Amusements.

CASINO—8:15—A Chinese Honeymoon.
CIRCLE AUDITORIUM—Broadway and 60th-st.—8:30—Kaltenborn.
CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE—8:15—Chaperons and Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Defender.
KEITH'S—10:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:15—The Wild Rose.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30—Shannon's 23d Regiment Band—8—Pain's Fireworks—9—Rice's Show Girl.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—7:30—Japan by Night.
PARADISE ROOF GARDENS—8:15—Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
TERRACE GARDEN—8—Fatinitza.
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—8:15—Summer Nights Band Carnivals.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Mr. Balfour presided at his first Cabinet council. == Earl Cadogan resigned the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland. == The colonial premiers are being entertained by the Earl of Onslow. == Sir Redvers Buller's case was again brought up in the House of Commons, and a vote of censure on the War Office was defeated. == The King's health continued to be satisfactory. == Whitelaw Reid spoke at the dinner of the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool. == The King of Italy started from Russia yesterday on his return to Rome. == The Chinese Foreign Office has accepted the terms for the withdrawal of foreign troops at Tien-Tsin. == Nineteen men were lost by the sinking of an American customs steamer off Marinduque.

DOMESTIC.—In the United Mine Workers' convention, President Mitchell spoke against a general strike, and proposed a fiscal plan to aid the anthracite strikers. == Secretary Root made public the full text of his note to Governor Taft regarding the withdrawal of the friars from the Philippines. == Governor Robert M. La Follette was renominated by the Wisconsin Republican State Convention. == Ex-State Senator Ward was cursed in the North Carolina Democratic convention for calling Cleveland a traitor. == The National Society of the Army of the Philippines will hold an encampment in Council Bluffs, Iowa. == The curious phenomenon, a seiche, happened on Lake Michigan. == Thirteen persons were drowned by the overturning of a sailboat off Portsmouth, N. H. == The differences between Albany street railway men and the company were settled by arbitrators. == In the golf championship tournament in Chicago, Byers, of Pittsburg, defeated Travis and Egan, and became the favorite in the contest. == Archbishop Feehan was buried in Chicago.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and active. == The inquest touching the murder of Albert C. Latimer was begun; little was left of the burglar theory by the testimony given. == A demented man tried to commit suicide and shot two Sisters of Mercy in a foundling home where he had been brought up because they refused to give him information which he thought they had about his birth. == Several visits by Governor Odell and Senator Platt to the President at Oyster Bay were planned. == Mayor Low approved Controller Grout's idea of increasing realty assessments to full values. == Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal's moving platform plan was shelved. == Police Commissioner Partridge reduced forty-four detective sergeants appointed by Commissioner Murphy, among them being men who had been on Devery's staff; he also transferred three captains. == The former paying teller of the Riverside Bank was convicted of larceny; his counsel intimated that other prosecutions might follow. == Mayor Low announced that he had reached an agreement with the State Land Board by which no grants of land under water would be made in perpetuity to private owners hereafter. == Devery disappointed a big crowd by not visiting the Pump at night.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 84 degrees; lowest, 62 degrees.

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THE QUESTION OF THE FRIARS.

The intimation is put forth in various quarters that the present status—we cannot call it an outcome—of Governor Taft's business negotiations at Rome is regarded as a victory for the Vatican. Such a view of the case is not easily comprehensible. It may be that there is no judicious ground for speaking of "victory" on either side; at any rate, not until the matter at issue is finally settled. That the United States Government, acting in behalf of the Philippines, has been outmanœuvred, beaten in diplomacy, made to suffer loss in business or otherwise defeated, is not for a moment to be conceded. On the contrary, it maintains to-day precisely the same vantage ground that it has occupied from the beginning, and has an unimpaired prospect of doing so to the end. It has made certain proposals to the ecclesiastical authorities at Rome. They have not accepted them. But the United States has not therefore withdrawn or modified them, nor has it accepted any counter proposals. Moreover, it does not permit the failure of the Vatican to accept its terms to check or hamper its work in the Philippines or to modify its just and equitable policy there. Governor Taft may not have accomplished what he hoped to do in Rome, but he will now proceed to Manila and will execute his purposes there; which latter is, after all, the important thing.

There has been of late much talk, and some bantering, about the comparative readiness and expedition of the business negotiators at Rome, with an intimation or two that the Italian ecclesiastics had scored in those respects against the Americans. There may be now cause for revising such accounts of the negotiations. Whichever party may in some details have shown the greater celerity, there can be little doubt as to which in general has held the stronger position. Secretary Hay once said that in American diplomacy "we have generally "told squarely what we wanted, announced "early in negotiation what we were willing to "give, and allowed the other side to accept or "reject our terms." The dealings at Rome have not been of a diplomatic, but of a simple, business character; but they seem to have been conducted upon the American side in precisely that straightforward and dignified manner. It is the privilege of the Vatican, of course, "to accept or reject our terms." But it is scarcely to be expected that it will finally reject them. That is because such rejection would leave the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines subject to grave embarrassment, and because upon reflection it must be perceived that the terms offered are in fact not only just, but exceptionally generous.

