Amusements.

CASINO—8:15—A Chinese Honeymoon.
CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE—8:15—Chaperons and Vaudeville.
CIRCLE AUDITORIUM—8:30—Kaltenborn.
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—Minstrels.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—7:30—Japan by Night—The Mikado.
PARADISE ROOF GARDENS—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
TERRACE GARDEN—8—Fra Diavolo.
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—8:15—Summer Night's Band Carnivals.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Rumors of a collapse in the shipping combination were not credited in Parliament or business circles in London. —— Mr. Ritchie, it is thought by many members of the House of Commons, will be chosen as Chancellor of the Exchequer. —— The daughter of William Court Gully was married in London. —— A meeting to establish a new Anglo-American association in London and New-York was held and officers were chosen. —— The King's health was reported to be steadily improving. —— The Pope received the American pilgrims in the Clementine Hall, at Rome. —— A submarine eruption off Fayal terrified the inhabitants; earthquakes were reported in Spain. —— A sharp debate on the Irish estimates took place in the House of Commons. —— The monastery of La Trappe, in Quebec, was destroyed by fire. —— Further experiments with lyddite shells were made on the Belle Isle off Portsmouth.

DOMESTIC.—It is expected in Washington that the government will soon make definite terms with the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, and that the line to the Philippines will be completed within a year. —— One large colliery in the anthracite district resumed work; some striking miners are dissatisfied with the plan of relief suggested by their leaders, and threaten to return to work unless they receive actual cash assistance. —— At a Democratic dinner under the auspices of the New-England League, at Nantasket Beach, Mass., speeches were made by William J. Bryan, Edward M. Shepard and Senator Carmack, of Tennessee. —— The wedding of Miss Lily Oelrichs to Peter D. Martin took place at Newport, and many guests attended the breakfast given afterward at the home of the bride's parents. —— Judge Jackson, of West Virginia, defined the injunction, and sentenced miners' agitators to prison. —— The Federal Sugar Refining Company denied that it is to combine interests with the beet sugar manufacturers. —— The rumor that an international bank is to be started is denied by persons who were said to be interested in the proposed institution.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular and generally weak at the close. —— The Rapid Transit awarded the contract for building the Brooklyn tunnel to the Belmont-McDonald syndicate at the $2,000,000 bid; a resolution calling for a second Brooklyn tunnel was passed. —— President Roosevelt visited the New-Jersey State camp, at Sea Girt, and was received with great enthusiasm. —— May Yohe sailed for Europe, and it was believed by many that she would join Captain Strong, whose arrival in London was announced. —— A man who looked into J. P. Morgan's house and scared women in the home of T. Henry Mason was chased into a policeman's arms by a coachman. —— Rock Island stock continued to advance, and rumors were current of a big plan to improve the system. —— Mayor Low talked of local improvements, and urged amendment of the law regarding the assessment of property benefited. —— The arrest of two pickpockets created excitement at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge in the rush hours. —— Two passengers were seriously injured in a collision between a horsecar and a truck. —— Justice Hall ordered that Harris, Gates & Co. be allowed to see the books of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. —— The companies which are to form the $60,000,000 realty and construction corporation were announced.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Rain. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 77 degrees; lowest, 67 degrees.

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See opposite page for subscription rates

A VOICE FROM THE TOMB.

Democratic campaign managers with their ears to the ground are troubled nowadays by many curious subterranean rumblings. If buried issues and leaders cannot rise and walk, they have at least the inconvenient trick of filling the air with ghostly voices. Hollow as are these echoes of the past, they have a certain touching and mournful interest. They tell of vanished hopes and shattered policies, of party theories discredited and mummified in the onward rush of a single decade's political development.

No recent plaint from the tomb in which since 1896 so many Democratic teachings and teachers have lain inert and speechless is more pathetically sepulchral than that recently emitted by ex-Senator William F. Vilas by way of admonition to the Wisconsin Democracy. Mr. Vilas's polysyllabic industry seems to have suffered no abatement since the days when Democratic national conventions used to hang impatiently on his farflung periods. Nor has enforced disuse apparently impaired the ponderous and delphic quality of that style with which he so often held the Senate—or part of it—unwillingly captive. Mr. Vilas revisits the glimpses of the moon to tell his former fellow Democrats that the only genuine "paramount peril" to American institutions lies in the maintenance of a protective tariff; and after declaring that the overthrow of the protective system is the great and single aim to which the Democratic party should devote itself, he thus exhorts it to purge and purify itself for this heroic endeavor:

> Only a great party, animated by high principle and resolute purpose, instant in season and out of season to press education of the public mind, firmly patient to proceed by constitutional steps, capable of bearing defeat and punishing infidelity without discouragement, can lead the people with the necessary constancy to such achievement as the condition of this country's affairs now requires. The contest cannot longer be postponed but with the utmost peril to the rights of our countrymen. The Democratic party, in all its great career, never had a grander opportunity of public usefulness. The highest sentiments of public right and justice inspire the battle, but the conflict will be magnificent in proportions and the victory splendid in its fruit.

