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New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: Mr. Morgan charged that a lobby was at work in behalf of the Panama Canal, but no action was taken on his resolution for an investigation; Mr. Teller presented a petition from Estes G. Rathbone asking Congress to investigate his case; Messrs. Deboe and Blackburn engaged in a lively discussion of Kentucky politics; a large amount of miscellaneous business was transacted. ═══ House: The seat of Mr. Butler, from the XIIth Missouri, was declared vacant; most of the day was spent in considering conference reports.

FOREIGN.—King Edward's progress toward recovery continued, his condition at midnight last night being highly favorable; the physicians announced that the King was out of immediate danger, though his wound gave discomfort at times; many of the festivities planned for the coronation will be carried out; Queen Alexandra received Mr. and Mrs. Reid at Buckingham Palace. ═══ The Dreibund, or treaty of alliance of Germany, Italy and Austria, was renewed, the signatures of representatives of the three powers being attached in Berlin. ═══ The United States training ship Monongahela arrived at Queenstown from Newport, R. I. ═══ The recorder of the board at Manila investigating the charges brought by Major Gardener in regard to conditions in Tayabas Province said that the major would not be imposed upon, though the board felt that Major Gardener intended to accuse it of unfairness.

DOMESTIC.—It was announced at the War Department that civil government will be established throughout the entire Philippine Archipelago on July 4. ═══ Admiral Dewey, testifying again before the Senate Committee on the Philippines, described Aguinaldo as living like a prince on bribes received from Spain and the proceeds of plunder. ═══ The coal strike losses in the anthracite region are now estimated at $40,000,000; President Mitchell's sudden departure for the West was not explained. ═══ Miss Jessie Morrison was convicted of murder in the second degree in killing Mrs. Olin Castle in El Dorado, Kan., on her third trial. ═══ At the International Sunday School Convention in Denver it was proposed to have regular courses of study leading up to graduation in Sunday schools.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and dull. ═══ It was learned that no attempt to serve the warrant for the arrest of Louis A. Disbrow would be made before next Tuesday, when his counsel promised to produce Disbrow at Southampton. ═══ Assistant District Attorney Rand wrote W. Bourke Cockran that there was no evidence with which he could proceed against Thomas F. Ryan and James B. Duke on a charge of conspiracy in a tobacco deal. ═══ A house collapsed in Fifty-eighth-st., burying six men under the debris, but injuring only two of them. ═══ It was said that Timothy D. Sullivan would spend a great deal of money to defeat John F. Carroll in the XIXth Assembly District. ═══ Commissioner Dougherty in his quarterly report advocated the division of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. ═══ Harvard defeated Yale in the final game of the baseball championship series at the Polo Grounds, by a score of 6 [illegible] 5, amid the wildest enthusiasm. ═══ Controller Grout advocated the erection of a large building to be used by the city for municipal offices. ═══ A daughter of the late Theodore Runyon, Ambassador to Germany, sued for absolute divorce.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Rain. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 78; lowest, 62.

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THE RIGHT OF PRIVACY.

The decision of the Court of Appeals that the "right of privacy" cannot be protected by the equity courts will come somewhat as a surprise to the general public, which had been under the impression that the safeguards against invasion were well established. It had been commonly assumed, after Justice Davy's decision holding that a young woman's picture could not be used without her consent for advertising purposes had been unanimously sustained by the Appellate Division in the Fourth Department, that the law was determined with practical certainty in harmony with what every right thinking person would wish. The Court of Appeals, however, by a vote of four to three, reverses the lower courts and decides that the principle invoked to prevent this undoubted outrage upon a modest young woman could not be incorporated in the law by judicial ruling without opening the door to eccentric and absurd actions.

The prevailing opinion of Chief Judge Parker declares that the "right of privacy," if it exists at all as a general legal principle to be applied by an equity court, would forbid not merely the unauthorized publication of a picture of a private person, but would forbid writing or speaking of such a person by his neighbors. It would embrace the publication of a word picture, a comment upon one's looks or conduct. Therefore the Chief Judge says:

> An examination of the authorities leads us to the conclusion that the so-called right of privacy has not as yet found an abiding place in our jurisprudence, and, as we view it, the doctrine cannot now be incorporated without doing violence to settled principles of law by which the profession and the public have long been guided.