The case stands thus: The friars, whose unwelcomeness to the Filipinos—Catholic as well as non-Catholic—is at the root of the whole trouble, are now in asylum at Manila, maintained at Church expense. They dare not go back to their old places for fear of personal violence at the hands of the people. The United States Government is properly unwilling to reinstate them by force among a people to whom they are objectionable. It is willing to pay for the property which they have been compelled to leave behind them, but it suggests that, as a concomitant of its so doing, the friars shall leave the islands, thus ridding the latter of their most serious disturbing element. If the ecclesiastical authorities refuse to withdraw the friars from the islands, they will have to continue keeping them in asylum at Manila, and may not be able so advantageously to dispose of the property which the friars can no longer occupy—a state of affairs which, we should think, would not be permanently satisfactory to the Vatican. As for the generosity of the American proposals, that is obvious when we compare the conduct of this government with that of France and with that of Spain. Those countries give the Roman Catholic Church official state recognition and support, and maintain diplomatic relations with the Vatican; things which the United States does not do. Yet they have arbitrarily expelled or suppressed associations of friars without entering into negotiations with the Vatican upon the subject, while the United States has taken pains to seek such negotiations. This country has been more considerate, conciliatory and generous than they. It will not be less firm.

THE CONTEST IN VERMONT.

The acceptance of an independent nomination for Governor of Vermont by Mr. Percival W. Clement guarantees to that State throughout the summer and fall a continuance of the political turmoil which began early in the year. Mr. Clement's decision had been announced in advance, and the main question before the convention of his followers, which met on Wednesday, was whether or not a fusion with the Democrats should be invited by putting members of their party in the subordinate places on the ticket. The objections to that course which had been strongly urged during the preliminary discussion finally prevailed, and all the regular Republican nominations, excepting those for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, were indorsed. The calculation was that a ticket made up of Republicans would poll a considerable proportion of the Democratic vote, and that it would command a large number of Republican votes which would be lost by a fusion with the Democrats. But while the latter half of that forecast is likely to be verified, it is much too early to look for clear indications of what the small but hitherto persistent Democratic minority will do. No doubt it would be glad to assist in making the Republican breach as wide as possible, but it will naturally shrink from a policy tending to its own disintegration.

If only a plurality were required to elect a Governor of Vermont an easy victory for General McCullough, the regular Republican candidate, might be confidently expected. Such uncertainty as exists arises from the fact that under the constitution the election is thrown into the General Assembly in case no candidate receives a majority of the votes, since nobody at this stage in the contest can tell what effect an infinite variety of local and personal influences will have upon the composition of the legislature. Mr. Clement made a remarkable showing in the Republican convention a few weeks ago. His delegates largely outnumbered those of Mr. Proctor, and a combination of the McCullough and Proctor forces was essential to the nomination of General McCullough. Moreover, he compelled the convention to put a high license, local option plank in the platform. But it is impossible at present to determine how much of his strength was due to the sentiment against the prohibition law which he had aroused and consolidated, and to what extent it represented a feeling of personal attachment on which he can rely during the campaign and at the polls.

It is obvious that Mr. Clement's campaign is in fact essentially a personal campaign, however he may wish it to be regarded. The principle for which he purports to stand is a part of the Republican platform. He put it there, to be sure, but there it is, and there is not much reason to think that, in adopting as his own the action of his followers who bolted the convention after it had accepted their high license, local option resolution, he has increased public confidence in his sincerity; and though many bitter antagonisms have been excited which will doubtless play an important part in the contest, it is to be hoped that they will not avail to defeat General McCullough, who is personally and politically entitled to the loyal support of his party.

VITUPERATION FROM THE BENCH.

It would be interesting to know just where Recorder Goff found the authority to compel a woman who had been acquitted of all crime in his court to stand up at the bar before him and submit to having him tell her that she was a murderer. His exact words, according to the official record, were:

> The result of this most extraordinary verdict on the part of this jury in the face of your own testimony gives you your freedom, but you carry with you the knowledge that you have murdered your husband and orphaned your children. You may go.

