Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8—Quo Vadis.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—City of New York.
BIJOU—2—8—A Modern Magdalen.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2—8—The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast.
CRITERION THEATRE—2—8—Du Barry.
DALY'S THEATRE—2—8:15—King Dodo.
EDEN MUSEE—Day and Evening—World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—2:15—8:30—The Importance of Being Earnest.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—2—8—Foxy Grandpa.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:15—Dolly Varden.
KEITH'S—11 to 10:30—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—2—8:15—The Wild Rose.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—8:20 (only)—A Doll's House.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Dr. Bill.
NEW SAVOY THEATRE—2—8:15—Soldiers of Fortune.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—8—Hall of Fame.
OLYMPIA FIELD (Lenox-ave., 135th and 136th sts.)—2—8—Buffalo Bill's Wild West.
PARADISE ROOF GARDENS—8—Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—2:15—8:15—The Show Girl.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS—Senate: Senators Spooner and Morgan defended and Senator Clay opposed the administration's Philippine policy; several amendments to the Civil Government bill were adopted, one of which extends constitutional privileges to the Filipinos. —— House: The bill providing for the coinage of subsidiary silver was passed. —— Both houses adjourned until Saturday.

DOMESTIC.—The coal operators in the anthracite region were firm, but the miners showed slight signs of weakening. —— Chattanooga reports a slight earthquake early yesterday morning. —— Mrs. Nettie O. Craven, who claimed to be the widow of Senator James G. Fair, withdrew her suits against the estate. —— Dr. Charles A. Peabody, superintendent of the Worcester City Hospital for twenty years, was sent to prison for embezzling $9,000 of the hospital's funds. —— A Chinese leper, who has been segregated for nine months, has apparently been cured of leprosy. —— The conference on international arbitration held its second day's session at Mohonk Lake. —— The State Water Storage Commission laid out its plan for learning the cause and preventing disastrous spring floods. —— The fruit crop in the Hudson River Valley was seriously damaged, it is feared, by the heavy frosts of the last two days.

FOREIGN.—Mr. Balfour made a statement in the House of Commons which seemed to indicate that peace in South Africa would soon be declared. —— It was proposed to apply the British corn tax to educational purposes. —— American plans for tube railway lines were approved by committees of the House of Lords. —— A combination of Chicago and London tool companies is expected. —— Governor Taft reached Naples and is expected at Rome to-day; the Pope gave an audience to two officers of the cruiser Albany. —— The seventh international Red Cross Convention was opened at St. Petersburg. —— Sir Thomas Lipton will, it is reported, have a new yacht built, and challenge for the America's Cup next year. —— Cuban officials highly praised the administration of General Wood.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and lower. —— It was learned that a syndicate was trying to get control of the Hide and Leather National Bank and planned to increase its capital stock from $500,000 to $5,000,000. —— A thief, who escaped after assaulting a fish dealer, was probably fatally shot by a detective; his companion, after being captured, escaped with $50. —— Changes were announced in the plans for the formation of the new steel syndicate. —— The jury which sat through the trial of Police Captain Herlihy was unable to agree on a verdict; the retrial was set for June 6. —— A little girl died from hydrophobia, after being bitten by a dog, which got drunk on beer given to it by saloonkeepers. —— Invitations were received by Tammany, Willoughby Street and the Greater New-York Democracy men inviting them to a love feast at Hill's headquarters, in Albany. —— It was learned that an ordinance had been presented to the Board of Aldermen to regulate the height and material of billboards and sky signs in this city. —— It was learned that negotiations were pending for the purchase of the greater part of the block bounded by Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh sts., West End and Amsterdam aves. —— President Schoonmaker, of the American Ice Company, announced that the company would not be ousted from its offices at Twenty-third-st. and Lexington-ave., as it had raised the money to pay the $100,000 mortgage.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 66 degrees; lowest, 41.

The Tribune will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at The Tribune office. *See opposite page for subscription rates.*

THE "BILL OF RIGHTS" FOR FILIPINOS.

The cherished notion that the United States is trying to enslave the Filipinos received a rude shock yesterday. Senator Lodge offered an amendment to the Philippine Government bill extending to the inhabitants of the islands the "bill of rights" of the United States constitution, excepting the clauses guaranteeing jury trial and the right to bear arms. The amendment was accepted without opposition and incorporated into the pending measure.

In the face of this action there will doubtless still be persons in this country who will complain that our government offers the Filipinos no promise of goodwill and conciliation, no rights worthy of free men, nothing but such benevolent despotism as may suit us after they surrender themselves unreservedly into our hands. A certain number of malcontents would not be satisfied with any possible measure in dealing with the Philippine problem. No candid seeker for truth, however, can fail to see that this amendment gives to the Filipinos, so far as it is possible, the very guarantees against governmental tyranny which our own people have had against abuse of power by the federal government. What more can the Filipinos ask and what more can anybody ask for them?