This doctrine leaves unjustified such invasions of privacy as the Rochester woman bringing this suit complained of. The law as it stands may offer her no relief. It is easy to see how the establishment of a broad legal principle under which alone this action could be upheld might result most unfortunately. That objection, however, does not apply to statutory safeguards of privacy. It is intolerable that a woman, no matter how retiring her life, should be at the mercy of every advertiser who can beg, borrow or steal her photograph. This is a great evil, and is not the less real because it has only recently been discovered. New conditions have prepared the way for it, and new remedies are needed. The demands of the advertising business were never so great as now, and the processes of pictorial reproduction never before so invited reckless and unscrupulous enterprise of this sort. The art of photography has been so developed that private persons almost universally have their portraits made without the slightest thought of inviting public attention. A photograph is like a personal letter, and is entitled to similar protection. It ought to be possible for the legislature to pass a law securing the right of privacy in photographs, so drawn as not to interfere with reasonable liberty and to avoid all the dangers which the Court of Appeals foresees from the establishment of a general principle. A definite enactment applying specifically to such cases as this, making a portrait the property of the person portrayed so far as rights of reproduction are concerned, would answer the purpose. It would not be hard to limit this so that legitimate publication of pictures of persons in public life could be safeguarded, and the liberty of speech and the press to criticise and comment by picture or word on actors in public affairs could be protected.

THE KING'S PROGRESS.

It had been planned that on each of two days last week there should be a royal progress—to use the quaint old phrase—by King Edward through the chief thoroughfares of his capital. Preparations therefor had been made, by court and by populace, upon an unprecedentedly magnificent scale. Then suddenly all such plans were abandoned. There was such a surprise and there was such a disappointment as a nation had seldom if ever known before. Instead of moving in state before admiring myriads the King was sent into close seclusion, leaving his subjects to wait outside in anxious silence for tidings of life or death.

We may now happily believe that the tidings are of life and health. The King is making progress. It is not a progress through the bedecked and roaring streets of London. It is something better than that. It is steady and substantial progress away from the shadow of death toward the light of life and of restored health and strength. That is a better progress than the other, which had to be for the time abandoned. It is one for which his people will be profoundly grateful, with gratitude even greater than their admiration and acclamation would have been had the original plan of a royal progress been fulfilled. It is regarded by this nation, too, and by all the world, with pleasure and with thankfulness.

There have been many reports concerning the King's condition, some of which have not been judicious. There have been pessimistic forebodings and even direct statements of peril and despair, for which there was no apparent foundation in fact. There have also been some wild flights of optimistic exultation, which it would have been gratifying to accept as well inspired, but for which at the time it was impossible to discover adequate authority. To say, as some did, that all hope was absolutely abandoned, or to picture, as others did, the King as resuming his normal occupations and habits of life only a few hours after the operation, was altogether unwarranted and extravagant.

The fact is that in such a case as this there is no such thing as a royal progress. The King is dealt with by disease and by the healing art just as any other mortal would be, and his condition and progress are to be judged by just such ordinary rules. He was not exempt from disease because of his kingship, and neither was he doomed. Now, the fact is, as we have hitherto pointed out, that the case from a medical and surgical point of view is a simple and ordinary one. Thousands of men have been thus stricken and have been thus operated upon; and the vast majority of them have survived and have recovered their health. The majority of such patients who have been of age and physical condition similar to the King's have been restored to health. It seemed to us at the outset, therefore, that on the principle of probabilities the King's recovery was to be expected.

Such expectations now seem day by day more and more justified. The King is making steady progress. It would be an error to proclaim him out of all danger. No man who has even the slightest ailment is out of danger. The drawing of a tooth, the paring of a corn, the extraction of a splinter from the hand, may be attended with fatal results. What is to be said with unhesitating confidence is this: that the King has been making steady progress toward health; that such progress continues at the present time unchecked; that there is no perceptible menace that it will be checked; that if it is not checked by some now unforeseen obstacle or disaster it will lead to complete restoration of health, and that every hour of continued progress reduces the danger and the possibility of such check. To this we may add that the King's physicians appear to have acted throughout with exceptional judgment and sincerity, having made no mistake in their management of their patient, and having not deceived the public concerning him in the slightest degree, either by commission or by omission.

It is fitting that our earnest wishes and prayers for the King's recovery shall continue unabated. It is also happily fitting that we shall begin to join with them our congratulations and our rejoicings at the auspicious outlook for a triumphant ending of the present steady progress.

"DEWEY PINXIT."

A new picture hangs in our national gallery. It portrays a noteworthy historical scene. It includes several historical portraits, drawn with photographic accuracy and at the same time with the utmost impressionistic vigor. It is, we think, the peer, in verisimilitude, in dramatic effect, in artistic finish, in color, in atmosphere, in perspective, in every essential element, of any other work of art that adorns the Capitol or any of our museums. It is painted on an enduring canvas, with permanent colors, and by a master hand whose work must ever command the highest respect and confidence. The sign manual in the corner is sufficient to tell its story and to establish its rank. It is simply "Dewey pinxit."

The scene is laid in the Far East, in the spring of 1898. There are various Filipino conspirators, harbored and encouraged on foreign soil. They make no pretence of seeking independence or any such thing. They profess to be zealous to fight the Spaniards—for loot, or for the sake of fighting, or what else; it does not matter. There is talk of thirty thousand of their compatriots rising at the sound of the first gun. But when that gun and several more are fired not one rises. Even the zealous conspirators are not all at the front, lacking toothbrushes and other essential equipments of war. The American commander makes no "alliance" with them, and does not salute nor recognize their "flag." He simply permits them to do whatever they care to do on his side, but presently finds they are more bother than they are worth.