It is true that many judges are more or less inclined to consider themselves licensed scolds of prisoners, witnesses, jurors and lawyers, and the innate disposition to respect the courts leads to the toleration of much that would not otherwise be endured. It is difficult to see, however, wherein the Recorder's remarks differed from plain slander. If somebody had stopped the woman on the street and said the same things to her in the presence of witnesses action might have been taken against him. Just where does the Recorder get any right to slander, abuse, lecture or admonish innocent persons who have been brought before him? His duty is to conduct trials, charge juries and sentence convicted criminals. When a jury brings in a verdict acquitting a prisoner that prisoner is entitled to immediate discharge without being held to listen to the Recorder's personal opinion of his or her character. The Recorder has just as much right to call up any spectator who happens to be in court and let him know that in the judicial opinion he is a thief and a scoundrel as to impose the penalty of reprimand on a person who has been acquitted by a jury.

Recorder Goff's prosecuting temperament runs away with him. When a jury, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, finds a verdict which does not suit him, he feels it incumbent upon him to punish the prisoner in accordance with his own views so far as possible. He cannot impose a criminal sentence, but he can give a tongue lashing if the prisoner is sufficiently in awe to stand and endure it. He has done this before, notably several years ago in discharging a prisoner convicted of a crime of which he was innocent, as was confessed soon after the conviction by the complainant against him. Though entirely innocent of the crime charged, he had on the trial been revealed as anything but an admirable character, and the Recorder took it upon himself to deliver a sermon. It was doubtless full of truth, but the delivery of such sermons is no part of the judicial function.

In the case of this woman acquitted of murder, we think public sentiment will agree with the verdict of the jury. A drunken, brutal husband assaulted his wife, who was about to become a mother. She had a knife in her hand paring potatoes, and when he had her pinned against the wall, held by the throat and was striking her in the stomach, she defended herself. Throwing out her hand with the knife to keep him off, she inflicted a fatal wound. She had been drinking some beer, but apparently she struck not in drunken rage, but in self-defence. The man who under such circumstances attacked a woman invited the blow which he got. Evidently the jury felt that way. Whether or not they were right, however, is of no consequence. It was for them to bring in a verdict. It was the Recorder's business to pay respect to as well as obey that verdict. There may be some excuse for criticism of jurors who are violating their oaths and plainly trying to shield criminals. This, however, was evidently an honest verdict. Even if the Recorder does not approve it, the exercise of reasonable discretion clearly warranted it. It was an abuse of his office for him to treat such jurors with contempt and call a woman a murderer whom they had for good cause found innocent.

LOOKING AFTER THE WATER.

Commissioner Dougherty's plan to have chemical analyses of the city water supply made in a laboratory of the Water Department has much to commend it. Indeed, its fitness is so obvious that wonder is aroused at the neglect to make just such an arrangement years ago. The department which is supplying water surely ought to keep the closest possible oversight upon the water which it is supplying, and that can effectively be done only by making frequent analyses. We would not say that analysis of the water by the Health Board, as now practised, should be abandoned. It should be continued in unimpaired thoroughness. There is nothing that is of greater importance to public health than a pure water supply, and nothing more menacing than a contaminated supply. No pains and vigilance to insure the purity of the water can therefore be too great. Happily, analysis of water is a comparatively easy and inexpensive task, and a proper oversight of the supply can therefore be maintained without being burdensome to the city.

The desirability of closely watching the character of the water is emphasized when we remember the nature of the regions from which the supply is drawn. In recent years millions of dollars have been spent in improvements of the Croton Valley, much of it in removing and guarding against possible sources of contamination. Yet to-day possibility of contamination exists. The Croton River and its affluents and the great chain of lakes are in proximity to villages and towns. They all lie in a thickly settled country. The lakes are the resort of fishermen and excursion parties of all kinds. Frequented public highways traverse their borders. The large village of Mount Kisco, concerning which there has been some recent controversy, has been partly removed by the Water Department, yet it still lies directly upon an important affluent of the Croton and probably sends much of its drainage into it. The village of Katonah was entirely destroyed and rebuilt upon another site; yet the new Katonah is close to one of the largest branches of the Croton, and doubtless sends much of its surface drainage into that stream. The people of these and other similarly situated villages take all reasonable care against preventable contamination of the water. But it is simply impossible for them to guarantee that no objectionable matter shall find its way into the streams.

The ideal plan would doubtless be for the city to acquire the entire watershed from which it draws its supply, exclude all residents therefrom and make of it a heavily wooded wilderness. Even then much work and watching would be constantly necessary to prevent contamination through natural processes. Such a plan is, however, to be regarded as impracticable. The farms and villages and towns will doubtless remain in the Croton region, and the population will largely increase as the beauty and salubrity of that region become more widely appreciated. The city must therefore watch for possible contamination of the water, both there and here; and it must do the work and bear the expense necessary for remedying and preventing such contamination. The inhabitants of the Croton Valley will doubtless do all that is reasonably to be required of them. But they cannot be expected to do work and bear expense exclusively for the benefit of this city. That must be done by the city itself. Systematically done, it will not prove a serious task. New-York has close at hand natural facilities for one of the best water supplies in the world. All that is needed is proper care at the source to assure its quality, and proper care in distribution to make its quantity sufficient for the city's use.

