrical World and Engineer," which printed an abstract of an English patent that had recently been granted to Mr. Edison. The description was somewhat obscure. But it was clear that the West Orange inventor had dispensed with lead and adopted copper and cadmium. Only a small quantity of fluid was said to be necessary, and the renewal of this was declared to be unnecessary, inasmuch as its character and composition remained unchanged.

Those who are familiar with the history of storage batteries recall many other attempts to improve on the lead plate system. A promising venture of this kind was known as the Waddell-Entz battery, which made use of copper and zinc and had an alkaline fluid, or electrolyte, instead of an acid. The copper in that battery was finely divided. Mr. Edison proposes, according to his patent, to reduce the size of the copper particles still further. "The Electrical World and Engineer" remarks that the resemblance between the Edison battery and "an accumulator described in a Swedish patent to Schmidt and Junger" is even closer than the likeness to the Waddell-Entz battery.

The method of using the copper and cadmium which is described in the Edison patent is briefly this: Reservoirs or pockets are made in the surface of a pair of nickel plates. Into those of one the finely divided copper is packed. Powdered cadmium is put into the other set of perforations. Thin sheets of asbestos are placed between the plates. Each cell should contain two pairs. The electrolyte is a 10 per cent solution of hydroxide of soda, an alkali.

One of the lines of inquiry that were suggested by this announcement was where the cadmium would come from to make Mr. Edison's batteries. The chief use to which this metal is now put is to form an alloy for filling teeth. The iodide is of some value in photography, and the sulphide produces a brilliant yellow color. The principal source of supply is the zinc ore of Silesia. Inasmuch as the presence of cadmium renders the other metal too brittle for service, it is deemed necessary to remove it. Otherwise it would be left in. At best it is only a by-product, and its production is carried on by only a few concerns. Some one asked "The Engineering and Mining Journal" about the imports of cadmium the other day. That periodical replied that the quantity was so small that it is classed by the Treasury Department with "other chemicals." Germany's total production does not appear to exceed 25,000 or 30,000 pounds a year. Much of this is consumed as a salt, and only a limited proportion remains in the metallic form, and it is improbable that much of the latter comes to America. Doubts were expressed yesterday whether a hundred pounds of cadmium could be picked up in New-York at the present time.

Another sort of comment that has been evoked relates to the close parallel between the ground which Mr. Edison is now going over and that covered by Mr. Entz years ago. It is asserted that the latter conducted an elaborate series of experiments, trying a good many metals besides those which he finally adopted. It is said that cadmium was one of these. Now, Mr. Entz was finally convinced that certain difficulties that he encountered were insuperable—a highly instructive conviction in view of his conceded ability. Incidentally, it may be remarked that Edison's sanguine utterances have elicited the statement that there are batteries already in the market having as great a capacity as he promises for the copper-cadmium system.

While all this talk is going on in public and private Mr. Edison remains silent. To representatives of the technical and unsensational lay press he positively declines to talk. It was announced that he would show his battery at the recent exhibition of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, in this city. But when the time came it was not visible. It is asserted that an authorized statement will be made in his behalf during the summer by Dr. A. E. Kennelly, of Philadelphia. The intimation has been made, too, that Mr. Edison is still planning improvements on the battery. His present attitude is therefore construed as a tacit admission by him that his earlier talk was premature, to say the least. Men who have followed the subject closely suspect that he is getting his eyes open to difficulties that Mr. Entz faced many years ago. Even the most charitable of his friends evince doubt about the final outcome, while uncharitable people profess the boldest sort of scepticism. It is certainly true, however, that some men, with facilities for observing Mr. Edison's experiments and progress, believe that he has made a great discovery, and that he will soon be able to produce it in a commercial shape.

LIBERTY AND LABOR UNIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Have the labor unions of this country lost sight of the fact that the war of 1776 was fought that Americans might enjoy the blessings of liberty? Again, the War of the Rebellion was fought that there might be no slaves in this country, but that the people, whether white or black, might enjoy freedom under the law. Yet to-day the blessings of liberty are denied to our citizens. In the city of Albany, if the strikers should succeed and establish the rule that none but members of the labor union are to be allowed to work, may we not fear that labor organizations may soon go further and say that none but Americans, or none but Irishmen, or none but Presbyterians, or none but Catholics can secure employment? All this will logically follow.

Have we to fight for liberty again, that some people may know that, as no man is a slave, and so is not obliged to work, in this country, so no man or combination of men shall prevent a man from working if he will or as he may have opportunity?

Supply and demand with common sense must regulate the value of labor, as it does other values in this country, or else our boasted freedom is gone. Laboring men should be the first to realize the danger of resorting to force, of violating the law of our country.

A WORKINGMAN.

New-York, May 16, 1901.

HER VISION CAME TRUE.

Renovo, Penn., May 17.—On Sunday night Mrs. Blair Bratton, the wife of a Philadelphia and Erie Railroad man, had a vision, in which she saw her husband mangled under an engine. Last night, when attempting to board a shifting engine in the Pennsylvania yards, Bratton fell under the wheels. Both legs were crushed and his back was broken. He died a few hours later.