The bitterest critics of the Philippine policy say that they no longer question the title of the United States to the islands. They are ours, and our government is entitled to the allegiance of the inhabitants. Nevertheless, they say that, instead of trying to force them into unconditional surrender, we should conciliate them, and by treating them as really free men give them reason to lay down their arms. As a matter of fact every word ever said by our government to the Filipinos has been one of conciliation, promising them protection in their rights of person and property, and self-government in such measure as they are able to exercise it wisely. But these were only vague promises, the critics complain, and it is urged that we should be true to American principles and recognize that the Filipinos have the same natural rights as ourselves. Senator Lodge's amendment does this. It puts the Filipinos in practically the same status with regard to their civil rights as the people of New-York or New-Mexico. New-Yorkers, as citizens of a State, enjoy political franchises which neither New-Mexicans nor Filipinos exercise. New-Mexicans, owing to their geographical position and their state of civilization, have a government and trade relations with the United States different from those of the Filipinos, but all alike, owing a like allegiance to the government at Washington, have the great fundamental civil rights of American freemen and the constitutional guarantees which Jefferson thought sufficient for the preservation of liberty against possible aggression of government.

The two exceptions made in extending the bill of rights are obviously necessary. The Americans who were guaranteed the right to bear arms were an orderly, civilized people. The barbarians who dwelt near them were as far as possible kept from bearing arms. In legislating for the Filipinos as a whole it would be folly to give those of them who are barbarians the constitutional right to arm themselves. It is also obvious that jury trial among a people even the most advanced of whom have not the slightest conception of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence would be a complete failure. Instead of being a guarantee of justice, it would amount to a denial of justice. It is therefore a matter of practical necessity that these two features of the bill of rights be withheld. We guarantee the substance of Anglo-Saxon liberty, freed from forms unsuited to Philippine conditions.

For this discrimination there is ample precedent from the earliest times. In 1804 the Territory of Orleans and the District of Louisiana were organized by Congress, and a bill of rights was given to them, but without extending the constitutional jury trial. Likewise, when in 1822 Florida Territory was created, the substance of the bill of rights was enacted into law for the Territory as a guarantee to its inhabitants against tyranny from the Territorial government set over them without their consent, but a proposition to declare the principles and prohibitions of the constitution applicable "as paramount acts" was voted down. This, according to Benton, "was tantamount to the express declaration: 'You shall have these principles which are in the constitution, but not as a constitutional right; nor even as a grant under the constitution, but as a justice flowing from our discretion.'"

So now in the Philippines, as a justice flowing from our discretion, we offer them practically the same civil rights which we ourselves enjoy. We offer them self-government in the full measure that it may be found practicable. That is all we have ever done for our own kindred moving into new territory. It is more than we did for Alaska. It is in essence all we are doing now in Arizona or Oklahoma. We could go no further in conciliation except to announce that inhabitants of United States territory may be absolved from their allegiance, either immediately or in future, as the price of peace and order; and that doctrine has never yet been adopted with respect to any State or Territory or any foot of land over which the United States was sovereign.

STRIKES AND SMUT SMOKE.

The coal mine strike has, after all, another very direct and important interest for the public of New-York, apart from the great increase in the price of anthracite. That is to be found in the increase of smut smoke. Two or three years ago, under a not particularly efficient administration of the local Health Department, we had occasion to comment upon the wide disregard of the law against such output from chimneys. At that time dozens of chimneys in all parts of the city were belching forth black clouds of soft coal smoke in open defiance of the law. Largely, as we are encouraged to believe, because of The Tribune's publications upon the subject, the nuisance was in great part abated, so that a month or two ago offending chimneys were few and far between. But with the beginning of the coal strike they began to increase and multiply, until now the sky is darkened with dun clouds, and buildings, outside and in, and the clothing of the people are befouled and disfigured with greasy carbon.

It is pleasant to record that the Health Department is energetically prosecuting offenders, regardless of their plea that in the absence of anthracite they are compelled to use bituminous coal. That plea is not altogether true. There is still a good supply of hard coal on hand. It costs more than it did, of course, but still it is obtainable. Therefore people who now burn soft coal do so not because they cannot get hard coal, but because the soft coal is the cheaper. The same reason would have been just as apt—and just as ineffectual—a year or five years ago. Soft coal has all along been the cheaper, and people could have saved money by using it. But that plea was not valid before the strike, and it is not valid now. In another respect that plea will not avail. Note that the law is against smut smoke, not against the use of soft coal. A man may burn soft coal all he pleases so long as he does not let the smoke belch forth and create a nuisance. We are aware that many men have devoted much attention to smoke consuming devices, with varying results. Whether there is any perfectly satisfactory device of the kind is a question we are not now discussing. It is, at any rate, well known that soft coal can be consumed without giving off offensive smoke, simply by the exercise of sufficient care in stoking. It means more work and expense, no doubt, to stoke with soft coal so as to render combustion practically perfect and to prevent the emission of black smoke, but it can be done, and if those who are saving expense through the use of soft coal are not willing to do it they should be compelled to suffer the penalty of broken law.