WHISTLING IN CHURCH.

The ecclesiastical variety show is rapidly becoming perfected and widened in scope. As a distinct step forward in church vaudeville must be noted the whistling solo introduced by a young woman at the close of the service at the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church last Sunday morning. The audience (or congregation), so it is reported, were delighted and demanded an encore, the soloist responding with "The Mocking Bird." The performer, who is now nineteen years old, has been whistling for six years, undaunted by the time honored proverb which restrained our grandmothers.

Now that whistling has been introduced and welcomed in our church services, may we not look for more "drawing" attractions in the pulpit itself? Such men as David Warfield, perhaps, might be induced to give ministerial monologues on the Sabbath, while selected portions of "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast" are performed for the entertainment of the Sunday school.

Speaking more seriously; if one may be pardoned for seriousness under the circumstances, there is a chapter in Professor Dickinson's admirable new book on "Music in the History of the Western Church" which bears directly on this whistling performance. "One whose taste "is fed by the poetry of such masters as Milton "and Tennyson," he says, "by the music of "such as Handel and Beethoven, and whose ap-"preciations are sharpened by the best examples "of performance in the modern concert hall, "cannot drop his taste and critical habit when he "enters the church door. The same is true in a "modified degree in respect to those who have "had less educational advantages. It is a fallacy "to assert that the masses of the people are re-"sponsive only to that which is trivial and sensa-"tional."

Well, there would seem to be a few people who can shuffle off such tastes in the church vestibule. But those throughout the land who desire to see our churches attract worshippers by beautiful and fitting means, musical and other, not by theatrical novelties in dubious taste, will hardly welcome this latest innovation and approach to a canary choir.

Why shouldn't the Democratic party run William S. Devery for Governor? If he were the Democratic candidate there wouldn't be a dull day in the campaign.

The celebration of the quarter century of the bicycle called out no small degree of popular interest and enthusiasm. Motor wheels, and both the chain bearing and chainless types still have hosts of friends and admirers. Will the twenty-fifth anniversary of the auto be observed with equal zest?

Graceful and artistic fountains are few and far between in New-York. Ancient Rome, modern Versailles and other cities of the Old World have afforded enjoyment to their people by a profusion of delightful jets and sprays pouring from designs by famous sculptors. Our local water supply at present is not sufficiently copious to allow the lavish use of Croton. But such fountains as we have ought to be pleasant to look upon. The monstrosity in City Hall Park, a relic of the Tweed Ring, ought to be done away with speedily.

Roof garden cacophonies and discords are now vexing the affrighted air, and harmony is in full flight, while dialect comedians and contortionists are exceedingly prosperous.

Seventy-five boys in a Massachusetts town in a single day captured four quarts of brown tailed moths, and were paid $40, at the rate of $10 a quart. If New-Jersey should offer a like amount a quart for mosquitoes, how long would it take to bankrupt the State Treasury?

More than thirty-three thousand pounds of opium were received at San Francisco in a single shipment from China last week. A distinguished physician in this city remarked some years ago that if he were banished to the moon, compelled to practise medicine there, and permitted to take with him only one drug in the entire list of the pharmacopœia, he would choose the juice of the poppy. But he was as strongly opposed as any one could be to the indiscriminate, injudicious use of this powerful medicament, and denounced the sale of it anywhere except upon a doctor's prescription.

The cholera epidemic in the Far East is said to be the worst in twenty years. Yet there is probably no serious disease whose ravages are more easily controlled, if only the right means be employed.

A distinguished occupant of the bench in Great Britain is heartily opposed to the use of the peroration, and goes so far as to say that "if "the profession of law and the practice of rhet-"oric could be freed from the peroration a great "public service would be performed." This is a busy, a practical and a hustling era, and in order to save time perorations may be abandoned ere the century is much older. But loud will be the lamentations of the devotees of Demosthenes and Cicero, of Burke and of Webster.

Governor Odell was right in protesting against overconfidence in the Republican party in this State or elsewhere. Plenty of hard work is needed to secure really satisfactory results.

The Chicago freight handlers' strike has ended in a victory for the railroads, and the strikers are happy to get to work again. We are glad that they are happy, but it seems as if they would have been happier if they had not lost wages to the amount of several million dollars through misjudgment of facts and probabilities. However, the lesson as to the necessity of wise leadership may be worth the cost.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The English papers are full of stories about Kitchener. One of them tells how General Delarey described one of his interviews with Lord Kitchener, in which he made an earnest endeavor to obtain an armistice during the progress of the negotiations. "I told him," said Delarey, "that I considered it extremely unfair for his columns to gallop about the country after my commandoes, while I was here to discuss the possibility of a peaceful understanding with your people. My men were deprived of their leader, and placed at an unfair disadvantage. It was no good, though," continued the Boer general. "Kitchener turned to me and replied, 'General Delarey, I am not aware that any one asked you to come in. You can go out again to-morrow, if you like.'" Christian De Wet seemed thoroughly to enjoy describing how he tackled the man of Khartoum over the continuance of our occupation of the country with a large military force, which, he protested, would be an undesirable charge on the resources of the country and a handicap to its speedy development. "I told him," said De Wet, "that I must stipulate for the withdrawal of the whole of your army at the earliest possible date after the signature of peace." Kitchener's only reply was, "Don't be childish."