Conspicuous in the scene is a portrait figure of Emilio Aguinaldo, who has been called by some "the Washington of the Philippines." He is portrayed as a tricky, self-seeking man. At the outset he has no expectation nor purpose to secure independence. He is there for personal gain, for money, for loot, and for nothing else. "I don't think he was there for anything else," declares the painter. "I swear I don't." He uses for the purchase of arms money which was paid to him as the price of peace. He is not loyal to the Americans, not even at the beginning. And all the time he is there for loot, "taking everything in sight." That is the portrait of "the Washington of the Philippines," painted by the man who saw most of him and who knew him best. We are inclined to think the portrait will last, and will be generally accepted as authentic, despite the dainty and decorative beauty pieces which some would-be rival artists have drawn from their own imaginations.

Admiral Dewey has performed, in depicting this scene and this portrait, a service to the nation second only to that performed by him four years ago in Manila Bay. The Democratic members of the Philippine Committee, too, have made themselves parties to that service, though perhaps without their own intent or wish. There used to be an old country saying, "If you pick him up for a fool you'll drop him." We do not know with what estimate of him the Democratic members of that committee picked up George Dewey. We are inclined to think they are uncommonly glad to drop him, and are now blowing upon their fingers and wanting to kick themselves for ever having picked him up. But it is too late for them. The work is done. The picture is painted, and it will endure.

PREJUDICE AGAINST AUTOMOBILES.

Mobbing a woman is discreditable work. We cannot conceive a provocation which would justify it. Done by Yahoos in a savage land, we should say it was characteristic of the place. Done by reputedly civilized people in the streets of New-York, it is a disgrace to the community, which it is pleasant to see resented and which might be not unfittingly treated to something sharper than mere resentment. Yet it has been done several times of late in the streets of New-York, in circumstances which have to some seemed almost to afford a degree of palliation. It cannot be conceded that those or any circumstances could afford anything like justification. But at least such incidents suggest the existence of an abnormal state of popular mind, the origin and responsibility of which may profitably be considered "by all whom it may concern."

There can be no doubt that automobiling, in its illegal and defiant forms, has "got upon the nerves" of the public. There was a time when bicycling was similarly regarded. Wheelmen—some of them—habitually and defiantly violated the law, to the terror, peril and actual injury of the lawabiding part of the community. It was no wonder that people came to regard the "scorching" wheelman as a public enemy, to be set upon with violence whenever and wherever found. That state of mind has passed away, with the passing or reformation of its provoking cause. But now certain automobile drivers are arousing it again, directed toward themselves. They arouse it by their persistent and defiant violation of the law and by their contemptuous attitude toward the law and toward their victims. When admonished by a policeman that they are going too fast they put on still more speed to escape being arrested by him; and then, after a mile a minute race, when they are finally brought to book, they declare that they were not conscious of going faster than the law permits. When pedestrians or other vehicles are in the road they do not try to avoid them, nor do they give them their due share of the road, but instead keep right along in the middle of the road, merely clanging a gong or blowing a horn as an arrogant order for everybody else to "get off the earth" or take the consequence. When they do run into or over anybody, instead of decently stopping to see what harm has been done and to render assistance, if possible, they put on full speed and hasten away to avoid recognition. If ever they are brought into court and fined for lawbreaking, they pay the fine, either as a joke or with an intimation that they regard it as blackmail, charge it to the inevitable profit and loss of the sport, and go their way to repeat their illegal performances.

As we have said many times before, there are only a few automobilists who do such things, in proportion to the whole number, yet there are enough of them to create an intolerable nuisance in city and country, and so to exasperate the public mind as to lead to such outbreaks as those which we have been deploring. People have come to look upon the scorching automobilist as a public enemy, and whenever he commits any mischief they are ready to take the law into their own hands and inflict summary punishment upon him. It is not right for them to do so. It is disgraceful for them to do so when a woman is involved in the case. But the best way to stop them from doing it is to suppress the cause, for that cause is itself as unlawful as its deplorable effect.

A RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

The establishment of the new Jewish Theological Seminary in New-York, under the leadership of Dr. Solomon Schechter, deserves more notice than we have given it in another part of this issue—not because it is the first institution of the kind to be founded in New-York, for there have been others, but because its establishment indicates a revival of interest in ancient Judaism, which many people in this country, Jews as well as Christians, believed had died out or had been driven into the remote background by the spirit of the time.