Doubtless it is not pleasant for manufacturers and others to be compelled to pay high prices for anthracite coal or to pay more wages for stoking bituminous coal. But neither is it pleasant for the housekeeper to have to pay high prices for coal for the kitchen range, and it certainly would be intolerable to have the crystalline atmosphere of New-York, which has long been one of the almost unique glories of this capital, degraded to the condition of murky foulness characteristic of some other and less favored places. Strike or no strike, there are those who are continually and persistently seeking to evade the law for their selfish gain, regardless of the public comfort and welfare. Strike or no strike, this one peculiarly offensive menace to the beauty and attractiveness of the city and to the comfort and health of the people must be checked. Strike or no strike, New-York must be kept free from the curse of smut smoke.

A FAILURE IN DISFRANCHISEMENT.

Louisiana is learning that the disfranchisement of the negro under color of law is not so easy as the makers of the new constitution imagined it. They believed that the imposition of a poll tax of $1 a year would operate, if not practically to eliminate the negro vote, at least to render it harmless from the Southern point of view. But the report of the Secretary of State for the year 1900 shows that the white voters, and not the negroes, have neglected or refused to pay their poll taxes, and that, in spite of property and educational qualifications and "grandfather clauses," the blacks legally entitled to vote are still overwhelmingly in the majority in a number of parishes. For instance, Tensas Parish has 369 white voters, and reports 1,953 poll taxes paid for 1900. Madison Parish shows a more marked contrast. The total white vote is 291, and the poll taxes paid for 1900 were 2,077. Franklin Parish has 677 white votes, and reports 1,484 poll taxes paid for 1900. East Carroll has 317 white votes, and reports 1,639 poll taxes paid. St. Helena has 782 white votes, and reports 1,518 poll taxes paid. St. Mary has 913 white votes, and reports 2,213 poll taxes paid. East Baton Rouge has 517 white votes, and reports 1,089 poll taxes paid.

In view of this showing an agitation has been begun for the abrogation of the poll tax requirement, "so as to save the State from the Republicans and negroes," as "The New-Orleans Picayune" puts it. In so far as the educational and property tests of Southern voters have their origin in a desire to raise the character of the whole electorate, Northern observers can look upon them with a degree of toleration, if not of approval, realizing the serious nature of the problem with which Southern commonwealths have to deal; but so much of disingenuousness and downright fraud has been woven into the suffrage provisions of their constitutions that the breakdown of the Louisiana experiment will not excite widespread commiseration.

THE HARNESS HORSE IN NEW-YORK.

Amateur sport without alloy of professionalism is steadily gaining ground upon many fields of outdoor competition and amusement. Among the trotters of every type New-York this year is setting an example to other communities more impressively than ever before in the promotion of friendly contests without plans of money gains. Not only on the Speedway, but also on the Empire City course, near Yonkers, the men who are proud of the ownership and the driving of the swiftest horses are increasing in numbers and in enthusiasm.

When the yacht America sped away from a whole fleet in the fifties of the last century and carried the famous Cup to Yankeeland, which holds it still, there was no second to the victorious champion. All rivals were practically distanced—out of sight, in fact. So it is of amateur and professional sport regarding harness horses in New-York. Right here are the enterprising and openhanded citizens who are determined to own and drive the best trotters to be found anywhere; and they have decided that the Empire City track shall be an amphitheatre for harness contests, managed in the right fashion, which no other city can surpass. They have the means and the brains to do what they intend to do. And they will surely "get there," because they are true New-Yorkers.

MR. EDISON'S NEW BATTERY.

The tests of the Edison storage battery which have just begun have not gone far enough to show much more than was known a year ago. It does not appear, for instance, that a horsepower hour can be had with less than a weight of from fifty-three to fifty-five pounds, which is only a trifle lower than that of two well known lead batteries. The distance which an electrically propelled vehicle can traverse with a battery of a given weight depends on the state of the roads, the speed developed and the load to be moved. Unless the conditions are exactly the same, therefore, it is not easy to make a comparison that signifies much. It is gratifying to be able to record a run of eighty-five miles on a single charge, but in actual service it is not customary to push an automobile to the limit of its power. It is usually deemed good policy to keep a little current in reserve. As yet Mr. Edison has made no trials of factory made cells to ascertain their endurance. These are yet to come, and will no doubt prove instructive. Five vehicles will not tell as much as seventy-five, but the average result will mean more than if only a single carriage were tested. Since five thousand miles can scarcely be covered in less than two or three months, though, the public must cultivate the virtue of patience. Before the summer is over it ought to be possible to tell whether the iron and nickel battery is really superior to the lead battery or not.