A New-Zealand officer is authority for another story illustrating the same laconic, businesslike traits. He had been sent to Pretoria. While he was enjoying a pipe a ragged looking "gentleman in khaki" came along the line.

The stranger wore no stars or other distinguishing marks, and did not look in any way impressive. Passing in front of the young officer, he asked, "Colonial?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Which?"

"Third New-Zealand."

"Ah, you are to join Plumer."

The stranger then began to talk of "inside orders" in a way that surprised the New-Zealander, who remarked that he was awaiting just such orders from Lord Kitchener.

"Well, you've got them. I'm Kitchener," was the unexpected reply.

Truth's Echo.—"Good men, you know, are scarce."
"Yes, I know, and even bad men have to make themselves so at times."—(Boston Courier.

"For the last several years 'The Herald' has published," says "The Union Springs (Ala.) Herald," "either in the spring or summer, its little 'Redbug Poem,' which is appropriate to the season. As there were so many outings last Friday, most of them being woodland picnics and fish fries, it is an opportune time for our 'annual poem,' so here it is:

"If the chigger were bigger—
As big as a cow—
And his digger had vigor
Like a subsoil plough,
Can you figger, picnicker,
Where you'd be now?"

Said the poor poet: "I'm quite stuck for a rhyme,
For a line ending 'when you know me.'"
Said his easygoing friend, who'd had money to lend:
"Can't you think of the 'ten you owe me?'"
—(Philadelphia Press.

Instead of the American expression, "cast off clothing," the English use, "left off clothing." In an English newspaper an advertisement stated that "Mr. and Mrs. Brown have left off clothing of every description, and invite your careful inspection."

A Suggestion.—Belle—He has money, you know.
Emma—Yes, I appreciate that fact; but how am I to live happily with a man who is my inferior?
"Don't let him know it."—(Life.

Robert Barr writes in "The Saturday Evening Post," of Philadelphia, of his early experiences in England, and tells this story regarding the tipping system:

"When I say I never gave a tip, I ought perhaps to add that once upon a time I offered one, which, to my surprise, was not accepted. I engaged to write for an American paper some articles on the London parks, and I asked a friend how I could get accurate information regarding them.

"'Nothing simpler,' said the Englishman. 'Drop a line to the Ranger, of Hyde Park, and he will set you right.'

"I wrote a courteous note to the Ranger, and told him I did not mind parting with a dollar or two if he could put me in the way of writing an interesting article. My communication was ignored, so fearing I had not offered enough I again consulted my English friend, and told him the amount proffered.

"'That was very generous of you,' he said sarcastically, 'and I am amazed your munificence has not met a readier response, for the Ranger of Hyde Park is His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, uncle to the Queen, and I am sure his expenses must be large.'"

A Deer's Salt Water Bath.—A deer taking a salt water bath was a sight to which Ferry Beach residents, just beyond Old Orchard, were treated on Sunday. Early in the morning a large deer ran down through the streets of the settlement and made for the ocean. He waded out until the water touched his body, and began to perform his Sunday ablutions, regardless of the large number who were watching him. As soon as he had waded out some distance he began to run as fast as he could through the water. This done, he took a plunge and swim, and then, apparently much refreshed, started for the road and was soon lost in the woods.—(Kennebec Journal.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Washington, July 17.—The State Department has been informed by Minister Wu that Prince Chen, who went to London to represent the Chinese Government at the coronation, will sail from Europe with his suite on the steamer Philadelphia on July 26 for New-York. The party will remain in the United States ten days or two weeks, and will be in Washington about August 1.

Minister Buck has advised the department that Prince Boris of Russia sailed from Japan for San Francisco on July 16. The prince will remain some time in the United States, but as he comes incognito the government will take no steps to receive him formally.

The three general officers who will represent the United States Army at the manœuvres of the German army have selected their aids. Major General Corbin will have Lieutenant Colonel John A. Johnston, of the Adjutant General's department; Major General Young will have First Lieutenant James F. McKinley, 14th Cavalry, a nephew of President McKinley, and Brigadier General Wood will have First Lieutenant Frank R. McCoy, 10th Cavalry. General Wood and his aid will start for Europe about August 10, and will join Mrs. Wood in the South of France before proceeding to Germany. Generals Corbin and Young and their aids will proceed direct to Germany, sailing from New-York about August 17. General Corbin will be accompanied by Mrs. Corbin.