The Portuguese Jews who came to the United States in the early days of the republic, and those who followed them many years later from England and the German speaking countries in Europe, were with few exceptions of the orthodox class. The Portuguese remained true to the teachings of their fathers, established houses of worship on the old lines, and have maintained them to the present time with only slight modifications. The Germans became "Reformed" Jews, and under the leadership of wise men threw off forms and ceremonies which smacked of the Orient, and by the introduction of English in place of Hebrew in the ritual made the services interesting to the young people. But in time reform ran wild and overstepped the bounds laid out by Wise, Einhorn and other pioneers in the reform movement. It was this tendency to extreme reform which made it apparent to prominent Jews in the United States that competent leaders and teachers must be provided for the Jews to prevent disintegration. This feeling made itself manifest in the establishment of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, and the remarkable feature of the movement is that the men who stand at the head are not of the orthodox class, but of the national reform party, with which reform does not mean annihilation.

Dr. Schechter, who will be the head of the faculty of the seminary, is of the orthodox class, and the fact that men who have for years been prominently identified with reform congregations are his chief supporters adds dignity to the undertaking and stifles criticism which might come from the fashionable world. The position taken by these men will do much toward enlisting the co-operation of young Hebrews, and on the whole it is the first great step in a revival in Judaism in America. If this should have for one of its objects the uplifting of the people of that faith who come to us from distant shores, burdened with the ignorance begot of misery, the revival will prove a blessing to the whole community.

Admiral Dewey is positive in the belief that Aguinaldo was never an unselfish patriot, but was always greedy for loot. What a future there would be for the Filipino schemer as a Tammany district leader!

A French investigator, Rosensthiel, told the Paris Academy of Sciences a few days ago that he had satisfied himself that the bouquet of a well known vintage depends less on the quality of the grape than the nature of the yeast which grows on the latter. The flavor of some of the most famous dairy products has been traced to microbes, and such bacteria are now an article of commerce. Should M Rosensthiel's discovery be corroborated, the independent culture of yeasts for the wine grower may become an important industry.

The new public park at Coney Island has not involved an excessive outlay of municipal funds, and the money has been wisely spent. This place of recreation is easily reached, and will undoubtedly become popular.

With the generous facilities which the Speedway offers to those who own or drive nimble road horses of the swiftest class, and with the frequent and interesting contests of the harness horses at the Empire City track, the giving up of famous old Fleetwood is no longer regretted by New-Yorkers. In fact, Fleetwood is almost forgotten already.

Have the plans for the relief of the jam at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge already faded, like the baseless fabric of a vision?

Mr. Cleveland's placid enjoyment of the fishing in Buzzard's Bay is not likely to be seriously disturbed by any verbal brickbats from Nebraska. The range is too long for one thing, and even at a moderate distance political missiles of the Bryan make up are not destructive.

Improved methods of constructing trolley roads have lessened the leakage of current into the earth, and thus reduced the damage done to water and gas pipes. The evil is still widely prevalent, though, and the discovery of a new way to meet it is a cause for public congratulation. In Waukegan, Ill., the introduction of rubber packing in gas mains at intervals of 1,200 feet has exercised a discouraging influence on stray electricity. Rubber is about as good as an insulator as glass, and proves a formidable barrier to the michief maker.

What extensive vacations some of our local officeholders intend to take this summer! The less the official has done of genuine hard work for the public good the longer rest he is looking for.

In an ancient Egyptian papyrus recently discovered there is a complaint of a householder against a police captain because discipline was so lax that a bold robbery was committed while the patrolman was off his beat. This complaint is thousands of years old. Police departments in some respects are like the pyramids.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

To what limit is the "Americanization" of England going! Here is a Boston man writing to "The Spectator" to protest against the use in that journal of the word "expect," followed by a verb in the past tense. "The Spectator" rises to the defence of its usage, and this week publishes a couple of letters supporting its position. One writer quotes from the examination papers of the Scotch Education Department, an authority "equal to the French Académie in the matter of correct English"—whatever that may mean!—this sentence. "The Sultan expected he had got King Richard." The other maintains that "'I expect you have lost a tenant' is a natural abbreviation for 'I expect to find you have lost a tenant.'" We "expect" this is an Anglicism, but it will require a careful consultation of the authorities of Boston, Chicago and Indianapolis to learn whether there is good usage in this country to support it.

DOPPER AN' BRITON, TOO

(With acknowledgments to Mr. Kipling.)

As I wus ridin' over the veldt, thinkin' o' England's isle,
I seed a man I had fought against got up in the Britisher style;
He was shouting "Three Cheers for Edward Rex,"
and I sez to 'im, "Oo are you?"
Sez 'e, "I'm a Briton—'is majesty's Briton—Dopper an' Briton, too!"
Now, 'is English isn't the Board School sort, and 'is blood isn't ancient blue,
'E isn't one o' the ole De Veres, nor 'e isn't a Cockney true;
'E's a sort o' a bloomin' Britafrican—Dopper an' Briton, too.