Whatever may be the final outcome of Mr. Edison's work, this much is certain. Every increase in the range of the electric automobile makes it a more formidable competitor of carriages driven by steam or gasolene. The latter at present make a better mileage, but they are noisier, emit more offensive odors and have a more complicated mechanism. Strengthen the electric vehicle at its one weak point, then, and its supremacy is assured. Within the last two years conspicuous improvements have been made in the lead battery in this respect, and also in ability to stand hard usage. Whether the limit has been reached or not it would be audacious to surmise. Meantime, if Mr. Edison really has anything which is appreciably better, both he and the world are to be congratulated.

MAY 30.

A history of a State, both fascinating and instructive, might be constructed upon the basis of its observance of holidays. The number, origin and purport of such days would, at the outset, be peculiarly significant of the origin and character of the State and of the genius and temperament of its people. Thus a pleasure loving people would naturally have more holidays than a practical, hardworking one. A State with an established church would probably have more religious holidays than one without it. One, with a history of romance and heroism, with strongly developed patriotism, would have certain days of patriotic remembrance and rejoicing. Then, too, the changes effected in the mode of celebration, in the lapse of time, would be indicative of corresponding changes of popular sentiment, and perhaps still more of the quality of mind which permits or resists such changes.

The United States has fewer holidays than some other countries, though there is an agreeable tendency toward their multiplication. It has, however, a somewhat noteworthy variety of such days, judged by their origin and purport. Two at least are of religious significance, one is appointed by the laws of nature, one is of purely artificial origin, one commemorates the birth of the nation and others the births of some of its greatest men, and one—to-day—is in memory of the sacrifice of life by which the integrity of the nation was preserved in a gigantic war. Moreover, there have been marked changes in the popular attitude toward these various days, until now it is a commonplace to say that nobody observes them for what they originally were. That is not true, of course. Such generalities seldom are. But it does contain a good deal of truth. Some of our holidays have been so perverted in spirit as to be quite unrecognizable, save as they are identified upon the calendar.

It may be that of them all this one, which is one of the youngest of them, has thus been most changed. At first it was the most solemn of all; but now it is, with the majority of the people, one of the merriest. Once all the flags were at halfmast, and dirges were played, but now most flags flutter mast high, and the bands discourse two steps and "ragtime." Then the people wended their way to the cemeteries; now they flock to the ballgrounds and racetracks. It was founded as a holy day; it is perpetuated as a jolly day. These changes are not universal. To a certain extent the day is this year what it was a score or more of years ago. But in the decided majority of cases such changes have occurred, and that majority is steadily growing year by year. The visitor from Mars—who has taken the place of Macaulay's New-Zealander—would assuredly not perceive in to-day's crowded scenes of merrymaking on land and sea any trace of national mourning for the dead or of any high resolve "that these dead shall not have died in vain."

Against such a change, however, we would not altogether protest. It would be well if there could be a more general recognition of the true import of the day. All flags might be at halfmast, and, after the manner of "grace before meat," every merrymaker might preface his pleasures with some act or word of recognition of what this day means. But it is one of the glories of the day that there have been some changes—that it is observed in the South as well as in the North, and that the memories of fraternal strife have been so ameliorated by the sweet processes of time that there are now no resentments or recriminations, but only tenderness and peace and goodwill in the sentiments which move the memorial celebrations of the day. It is well, too, that grief for the dead should so have faded as to make it possible for us to be cheerful and even joyous in our commemoration. Had these dead died in vain there would indeed have been cause for inconsolable woe. But because the full worth of their sacrifice was gained in national victory, we may well "tell their fate without a sigh," and mingle exultation with our tributes to their memory.

Ohio is a pretty good Protectionist State, and Kansas is certainly interested in agriculture, including the possibilities of beet culture. Yet there is no uncertainty in the action of their Republican conventions concerning the Cuban reciprocity question.

Señor Buencamino, who was formerly Aguinaldo's Secretary of State, has come from Manila to Washington to declare that the civil government in the Philippines is doing an admirable work, and is well seconded by the army. He adds that the army has conducted itself in a way to elicit praise from all right thinking Filipinos. What a monstrous thing this is! How dares this man, a mere Filipino, who has been living in the Philippines, come over here and tell such stuff in the face of the superior wisdom of Springfield and Boston? What does he know about Philippine affairs compared with Edward Atkinson? And yet the very folks at Washington who declined to hear Atkinson will doubtless listen to Buencamino. How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a pro-American Filipino!

With the representatives of the Beef Trust, as with Captain Carter's accomplices, flight was confession.

American polo players are doing well in England, and a younger generation of experts is winning goals on this side of the water in so brilliant fashion as to encourage the hope that ere long the Yankee championship with the ponies may be as triumphant as in the contests of international yachting.

That irrepressible wag and humorist, the Hon. "Tim" Campbell, author of the immortal epigram, "What's the constitution among friends?" wants to go to Congress once more. Or, at least, political gossip credits him with that ambition. Provided that the Honorable Timothy will enrich the vocabulary of statesmanship with a second phrase as terse and suggestive as the one which made him famous in his way, possibly it will be permissible to give him another term in Washington, if he will promise to be good.