No re-embodiment of the forgotten ideas, the forgotten eloquence of the "tariff reform" period, could be more delightful. One can almost fancy the Wisconsin statesman again exhausting his vocables on the "perfidies and dishonors" of the Wilson Tariff bill—a measure which, like so many other of his "cuckoo" colleagues, he first abhorred, then pitied, then embraced.

Interesting as it is as the sound of a voice long silenced in Democratic councils, Mr. Vilas's appeal will hardly be taken seriously by the organization to which it is made. Other times, other issues, is the motto of the Democratic leaders now in power; and no programme so intimately associated with the Cleveland period as overthrow of the protective system will be likely to commend itself to general party acceptance for some time to come. If the ex-Senator from Wisconsin really thinks that in the present state of party opinion all the newer issues raised since 1892 will be thrust aside for a fresh crusade against protection, as protection, he can well afford to return to the catacombs for another six or eight years' nap.

THE BROOKLYN TUNNEL ASSURED.

On the advice of counsel that it might be illegal and would be unjust to accept a bid for the Brooklyn tunnel which included the construction of an underground road from Forty-second-st. to Union Square, because such an offer had not been invited, the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday accepted the Belmont-McDonald company's other proposal to build the Brooklyn extension for $2,000,000. Whether the alternative bid would otherwise have been accepted and was put aside with regret does not appear from the proceedings, but it is probably fair to assume that the commission regards that proposition favorably, and will be pleased to have it renewed in proper form at an early day. Sooner or later, we have no doubt, a line north from Union Square, connecting with the crosstown tunnel which the Pennsylvania Railroad will surely be authorized to build, will be added to the original system, and we hope there will not be much delay about it.

As for the extension from the City Hall under the East River, which is of paramount importance, there is every reason to be glad that the franchise has been awarded to the company whose interests insure the operation of the road as an integral part of a comprehensive system. Financially the terms offered by the successful bidder are advantageous to the city, because they do not greatly diminish its capacity to issue bonds for other needed improvements, but the higher practical utility of the arrangement made yesterday is its chief merit. We say this without the slightest disrespect for those citizens of Brooklyn who have felt that they possessed superior claims to consideration which would be disregarded if the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's facilities were not put to account. The Tribune has not been averse to the scheme for a second tunnel under the East River, such as the commission's engineer has been instructed to plan, and we are rather surprised to hear that the transportation managers who have been so desirous of getting entrance to this borough will probably take no interest in that subsidiary enterprise in case it reaches the stage of negotiation.

"SUCH A LITTLE THING!"

Says the Hon. Leonidas F. Livingston, Representative in Congress from Georgia, and ranking Democratic member of the Committee on Appropriations: "We can, with the sole purpose "of destroying combinations, levy an export tax "on manufactured articles going out of the coun-"try manufactured by trusts."

Says the Constitution of the United States of America: "No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State."

Said an eminent New-York statesman on a memorable occasion: "What's a little thing like the Constitution between friends?"

RUSSIA, TRUSTS AND BOUNTIES.

It is characteristic of Russia that her suggestion of an international—that is, European—anti-trust conference should be coupled with a protest against the classing of herself among those countries which pay export bounties on sugar, and against the imposition of countervailing tariffs upon her sugar by other countries. It is an old matter. In at least one international sugar conference Russia took the same ground, declaring in effect that she was not paying export bounties, but that whether she did or not was exclusively her own business, which she did not propose to submit to other nations for them to regulate. When the United States imposed a countervailing duty upon Russian sugar because of the Russian export bounty, just as it did upon the sugar of other bounty paying countries, Russia protested and ordered retaliatory duties upon some American goods. Now she indirectly renews her protest against this country's action, and invites the European powers to join in devising ways and means to check the power of trade combinations, meaning, of course, chiefly, if not exclusively, American trade combinations.

The fundamental question is whether Russia does or does not pay export bounties on sugar. The contention of the United States is that she does, and in that most of the European countries agree with the United States. Let us see what the Russian system really is, as established by the ukase of 1895. Each year the government estimates the amount of sugar that will probably be wanted for home consumption. This quantity is apportioned among the various factories. Upon all of it an excise tax of 1 ruble 75 copecks a pood is levied. A gold ruble is worth 51.5 cents, and one and a half paper rubles are worth one gold ruble. There are 100 copecks in one ruble. A pood is about thirty-six pounds. The excise tax is therefore 2.5 cents a pound. Each factory is permitted to make its allotted quantity of sugar at that rate of taxation. Upon all sugar produced in excess of that quantity an extra tax of 2.5 cents a pound is levied. But if the latter sugar be exported the tax upon it is refunded.