'E doesn't think much o' the foreign coves who swore they would help him fight,
An' 'e can't get to see Sir Henry C. B. in a strictly religious light;
But 'e kind o' gits on with chaps like us, who have 'it 'im, and fought 'im true,
An' 'e isn't ashamed o' the Union Jack—English an' Dopper, too!
Now, there's croakers who sez 'e will rise again, that we're makin' a Irish stew,
But it isn't the men who 'ave chased De Wet, and it isn't, ole Burgher, you—
You're a sort o' Canadian-Cornstalk-Sikh—Dopper an' Briton, too.

'E 'eard a lot o' confounded bosh, ugly o' you an' me,
An' 'e's only woke up just now to know 'e's a gentleman, proud and free;
'E's fought 'is way to Britannia's arms; she's cuddlin' 'im same as you,
An' sez 'e, "I'm licked, but I feel set up—Dopper an' Briton, too!"
Now, you'll find, if you treat 'im same as I, steady, an' firm, an' true,
That 'e'll stick to the flag, and 'e'll do the same as the other Colonials do,
For the war it 'as doubled 'is self-respect—'e's Dopper an' Briton, too!

—(London Globe.

The Scottish Patriotic Association is doing valiant deeds against the "intolerable usurpation" involved in VII after the name of Great Britain's ruler. The preceding six Edwards were sovereigns of the "tight little island" before the union with Scotland. Hence the queer coronation medal struck off by the association. On the side that bears the portraits of the King and Queen is the following legend: "King Edward First—not Seventh—of Britain and the British Empire—Queen Alexandra."

Defined.—"Pa," said the little mosquito, "what does 'perseverance' mean, anyway?"
"Perseverance, my child," replied the wise old insect, "means findin' a hole in a wire screen."—(Philadelphia Press.

The Rev. W. W. Lucas, a negro minister, secretary of the Negro Young People's Christian and Educational Congress, preached a sermon in Macon, Ga., recently in which he told in an original and forcible way some homely truths to his race. He said: "I have decided that the only way to get rid of the 'Jim Crow' car is to get rid of the 'Jim Crow' negro. If I could use 200,000 bars of soap on the unwashed negroes that travel on trains and hang around depots I would solve the negro problem about 20 per cent. Lazy, ragged, barefeet fellows, longing for silver slippers and long white robes and counting themselves worthy; neglecting to provide a home for their families on earth and yet claiming a house not made with their hands in God's heaven! The white man is trying to make this earth blossom as a rose and the negro is getting ready to die! The white man is organizing business enterprises and the negro organizing societies to turn out at their funerals! Now, I object to a $100 funeral for a 50 cent negro. The negro eats up and dresses away all he makes. One square meal on Sunday sweeps away all the wages of the week. He reminds me of the mule which ate the shipping tag from his leg. An old negro exclaimed: 'Gee, dat mule dun eat up his whar-he's-gwine!' That's what the negro does. He eats up his living."

The Mobile negroes welcomed and applauded his words, as if they felt their vital truth.

A hunting party of ladies and gentlemen were detained by a storm at the hut of a Virginia backwoodsman. Dinner being served, there was an embarrassing paucity of knives.

The mother, wishing to impress her aristocratic guests, called in a commanding tone to her young daughter, "Fetch some more knives, Sairey; you know we've got thousands of 'em."

"Law, no, ma'm; they're all thar! Thar's 'Big Butch,' and 'Little Butch,' and 'Razor-Back,' and 'Bunty.'"—Harper's Magazine.

Engineers say that a tunnel under the Strait of Canso, between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, would be impracticable, and an ambitious bridge over the stormy waters is projected. The cost is expected to approach $5,000,000. Bridges over our East River are vastly more expensive, but no great outlay for approaches will be required in Cape Breton. It may be predicted safely that the problem of dealing with huge masses of pushing, jostling people at either end of the Nova Scotia structure will not overwhelm the local authorities for many a generation. They are fortunate.

Sunday has been a fateful day in the life of the King. It was on a Sunday when in the winter of 1871 he contracted typhoid fever, which nearly cost him his life. On a Sunday he took a decided turn for the better, to the intense relief of the nation. On a Sunday he slipped on the staircase in Lord Rothschild's house and injured his knee. On a Sunday he was shot at by Sipido in Brussels railway station. Also, on last Sunday his majesty found himself disabled by a chill caught at Aldershot.—London Chronicle.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Washington, June 28 (Special).—The second day at the new White House was spent in disposing of pending matters as rapidly as possible, in the hope that the President may not have to return to Washington after he leaves here on the evening of July 3 for Pittsburg. It is believed now that he will be able to go directly to Oyster Bay in the same car that takes him to Pittsburg, without stopping in Washington. This plan will be carried out if possible, so that he may reach his summer home on the evening of July 5 or the morning of the 6th. This decision indicates that Congress will adjourn by next Tuesday. The annual appropriation bills yet to be passed may be read and signed in a short time, so that the most important business next week will be the approval of the Canal bill and the Philippine bill. In these, of course, the President may find objections to certain details which will require some time for explanation and adjustment. In the forenoon to-day he conferred with Admiral Walker, chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, with respect to the Canal bill, as passed by the House and Senate. Another appointment was made for a conference next week, so that the bill may be handed to the President in such shape that he will be readily disposed to approve it. There was some discussion of the appointments to be authorized, as well as the selection of a commission, but these details may be attended to at Oyster Bay, where executive acts, of course, are legal as well as in the temporary White House.