Mont Pelée henceforth takes rank as second to only Krakatoa in eruptive magnitude, and surpasses even it in destructiveness to man and his works. Vesuvius and Ætna may pale their ineffectual fires, and even Mauna Loa and Kilauea give precedence to this monster of the Antilles.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"A Butler County candidate now takes a competent ploughman in his buggy with him in the canvass," says "The Douglas (Kan.) Tribune." "When he hails a farmer in the field the ploughman takes the plough or cultivator and the work goes right on while the farmer stands in the shade of the hedgerow and listens to the tale the candidate tells. It works like a charm. Some farmers would rather be talked to for a whole day in the shade than plod in the newly ploughed field behind the implement."

"The manager of our art bureau has thought out a splendid scheme for the children's supplement."
"Eh? What is it?"
"He has had one of the artists draw a full page picture of Mont Pelée in action, and then right at the summit he has rubbed a lot of explosive chemicals. When a match is touched to the stuff the eruption occurs. The child under five years whose photograph shows the smallest amount of hair and eyebrows after the explosion gets the first prize. Great idea, isn't it?"—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An amusing incident occurred the other day in a Brookline (Mass.) electric car, which was comfortably filled, when a well dressed young woman entered and took a seat next to a man. Presently she leaned forward and began to tie up her shoelacing. It proved rather difficult to do with her gloves on, but after a while the passengers witnessing the performance saw the feat accomplished and the woman sit back, calmly gazing out of the window, as if "she was always tying her shoe" in electric cars. At the next stop the man beside her rose to get off, but, lo! there came a struggle, and then horror mutual and general. The two were fastened, not exactly hand and foot, but shoe and shoe! So diligently had the young woman tied the knots that the lacing had to be cut by a ready pocketknife before the couple could be separated. Blushes and laughter, embarrassment and indignation, were rife, for of all comical scenes to which street cars are subject this was one of the drollest.

Wife (to her husband)—Arthur, love, I want you to give John a good scolding to-morrow morning.
Husband—What for? I am perfectly satisfied with the fellow.
Wife—Well, you see, he has to beat the carpets to-morrow, and he strikes ever so much harder when he's in a bad temper.—(Pearson's Weekly.

A story of King Christian and an enterprising beggar is going the rounds in Copenhagen. The King takes habitually an early morning walk, accompanied by Prince Waldemar and his favorite dog.

Recently, during one of these walks, a ragged man with all the typical cringing of a beggar approached him.

"Well, said the King, "what is it?"

"Dare I ask your majesty for your portrait as a memento?" said the beggar, humbly.

Naturally the King was both surprised and pleased at this declaration of loyalty, but regretted that he did not carry his portraits about with him.

"Pardon me, your majesty," retorted the tramp, slyly; "if you will look in your purse you will probably find one!"

The King, amused at this novel way of asking for alms, gave the man two crowns; but the police, to whom such smartness does not commend itself, have duly "marked" the man.

Yerringer—This life is full of uncertainties. One can never tell what is going to happen.
Towle—Yes, I guess that's so. What's the matter just at present?
Yerringer—Oh, nothing much. Only I called on old Gruffam for his daughter's hand, and I got the old man's foot instead.—(Boston Transcript.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South, which has just closed its sessions at Jackson, Miss., adopted the following declaration:

"This assembly is fully persuaded that the language employed in Chapter X, Section 3, of our 'Confession of Faith' touching infants dying in infancy does not teach that there are any infants dying in infancy who are damned, but is only meant to show that those who die in infancy are saved in a different manner from adult persons who are capable of being outwardly called by the ministry of the word. Furthermore, we are persuaded that the Holy Scriptures, when fairly interpreted, amply warrant us in believing that all infants who die in infancy are included in the election of grace, and are regenerated and saved by Christ through the Spirit."

Commenting on this one of the members of the assembly said:

"We can say positively that children of believers who are included in the covenant of grace are saved, but in regard to the children of unbelievers, especially the children of the heathen, it would be difficult to prove from the Scriptures that they are safe."

He—I believe you cared for me the first time we ever met.
She—Why, what makes you think so?
He—Because you kept looking at me so steadily. Every time I glanced in your direction your gaze was riveted upon me.
She—Oh, but it wasn't because I had fallen in love with you. I was thinking what a pity it was there was no one near and dear to you who could tell you what wretched taste you had in neckties.—(Tit-Bits.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, May 29.—H. Clay Evans, the new Consul General to London, called at the White House to-day to pay his farewell visit to the President before starting for his post. Mr. Evans will sail for London on June 4.