Secretary Root will go to Gettysburg to-morrow to review the Pennsylvania National Guard, now in camp at that place. He will be accompanied by General and Mrs. Corbin, Major and Mrs. Dunn, General Wood, General Carter, Colonel Randolph and Lieutenant R. S. Clark.

Federico Degetau, resident Commissioner of Porto Rico in the United States, called at the State Department to-day to say farewell to Secretary Hay before sailing for Porto Rico, to be gone until next November.

The State Department has been advised that Lord Minto, Governor-General of Canada, will sail from London on Saturday for home, accompanied by Lady Minto, Captain Hughes, his aid; Mr. Sladen, his private secretary, and others.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Unusually large for this season of the year was the number of well-known people in town yesterday, in the avenue and at the fashionable restaurants. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who had come up from Newport, were taking luncheon at Delmonico's, while at Sherry's were Livingston Beeckman and his fiancée, Miss Thomas; Mr. and Mrs. William A. Perry, Miss Daisy Leiter, with her brother Joseph; Mrs. Charles Dodge and Miss Jaffray. Elisha Dyer and Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse were likewise in town, as was also Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, who was to go on Tuesday to Bar Harbor to visit her mother, but at the last moment postponed her departure.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, with their two daughters, Miss Helen Kountze and Miss Anne Kountze, are to sail for Europe on Saturday, July 26, and will remain several months abroad. It is not until their return late in the fall that the marriage of Miss Helen Kountze to Robert L. Livingston, whose engagement was announced some time ago, will take place.

Roland Colebrooke, who has arrived from England, and will spend some time at Newport, Bar Harbor and Saratoga, is the younger brother of Sir Edward Colebrooke. They, as well as Lady Colebrooke, a sister of Almeric and Sydney Paget, are well known in New-York society, having for some five or six years made a practice of coming over here every winter, spending a portion of the season in New-York, and the remainder of their time at Aiken, usually as the guests of William C. Whitney, with whom they are on terms of considerable intimacy. One of Roland Colebrooke's sisters is the Viscountess Enfield.

Captain J. V. B. Bleecker, U. S. N., and Mrs. Bleecker have issued invitations for the wedding at Jamestown, on July 29, of their daughter Elsie to Captain E. J. Weymouth, of the Royal Artillery, England. One of his fellow officers, Captain Wakefield, will be best man, while Miss Mount, of New-York, is to act as maid of honor.

Miss Eleanor Jay and Miss Isabel May, the latter a daughter of Henry May, of Southampton, will be bridesmaids at the wedding of Peter Martin and Miss Lily Oelrichs, the names of whose two matrons of honor have already been given in this column.

Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush is spending the summer at East Hampton, Long Island, with her family.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall C. Lefferts are at Hedgewood, their country place at Lawrence, Long Island.

Southampton will be the scene of a fancy dress entertainment on Saturday night at the Meadow Club in behalf of the Southampton Fresh Air Home. The cotillon is to begin at 9 o'clock, and will be led by Stephen Peabody dancing with Mrs. DeLancey Nicoll.

Arthur Kemp, who, as stated yesterday, has sublet to Richard Mortimer the cottage at Newport which he had rented for the season, will spend the summer abroad, Mrs. Kemp remaining at Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks have left town for Newport, where they will stay with Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks for the remainder of the summer.

Colonel John Jacob Astor will leave town to-morrow for Newport, to spend a few days with his mother at Beechwood.

Mrs. John O'Brien is confined to her house at Newport by illness. Baron and Baroness Raymond Seilliere are staying with her.

NOTES OF THE NEWPORT SEASON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport, R. I., July 17.—The weekly dance at the Casino was well attended this evening. A number of dinners were given earlier in the evening. Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore gave her first dinner of the season, using white and green table decorations. Mrs. John R. Drexel and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., also entertained. Mrs. Seth Barton French entertained the largest party, her guests including Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Professor Alexander Agassiz, Mr. and Mrs. H. Casimir De Rham, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Señor Riano, of the Spanish Legation; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, G. H. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hoffman, Frank K. Sturgis, Mrs. Walker Fearn and Miss Josephine Johnson.

Mrs. Whitney Warren and Mrs. S. D. Schenck entertained at luncheon to-day.

The dinner which Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will give at Rosecliff on the evening of the 23d in honor of the marriage of Miss Lily Oelrichs and Peter D. Martin will be an elaborate affair. The guests will include the wedding party, relatives and intimate friends to the number of about fifty. The Hungarian Band has been engaged for the occasion.

Colonel John Jacob Astor is expected here on Saturday, to spend a week with his mother at Beechwood.