The President may also postpone consideration of Commissioner Wright's report on the coal strike until he goes home. From a statement by Secretary Cortelyou, a denial is authorized of the story that the Department of Justice will proceed against the coal companies. This rumor was probably a revival of the story printed two months or more ago, that the District Attorney of Kansas had been instructed to investigate the affairs of an alleged coal monopoly, which was perfectly true. But that action by the department had only a local significance, and was not intended to create the impression that a general movement would be set afoot to prosecute all the American coal companies.

Plans for the President's visit to Pittsburg were practically completed to-day. He will be accompanied by Attorney General Knox, Secretary Cortelyou and the usual clerks, leaving Washington at 7:45 p. m. on July 3. His train will arrive in Allegheny about 8 o'clock the next morning. The military organizations of Pittsburg and Allegheny, including several regiments of artillery and infantry and a troop of cavalry, will meet the President and escort him to Shenley Park. Here the President will deliver a speech. In the afternoon the President and the Attorney General will take luncheon with H. C. Frick. A dinner will be given in Mr. Roosevelt's honor in the evening, and he will witness the fireworks around the illuminated fountain in Shenley Park, starting for Oyster Bay about midnight.

After office hours to-day the President mounted his bay jumper and went for a ride alone through the northwestern suburbs.

The President has not yet announced his decision on the appointment of a Sub-Treasurer for Baltimore. Representative Mudd is understood to be away from the city. The appointment of a candidate to be named by Representative Mudd will be made next week.

Among the callers to-day were Senators Hale, Millard, Burrows, Proctor, Allison, Burton, Platt, Warren, Pritchard and Mason, and Representatives Payne, Crumpacker, Littlefield, Lacey, Jones, Bartholdt, Campbell and Sparkman.

Soon after the hammering and banging of the workmen repairing the White House ceased, the Marine Band played the first piece on its concert programme. The usual Saturday evening concerts, at 7 o'clock, will be held on the White House lawn this summer.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

The week has been unusually quiet. The bad weather of a week ago Saturday interfered with all the suburban entertainments, and they were postponed until yesterday, when they took place under admirable climatic conditions. The number of house parties at all suburban resorts over the week end is very large, and many of these will be continued until after the Fourth, which, falling on a Friday, divides the week in two, and renders business on the exchanges and in Wall Street very dull.

The one feature of the last week has been the race at New-London, to which a great number of fashionable people went. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, with a large party from Newport; Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer and Mrs. George W. Childs-Drexel, from Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould and William E. Iselin, and H. I. Drummond, of St. Louis. The Fourth will be celebrated after the usual patriotic fashion by society, and at Newport, Southampton, Oyster Bay and New-London, as well as all the country clubs, most elaborate preparations are being made for the day's festivities.

Thanks to the propitious weather all the outdoor entertainments scheduled for yesterday afternoon turned out successfully. Elsewhere in The Tribune to-day will be found a description of the gymkhana races at Mrs. Trenor Park's country seat, near White Plains, and also of Miss Helen Gould's lawn fête at Lyndhurst, her place at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. There were also the yacht races of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club at Oyster Bay, followed by the usual dance at the clubhouse in the evening, while many went out to Van Cortlandt Park to watch the polo match between the Squadron A team and that of the Lakewood Polo Club, George Gould and his two boys being comprised in the latter.

The Morris County Golf Club dinner dance last evening proved a great success, many of the owners of the country seats in the vicinity who are entertaining house parties over Sunday bringing their guests. There is to be another dinner dance at the club on next Thursday.

In the middle of the week—namely, on Wednesday—the marriage of Miss Julia Pierrepont Edwards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards, to Reginald Mansfield Johnson, of Boston, will take place in St. Saviour's Church at Bar Harbor. The ceremony will be followed by a wedding breakfast at the summer home of the parents of the bride, the list of whose attendants, as well as the names of the best man and ushers, have already appeared in this column.