Representative Slayden to-day invited the President to attend the fair to be held in San Antonio, Tex., from October 18 to 29 next. The President told Mr. Slayden that he fully intended to visit Texas next fall, and it might be convenient for him to make the trip so as to see the fair, and, if possible, he would do so. Delegate Rodey, of New-Mexico, invited the President to attend the fair to be held at Albuquerque beginning October 13. The President thought it might possibly be arranged so that he could visit Albuquerque on the same trip, and if he could do so he would.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

To-day may be considered as the official opening of the summer season, and, as usual, Memorial Day will be celebrated at the various country clubs and yachting organizations with an elaborate programme of sports of one kind and another, the evening being devoted to dinners and to dancing. Indeed, Memorial Day is one of the gayest holidays of the year. The Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club goes into commission to-day, and will have a number of races. The Atlantic Yacht Club has a special regatta, and the Larchmont Yacht Club will be the rendezvous of a large fleet of pleasure craft. There will be polo at Meadow Brook, the endurance run to Southport of the Automobile Club of America, golf matches at Tuxedo, Morris County Golf Club, Baltusrol, Richmond County, Ardsley and Harbor Hill and racing at Gravesend. All the country seats in the neighborhood of New-York are entertaining Thursday to Monday house parties, and the city is, from a social point of view, almost completely deserted.

A Memorial Eve dance was given last night at the Ardsley Casino. Many guests went to Ardsley on steam yachts or in four in hands and automobiles, and they will spend Memorial Day at the club. The steam yachts Vixen, owned by John D. Archbold, and the Arrow, of which Charles R. Flint is the owner, each took parties of guests. The coach Pioneer brought Governor Franklin Murphy of New-Jersey, Dr. Archibald Mercer, E. Vanderpool, Chief Justice W. S. Gummere of New-Jersey, G. J. Freylinghuysen, Dr. Kipp and R. L. Gerry. Others at the dance were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hewitt, Dr. and Mrs. George F. Shrady, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jaffray, Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Fargo and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Clews.

Mrs. Elihu Root and her children will sail for Europe next Wednesday on board the Zealand for the purpose of improving her health and that of her eldest son at some German baths. The Secretary of War will likewise go abroad in August, and after a brief stay at Carlsbad will bring Mrs. Root and his children home.

Mrs. William Everard Strong and her daughter Alice, who are now on their way to England, will spend the season in London, where they have rented No. 10 Great Cumberland Place, Hyde Park.

Ord Preston, who was one of the ushers at the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, will marry on June 7 at St. Paul's Church, Englewood, Miss Frances Jane Converse. The invitations to the wedding have been issued by Mrs. Elisha Swan, of Englewood, the grandmother of Miss Converse.

The A. T. Stewart house in Fifth-ave. was for so many years a landmark of this city that there are some who will doubtless be interested to learn that the marble with which it was built is now being used for the construction of a colonnade of the Italian order, and some two hundred feet long, in the rear of the country house of Luther Kountze at Morristown, N. J. When completed the colonnade will be strung with flowers, vines and other plants.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jacquelin have announced the engagement of their daughter Helen to Robert Brevoort Potts, and of their daughter Florence to Charles R. Swords. The latter is the brother of Mrs. William Henry Folsom and of Mrs. James F. Bacon, while Robert Potts is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Rockhill Potts and brother of Hugh Potts, whose engagement to Miss Florence McAnerney was recently announced.

Another engagement made public is that of Edwin Olaf Holter, of No. 30 West Forty-fourth-st., a member of the University, the Racquet and the Ardsley clubs, to Miss Sarah Porter Sage, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dean Sage, of Albany. Miss Sage is the sister of Walter L. Goodwin and of Dean Sage, jr., who married the daughter of General Amasa Parker.

Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall P. Keene have taken a house in Aldford-st., Park Lane, for the London season.

Adrian Iselin, jr., has chartered the English yacht Christabel for the season, and she is now on her way to this country.

Mrs. Frederick B. Jennings left town yesterday for her country place, at North Bennington, Vt.

Mrs. Richard M. Hunt has left town, and is staying with Mrs. Sydney Webster at Newport, where Ralph N. Ellis, John W. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., and Miss Laura Swan have also arrived.

It is to-day that the Newport station of the New-York Yacht Club opens for the season.

H. B. Barnes has rented his cottage on the Dunes, Southampton, Long Island, to Mrs. George T. Bliss, of New-York, who, with her daughter, Miss Susan Bliss, will occupy it during the season. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes and their children will sail on the Lucania on July 5, and will remain abroad until October.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ulman and Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, of New-York, who have rented the Riggs cottage, at Newport, for the season, will not arrive there until August. They are at present at Mr. Ulman's place at Southampton, and will spend the fall at Lenox.

Louis Quentin Jones has gone to Canada on a fishing trip. He was accompanied by a number of friends.

GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE WELCOMED.

Birmingham, Ala., May 29.—General Fitzhugh Lee received a noisy welcome on his arrival here today. A procession consisting of police, military, Confederate veterans and prominent citizens escorted him to the City Hall, where speeches of welcome were made. The parade then moved to Capitol Park, where General Lee reviewed it. To-morrow General Lee will deliver a memorial address at the decoration of Union soldiers' graves.

DR. TALCOTT ILL.