Mrs. H. McKay Twombly entertained at luncheon to-day at the Gooseberry Island Club house.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tuckerman Tower, of Poughkeepsie, have rented for the remainder of the season William O. Blanding's stone villa at the junction of Wickham and Brenton roads.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks have arrived here for the rest of the summer, and are guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Brooks at Rockhurst. Mrs. Brooks entertained at dinner this evening in honor of her son and daughter-in-law.

Mrs. John O'Brien, who has been quite ill at her cottage, was reported to be much improved to-day.

Miss Edith T. Fisher, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan.

Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies have issued cards for the marriage of their daughter Ethel and Archibald G. Thatcher at noon on Saturday, August 9, at All Saints' Chapel.

HAPPENINGS AT BAR HARBOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Bar Harbor, Me., July 17.—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, of New-York, entertained at dinner to-night Count Cassini, Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller, Charles How, Johnston Livingston, Mrs. Honorine Vail, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Frederick Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. Harris.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri gave a dinner to-night at Corfield. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Livingston, Miss Coles, Miss Belle Gurnee, Miss Palmer, Mr. Macmonnies, Mr. Thorndike and Marquise Quadaqui.

Mrs. J. Fremont Smith entertained at dinner to-night Mrs. McCook, Mrs. Addison, Mrs. Upham, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Shapley, Mrs. Bissell, Miss Crafts and Miss McMurray.

George S. Bowdoin, of New-York, will shortly move into his new $100,000 cottage, which is being built on the West Shore.

C. Oliver Iselin, Adrian Iselin, Charles N. Watson, Mrs. Garner and Mrs. T. Clay Dugan arrived to-day at the Louisburg.

Miss E. E. Conners and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Stout, of New-York, came to-day to the St. Sauveur.

John S. Kennedy denies the report that he will entertain President Roosevelt here this summer.

New-York arrivals to-day included Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Sandell, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bailey, Mrs. T. P. Martin, C. B. Wright, Devereux Thurston, Henry Goodrich and Mr. and Mrs. George M. Haskell.

R. T. WILSON, JR., GIVES A DINNER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Saratoga, N. Y., July 17.—Richard T. Wilson, jr., of New-York, who has a cottage here, gave a dinner party here this evening in honor of his twenty-seventh birthday. It was given in the private dining room of the United States Hotel. Among those present were R. T. Wilson, sr., and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr., of New-York, and Dr. A. Lawrence Mason, of Boston.

JOHN W. MACKAY BETTER.

London, July 17.—John W. Mackay, who was prostrated by the heat on Tuesday, is much better this morning.

PROFESSOR RICHARDSON DYING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Baltimore, July 17.—Dr. George Mann Richardson, Professor of Organic Chemistry in the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, is critically ill at the Union Protestant Infirmary, and no hope is entertained for his recovery. He came to Baltimore last fall for surgical treatment, and had improved so much by February that he was able to take part in the Johns Hopkins jubilee exercises, where he acted as one of the representatives of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

He has recently had a relapse, and is now dying from blood poisoning. His wife and children are here from California and his mother from St. Louis.

SECRETARY ROOT'S TRIP TO EUROPE.

Washington, July 17.—Secretary Root will sail for Europe on July 24 on the steamship La Savoie. He had contemplated sailing on August 2, and had engaged passage for that date but received an invitation from General Horace Porter, United States Ambassador to France, to sail with him on La Savoie on the earlier date, and has accepted. Secretary Root expects to return to the United States about the middle of August.

CAPTAIN GIBSON'S ILLNESS.

Captain Francis M. Gibson, Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning, was taken seriously ill with ptomaine poisoning in his office on Wednesday morning. He remained at his post until Major Woodbury arrived. The latter noticed his condition and suggested that Captain Gibson should go home. Not long afterward Captain Gibson became so ill that Major Woodbury telephoned for a cab. Major Woodbury and his secretary, Mr. Reilly, had to carry Captain Gibson to the elevator and help him into the cab, in which he was taken to the New-York Hospital. After the vigorous use of a stomach pump Captain Gibson's condition improved. He remained in the hospital over night, and yesterday he and Mrs. Gibson went to Long Beach, where they will remain until August 4. Up to this time Captain Gibson had not lost a day from the department in seven years. Major Woodbury warned him not to return too soon. At the hospital Dr. Woodbury assisted in the examination and treatment of Captain Gibson.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among those who arrived here on the Patricia yesterday from Bremen were:

Miss A. Bowen.	Mr. and Mrs. Carl Rodenbourg.
Clarence W. Bird.	Francis Rodenbourg.
Miss Frances Isham.	F. Gilbert White.
Mr. and Mrs. Jay Judson Patchen.	

DEAD PRELATE HONORED.

MORE THAN A THOUSAND PRIESTS ATTEND THE FUNERAL OF ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN.