It is on Friday that Mrs. Harold Farquhar Hadden gives her dance for her debutante daughter, May, at her country place at Seabright, N. J., and a number of people are going down from town to Seabright for the occasion. Among those who are giving house parties at Seabright over the Fourth and the week end are Mrs. William Warner Hoppin, Mrs. James A. Scrymser and Mrs. William A. Street.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan will spend the summer at Bar Harbor, where she has taken the Sweet Pea cottage. Miss Rhett will be her guest during a portion of the season. Mrs. Roland Redmond and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop have likewise taken cottages at Bar Harbor, where Mr. and Mrs. Horace Gallatin are occupying the Devon cottage. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Von Gaertner are at the Ladd cottage, in High-st., while Mrs. Edward Wharton is at the Newport. Mrs. Alexander Maitland has her mother, Mrs. McCosh, of Princeton, staying with her at Bar Harbor, where the annual golf tournament of the Kebo Valley Club begins on Tuesday, August 12.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, who have been spending the early summer at the old Dimock homestead at South Coventry, Conn., have taken the Canary cottage at Bar Harbor. Their daughter, Mrs. T. Cary Hutchinson, and her husband will stay with them there.

Mrs. Edward Morrell has arrived at Bar Harbor and opened her cottage on Malvern Hill, and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson has likewise arrived for the season, and is occupying Llangollen.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore have closed their house in East Fifty-fourth-st. and have left town for their camp at Moosehead Lake, in Maine. Next month they go to Newport, where they have taken a cottage for the season.

Mrs. Ward McAllister and her daughter Louise have closed their house in Madison-ave. and are at their country place at Greenwich, Conn. Miss McAllister will go on to Newport in August.

Mrs. Beverley Duer, who is now staying with her father, John Poole, at Harrisons, N. Y., will spend the remainder of the summer with her children at Bar Harbor, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Montgomery Roosevelt and the latter's daughter, Miss Boylston, are at Roosevelt Hall, their country place at Skaneateles, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting are still in town at their house in East Sixty-seventh-st. They will spend the summer at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs Charles C. Edey have returned to town from Atlantic City, and are at their new house in West Seventieth-st. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey have left town for their country place at Bellport, Long Island, for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Perry are at Ridgelawn, their summer home near Bay Ridge, and leave it next month for a trip through Canada to the Pacific Coast, their son Henry starting about the same time with several college friends for a trip around the world by way of Japan.

Eugene McK. Twombly and Rhinelander Waldo, U. S. A., are at the Garden City Hotel, Garden City, Long Island.

Mrs. Francis B. Stevens, jr., is entertaining her mother, Mrs. B. F. Horwitz, at her place at Westbury, Long Island. Mrs. Horwitz returns to Baltimore in a few days, before going to Narragansett for the summer.

Mrs. Livingston Ludlow has issued invitations for a large luncheon party at her cottage at Newport on July 3, for her daughter, Mrs. Henry Parish.

Harry Payne Whitney and Herman Duryea have formed a new racing firm, under the name of Duryea & Whitney. They are forming a strong stable, and their colors—green, with white bars on sleeves—are likely to be seen in most of the horse racing fixtures for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin leave town to-morrow for Newport, closing their house in Fifth-ave.

General and Mrs. Francis Roe, accompanied by their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Slade, leave their country place at Highland Falls, N. Y., next week, and sail on Saturday for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons sail from here on Wednesday.

Mrs. Frederick Bronson has left town, and is staying with Mrs. Vanderbilt at the Breakers, Newport.

Prince Leopold de Croy has been staying with Walter George Smith at his country place near Torresdale, Penn.

Lady Naylor Leyland, who was Miss Jennie Chamberlain, has been placed in mourning by the death of her mother-in-law.

SOCIAL NOTES AT NEWPORT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport, R. I., June 28.—The owners of the 30-footers are preparing for the opening of their racing season here on July 4. The Carolina, owned by Pembroke Jones, has been in commission for some time, and was out this afternoon, Mr. Jones having as his guests Miss Natalie Schenck and Miss De Neufville.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish arrived here to-day for the season on board the steam yacht Taurus as guest of Joseph Leiter. Mrs. Fish will be the guest of Mrs. Harry S. Lehr for a few days before opening her own villa. To-night Mrs. Lehr gave a dinner in her honor.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks entertained at luncheon this afternoon at her villa, Rockhurst, her guests being Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, Mrs. L. L. Lorillard, Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. J. R. Livermore, Mrs. James L. Van Alen, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. I. T. Burden, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., Mrs. V. Storrs Wells, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. Victor Sorchan and Mrs. George Henry Warren. The guests were seated at one long table, the decorations being pink roses from the greenhouses of Rockhurst.

Mrs. J. C. Mallery gave her first dinner party of the season this evening at her new villa in Kay-st.

Mrs. Edward Willing entertained at dinner this evening at her cottage, in Webster-st.

Mrs. Henry Clews is at her villa for a few days. On Monday she will go to New-York for a short stay, returning to Newport a few days later for the season.

Miss M. Kate Brice, accompanied by her brother, W. Kirkpatrick, has arrived at the Hone cottage for the summer.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer entertained a small dinner party at Wayside this evening.

Atherton Blight and his daughters have arrived at their cottage in Bellevue-ave. for the season.