Middletown, N. Y., May 29.—Dr. Selden H. Talcott, Superintendent of the State Hospital here, is seriously ill.

CHANCELLOR ANDREWS NOT INVITED.

Milwaukee, May 29.—The story from Lincoln, Neb., that Chancellor Andrews has been invited to the presidency of the University of Wisconsin is denied by the regents.

MARK TWAIN TO BE AN LL. D.

St. Louis, May 29.—Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) spent a part of to-day in St. Louis. He was cordially welcomed by members of the Merchants' Exchange. President George J. Tansey spoke a few words of greeting, and the humorist replied in a characteristic manner. Mr. Clemens went to Hannibal this afternoon to visit relatives. At the State University, Columbia, Mo., the degree of LL. D. will be conferred upon him.

REV. J. A. SHEPPARD VICAR GENERAL.

After the confirmation services at St. Michael's Church, Jersey City, last night, Bishop O'Connor announced that he had appointed the Rev. John A. Sheppard, pastor of St. Michael's, Vicar General of the Diocese of Newark.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Some of those who sailed for Italy yesterday on the steamer Sicilia were Mr. and Mrs. H. Bacon, Mrs. Francis H. Bacon, Frederick C. Bacon, Mrs. John Francis Barry, Mrs. Delreine Tillinghast, William Beverly Rogers, Miss Harriet Rogers, Miss Cornelia Rogers, C. F. Richards, the Misses Clara and Helen Richards, Lloyd Richards, Mrs. A. Montgomery, W. Harrison, John McCaffrey, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Paoli, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Knapp, Miss Alice Knapp, Mrs. Francesca Noble, Mr. and Mrs. George Krebs and Chev. G. Loverde.

Among those on the Majestic, which arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, were W. W. Appleton, R. Bruce, Lieutenant Colonel Conner, Miss Agnes E. Cooley, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Hall, Mrs. William Kidder and three children, Miss A. Kingsbury, Colonel Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Morton, the Misses Mary and Lulu Morton, the Misses E. L. and F. Moore, John T. Pryce-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Riggs, Professor and Mrs. Robertson, W. T. Sampson and Captain E. T. Troubridge.

There sailed for Cherbourg and Bremen yesterday on the steamer Neckar Mrs. Elias Boudinot, Miss A. M. Kelley, Miss Helen M. Patterson, Miss J. B. Peixotto and Miss M. F. Waite.

PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

Speaking of ghosts, Representative Brownlow, of Tennessee, tells a story which he declares to be absolutely true. Mr. Brownlow lives at Jonesboro, and owns its only newspaper. He does not conduct the paper, but farms it out to some handy printer editor of his own political faith, furnishing the plant and about all the profits. Some years ago when Mr. Brownlow advertised for some one to take charge of the newspaper outfit, an Easterner by the name of Whittaker responded, and a bargain was struck at once. He proved to be not only a skilful printer and pressman, but a bright writer and good all-round newspaper man. But Brownlow's delight was short-lived. Whittaker's ruling passion soon asserted itself, and a prolonged spree ensued which threatened to terminate the contract at once, but a modus vivendi was finally agreed upon, and things went along pretty well for some time until one day Whittaker, hearing that his wife was about to sue for divorce, went on another spree and died from an overdose of morphine. Mr. Brownlow saw that the unfortunate man was decently buried and regarded the incident as closed. Some months afterward Mr. Brownlaw one Sunday evening was attracted by a spiritualist meeting in progress in a Washington hall. He dropped in and took a seat unobserved in the rear of the hall. After the preliminary exercises and various spiritualistic manifestations, there was a call from the cabinet for Mr. Brownlow. The medium asked if there was a Mr. Brownlow in the house. The Congressman permitted the question to be asked two or three times before replying, and then asked:

"What Brownlow?"

"W. P. Brownlow, of Tennessee," was the response.

"Yes, he's here," the Congressman replied, "What do you want with him?"

"Mr. Whittaker wishes to speak with him."

Mr. Brownlow became interested, and through the medium entered into a colloquy with the spirit, which was alleged to be Whittaker, knew the name of the wife who had caused the suicide, and was acquainted with many scenes and incidents in and about Jonesboro, much to the perplexity of the inquiring Congressman. Finally Mr. Brownlow grew weary of the uncanny situation and asked:

"Well, Whittaker, where are you now?"

"In hell."

"Where would you rather be—in hell or running my paper in Jonesboro?"

"In hell!" came the prompt response.