Chicago, July 17.—With much pomp and imposing ceremony, and in the presence of the Cardinal of the Church and a great gathering of ecclesiastical dignitaries, the last rites of the Roman Catholic service for the dead were performed for Archbishop Patrick A. Feehan to-day at the Cathedral of the Holy Name. Early in the day a series of masses was begun by the numerous visiting priests, ending in the great pontifical requiem mass.

During the funeral service crowds thronged the streets in the vicinity of the Cathedral, and the edifice itself was filled to overflowing by members of the clergy and a favored few of the laity. Cardinal Gibbons, with his deacons, officiated at the solemn pontifical requiem, which was conducted by Bishop John Lancaster Spalding, of Peoria. Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, delivered the funeral sermon. After the mass Cardinal Gibbons pronounced absolution. The body of the dead churchman was then borne to a vault in Calvary Cemetery, whence it will be removed later to its last resting place in the new cemetery of Mount Carmel.

The funeral cortege was one of the grandest and most imposing that ever passed through the streets of this city. Catholic dignitaries from many sections of the country were present to do honor to their late colaborer. Military, civic and church bodies accompanied the funeral car. Among the principal churchmen present were Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Jansen, of Belleville; Bishop Ryan, Alton; Bishop Dunne, Dallas, Tex.; Bishop McGavick, Chicago; Bishop Burke, St. Joseph, Mo.; Bishop O'Donoghue, Indianapolis; Bishop Scannell, Omaha; Bishop Foley, Detroit; Bishop Glennon, Kansas City; Bishop Alerding, Fort Wayne; Bishop Schwebach, Lacrosse, Wis.; Bishop Byrne, Nashville; Bishop Trobec, St. Cloud, Minn.; Bishop Eis, Marquette, Mich.; Bishop Muldoon and Chancellor Barry, both of Chicago.

It is estimated that while the body of the dead Archbishop lay in state in the cathedral more than seventy-five thousand persons passed it in review. So great was the demand for admission to the services to-day that after the thirteen hundred visiting priests had been accommodated only two lay persons from each parish in the Chicago archdiocese could be admitted.

THE KING CONTINUES TO IMPROVE.

London, July 17.—The reports regarding King Edward's health continue to be most satisfactory. He will remain on the royal yacht off Cowes, Isle of Wight, until August 8, and will return to the Roadstead after the coronation.

It has been decided that the British fleet will reassemble off Portsmouth for the coronation review. The Japanese squadron has been instructed to return there, and it is understood that other foreign countries will also be represented.

WRANGLE OVER CARNEGIE GIFT.

RIVAL FACTIONS IN PITTSBURG QUARREL OVER SITE FOR NEW SCHOOL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Pittsburg, July 17.—Andrew Carnegie will give to the city of Pittsburg a polytechnic school which will cost $2,000,000, and promises to make it worth $5,000,000 if the city will provide a site large enough for the purpose. The city is now wrangling over the site. It has got into politics, the Citizens party wanting a fifty-two acre tract for the site and the old Republican machine wanting an eleven acre tract for it. The city has enough money to buy the latter site, but to buy the larger one would necessitate an issuance on bond for $1,000,000, and both sides are unwilling to submit an issue of bonds to the people.

Meanwhile the prominent men in business and social circles insist that some action be taken, for fear that Mr. Carnegie will withdraw his offer.

TO HELP REBUILD THE CAMPANILE

THE NATIONAL ARTS CLUB STARTS A FUND TO AID VENICE.

The National Arts Club has sent by cable to Henry Albert Johnson, the sculptor, United States Consul in Venice, the sympathy of the members of the club at the loss to Venice from the collapse of the tall bell tower on the square of St. Mark's. A subscription has been started at the Arts Club in aid of the fund for rebuilding the old Campanile, but it is not intended to confine subscriptions to the members. All persons who love Venice and feel grateful for the pleasure she has afforded them with her palaces and art galleries, her kindly populace and her beauty, are asked to contribute large or small sums to the Venice Campanile Fund. Checks should be made to the order of Spencer Trask, treasurer.

The Campanile Fund committee also includes Charles Rollinson Lamb, R. W. Gilder and Charles de Kay.

HONORS FOR COLONIAL PREMIERS.

Edinburgh, Scotland, July 17.—The Municipality of Edinburgh has decided to confer the freedom of the city on Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Premier of Canada, and Sir Robert Bond, the Premier and Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland, on the occasion of their visit here on July 26 to receive degrees from the university.

EMPEROR WILLIAM ON THE NAHMA.

Berlin, July 17.—Emperor William delayed his departure from Gudvangen, Norway, till this morning because of the arrival there of Mrs. Robert Goelet's steam yacht Nahma. His majesty, with several members of his suite, accepted an invitation to dinner on the Nahma yesterday evening.