Basil Savage, of London, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin are expected at White Lodge for the season on Monday. This will be their first season in Newport, and they will occupy the cottage of Lispenard Stewart.

MEDAL OF HONOR FOR GEN. PORTER.

Washington, June 28.—A Congressional medal of honor has just been awarded to General Horace Porter, United States Ambassador to France, for distinguished gallantry in action at the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, while chief ordnance officer of the Department of the Cumberland, and volunteer aid to General Rosecrans. General Porter, at a critical moment when the lines were broken, rallied enough of the fugitives to hold the ground under a heavy fire and facilitate the escape of a number of batteries and wagon trains. The board on medals, of which Major General Young is president, now in session in this city, recommended the award of a medal of honor to General Porter for his conduct on that occasion, and the recommendation was approved by the Secretary of War. General Porter is now in this country on leave, and the medal will be presented to him as soon as it has been suitably inscribed.

COMMISSIONERS TO ST. LOUIS.

Albany, June 28.—Governor Odell has appointed the following commissioners to represent the State of New-York at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held at St. Louis:

Edward H. Harriman, Louis Stern and Lewis Nixon, of New-York; William Berri, of Brooklyn; Frank S. Magraw and Mrs. Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo; Edward Lyman Bull, of New-York; Cyrus E. Jones, of Jamestown; John C. Woodbury, of Rochester; ex-Congressman John K. Stewart, of Amsterdam; James H. Callahan, of Schenectady, and John Young, of Geneseo.

DEGREE FOR ISAAC L. RICE.

Isaac L. Rice, who is well known in financial circles of this city, has been informed by the trustees and regents of the State of Maine that Bates College, of Lewiston, Me., has conferred on him the degree of LL. D.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among those who sailed on the Umbria for Liverpool yesterday were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Bent.	Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Simpson.
Dr. B. A. Bailey.	Mr. and Mrs. John C. Kelley.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gibbons.	The Misses Kelley.
A. W. Pinneo.	Washington Mayhew.
Anson Phelps Stokes, jr.	Miss Rose McDonough.
The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Rylance.	Mr. and Mrs. John McCormack.
Frank A. Vanderlip.	A. Canessa and family.
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Wadsworth.	Miss Emily T. Conant.
	Miss Belle Toof Little.
	Judge and Mrs. John R. Hazel.

On the Lucania, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, were:

James J. Barden.	George S. Hoyt.
Mr. and Mrs. George S. Coxe and family.	Colonel F. L. Leland.
T. Cusick.	Baillie W. B. MacMillan.
Major Alexander H. Davis.	Mr. and Mrs. Francis Skinner, jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harvey Ladew.	Mr. and Mrs. George West.

There sailed on the Kroonland for Antwerp yesterday the following:

Edward F. Brown.	Mr. and Mrs. Ira D. Brainard.
J. H. Heroy.	

Among the passengers who arrived here yesterday afternoon on the steamer Celtic from Liverpool and Queenstown were:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Ames.	W. C. McClure.
George Clay.	S. C. Morrison.
David Davies.	Hugh Edward O'Reilly.
Lieutenant General Sir J. Beran Edwards.	Henry T. Sloane.
Lady Edwards.	The Misses Jessie and Emily Sloane.
Dr. E. N. Houghton.	J. Harvey Treat.
	Dr. W. B. Weaver.

On the St. Louis, which arrived here from Southampton last night, were:

Francis Carolan.	Miss H. Meyer.
Royal Phelps Carroll.	General and Mrs. William C. Oates.
Mrs. M. L. Chanler.	William C. Oates, jr.
Mrs. J. Clinch-Smith.	Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wilmerding Payne.
Mrs. W. B. Dinsmore.	Donna Eugenia de Principe Ruspoli.
Miss M. Dinsmore.	J. F. Shanley.
Mrs. Augustus Field.	Ex-Senator and Mrs. James Smith.
Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Grand d'Hauteville.	Captain B. Tamblyn.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Arthur Joseph.	
H. G. Lambert.	

PERSONAL NOTES.

Henry Loomis Nelson, for several years Editor of "Harper's Weekly," and formerly Washington correspondent of a Boston newspaper, has been appointed to the newly created chair of political science at Williams College. He is a graduate of Williams, of the class of '67.

Professor Charles S. Palmer, professor of chemistry at the University of Colorado, has been elected president of the Colorado Mining School to succeed President Regis Chauvenet. Dr. Palmer is a graduate of Amherst College, of the class of '79. He was a fellow in chemistry at Johns Hopkins University, where he took his doctor's degree.

Dr. James Schouler, the historian, will deliver a course of lectures next year at Johns Hopkins University, on the life of the people during the American Revolution.

Lynn, Mass., June 28.—The Rev. Clayton S. Cooper, pastor of the Washington Street Baptist Church, has been invited to become Western college secretary of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of America, associated with John R. Mott, secretary of the World's Student Federation, with headquarters at Chicago.