Samuel Eberly Gross, the multi-millionaire real estate dealer, formerly a lawyer, and, by way of recreation in times of panic, playwright and littérateur, is looked upon by a large part of the literary gallery of Chicago as having reached the top round of the ladder of fame. Judge Kohlsaat's decision whereby the Chicagoan has been finally declared the original author of the play from which Rostand is held to have filched boldly and without scruple plot, incidents, lines—in fact, enough material to construct "Cyrano de Bergerac"—is acclaimed by the local press and critics as a simple act of justice to a brilliant native genius. Mr. Gross, who comes of good Pennsylvania stock, has for thirty-odd years been known to fame as a "hustler" in the real estate line, in which he accumulated a fortune of $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 while laying out several healthy and pretty suburban villages. To some of his intimates his literary tendencies were well known, but the public was not aware of Mr. Gross's genius or capacity as a playwright until the litigation over "Cyrano de Bergerac" was begun. He constructed his play, "The Merchant of Cornville," while devoting his attention to literary pursuits in the dull business period from 1871 to 1880, when there was little demand for lots in Chicago. Despite the support given Mr. Gross's claims by the Circuit Court, considerable feeling is aroused among his friends on account of the position taken by the professors at the University of Chicago, who declare that Judge Kohlsaat's decision is farcical. They admit that there are parallelisms between Rostand's play and Gross's production. Then, too, there are some lawyers, real estate men and other business and professional persons here who, either openly or sub rosa, share the opinions of the Frenchman and the big university, and regard the whole thing as a huge joke. Meanwhile that part of the literary set close to the playwright point triumphantly to the fact that "The Merchant of Cornville" was performed privately in London long before the appearance of Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac."

PERSONAL NOTES.

Professor Robert Thomas Hill, who is investigating Mont Pelée, in Martinique, was born at Nashville, Tenn., on August 11, 1858, and was graduated at Cornell University in 1886. Immediately after leaving college he entered the service of the United States Geological Survey, with which he is still connected. In that capacity he has been engaged in geological and geographical explorations of the Southwestern States and Mexico, and, in association with Professor Alexander Agassiz, has made explorations and studied the problems of the geological history and origin of the land forms of Central America and the West Indies. Professor Hill has also made many interesting economic studies, has been a lecturer in the School of Economics of the University of Michigan, was for two years professor of geology in the University of Texas, and has frequently delivered popular lectures on the subjects of his specialties. He is the author of a work on the underground waters of the Southwestern section of the country, of numerous papers in government reports on geological subjects and of several Harvard University publications on the geological history of Panama, Cuba, Jamaica and the other West India islands. His most important work, published four years ago, was entitled "Cuba and Porto Rico, with Other Islands of the West Indies," an admirably written, exhaustive and thoroughly entertaining volume.

The Rankine Memorial Parish House of St. Peter's Church, Geneva, N. Y., in memory of its late rector, the Rev. Dr. James Rankine, will be formally opened next Wednesday. It was erected at a cost of $22,000, which sum was raised mainly through a gift by William B. Rankine, of Niagara Falls, a son of the late clergyman, in whose memory it was built. Mr. Rankine has also endowed the building for several thousands of dollars.

Archbishop Chapelle, of New-Orleans, as apostolic delegate of the Catholic Church to Cuba, will visit that island about June 1.

DR. KIRKBY'S GOLDEN WEDDING.

HE WAS THE FIRST EPISCOPAL MINISTER TO GO TO ALASKA ON FOOT.

Many wealthy persons sent presents and greetings to Archdeacon and Mrs. William West Kirkby yesterday on the occasion of the celebration of their golden wedding at their home in Rye. Archdeacon Kirkby, who is seventy-five years old and pastor of Christ Episcopal Church, at Rye, was the first Episcopal missionary and minister to cross the Rocky Mountains on foot to establish missions in Alaska. He founded four churches within the Arctic circle.

Mayor Low, who was one of Dr. Kirkby's flock when he was rector of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, sent a letter of congratulation. Fifty years ago Archdeacon Kirkby married Miss Eleanor Wheatley in London. They have five children and twelve grandchildren. Two of their sons are Episcopalian ministers. The entire family was photographed yesterday.

REPRESENTATIVE KNOX TO RETIRE.

Lowell, Mass., May 29.—Representative William S. Knox, of the Vth Massachusetts District, announced his intention to-day of retiring from politics at the expiration of his present term in Congress.

THANKS FROM PRINCE HENRY.

August Luchow, who chartered the steamer Sylvester on the day of the departure of Prince Henry of Prussia and went down to Sandy Hook to bid him goodby, received yesterday a letter thanking him for his act, written at Prince Henry's order by Count von Seckendorff, Marshal of the Court.

A WEDDING.

The wedding of Miss Edith Rush Miller, daughter of Benjamin Rush Miller, of Englewood, N. J., to Murray Ogden Giles, of this city, will be celebrated in the Church of the Heavenly Rest on June 4 at 3 o'clock. Miss Katherine H. Miller, a niece of the bride, will be the maid of honor; there will be no bridesmaids. The best man will be J. P. W. Stuart, of New-York, and the ushers will be B. Channing Miller, of Englewood, N. J., brother of the bride, and Frank M. Brown and Captain Charles Wilson, of New-York, and William F. Havemeyer Maclay, of Yonkers. There will be no reception. Miss Miller is staying with her brother in Englewood, N. J.