It is perfectly obvious what the result of such a system must be. Sugar manufacturers are impelled to increase their production for export as much as possible, because on their exported sugar they can undersell other countries and yet make a splendid profit. It is not surprising, then, to find that sugar production in Russia has been rapidly increasing ever since this system was established. In the two years from 1898 to 1900 the exports of Russian sugar increased from 12,600,000 poods to 17,900,000 poods, an increase of 42 per cent. In name, of course, there is no export bounty. In fact, there is. That is to say, a large cash advantage is offered to the exportation of sugar over the supplying of the domestic demand. Between paying a bounty outright and simply remitting a tax there may be a distinction, but there is no real difference.

A NEGLECTED EXAMPLE.

A golf player in the Adirondacks, being in a state of exasperation and disgust because of a bad stroke, violently projected into space the club of which he had made so poor a use. His only quarrel was with himself, but the insensible object by means of which he signified his wrath smote a caddy in its flight and nearly or quite put out one of his eyes. Simultaneously the player was smitten with regret, and by way of making such amends as lay within his power took his victim to Montreal for treatment by an oculist.

It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the feeling, compounded of anger and humiliation, which is experienced by a person addicted to golf when he misses an easy shot at a critical moment or otherwise illustrates the vicissitudes of the game. But, on the other hand, it is wholly impossible to overstate the obligations of morality and etiquette by which he is bound to resist the temptations which assail him at such a time. Not long ago a man who honors New-York by living here was playing golf in New-Jersey. Unfamiliarity with the course, the unexpected prowess of a foe whom he had held in light esteem and furtive signs of mirth on the part of the attendant caddies had made him so nervous that when he found himself confronted by a not too difficult water hazard he drove four balls in succession into the little pond. Did he curse and swear and commit acts of violence? No. He did not speak; but this is what he did: He took his bag, with ten clubs in it, from the caddy, walked quietly down to the edge of the water, broke every one of the clubs over his knee, gently tossed all the pieces into the pond and the bag after them, went back to the clubhouse, changed his clothes and returned to the city. Under wellnigh intolerable provocation that man preserved his composure, and in the game of golf he that ruleth his spirit is better than he that beateth Colonel Bogie.

It should be added that on the following day our friend purchased ten new clubs, and repaired with great joy and confidence to the scene of his spiritual triumph.

THE FRENCH SCHOOL RIOTS.

It is well that the French Parliament is not in session. If it were, while the Ministry would doubtless be sustained in its present course toward the Clerical schools, there would almost certainly be scenes of disorder which would cause shame to self-respecting Frenchmen and to friends of France. Riots in the streets are bad enough, but riots in the Chamber of Deputies are worse. There was one a fortnight ago, just before prorogation. It was incited by the announcement that the government had ordered the doing of what has now been done concerning the schools. When the Prime Minister rose to speak he was literally hooted down, so that he was unable to make a single word audible. Then the whole Chamber resolved itself into a raging mob, using physical violence, so that the President was compelled to suspend the sitting for an hour. If such a scene was enacted at the mere ordering of a certain measure, what would not have been done at the announcement of its execution?

Our Paris correspondence has made clear the cause of the trouble. The government has undertaken to execute fully, to the letter, the law concerning religious associations, and is not only expelling societies which have failed to secure legal authorization but is also closing the primary and other schools conducted by them. This is going a great deal further than the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry went, or probably meant to go. There are those, even among the friends of the government, who think it is going too far, especially since there is some ground for dispute as to the interpretation of the law, and no judicial decision concerning it has yet been made. The two most regrettable features of the case, from this point of view, are that schools are being closed for lack of authorization when they have had no chance to get authorization, or at least have not been informed that they should do so, and that the thousands of children who have been attending these schools will now for some time be without any school facilities whatever. There is reason, however, to expect that M. Combes will set those matters right by some sort of modus vivendi. Party passions are high, and at the outset there is a clash, each side acting in an extreme and irreconsilable way; but presently, no doubt, both sides will recognize the desirability of coming to an amicable understanding, and when they reach that frame of mind a satisfactory arrangement will not be hard to make.

ACTION AGAINST FARO BANKS.

Judge Fort, in New-Jersey, does not permit the laws to be trifled with in the territory over which his authority extends. It was due to his energetic measures that the faro banks of Long Branch were silent and deserted last summer. For a long series of years the professional gamblers had done as they liked. They owned and kept open a number of conspicuous buildings in the most frequented centres of that resort, and betting at the tables was carried on day and night, with no pretence of concealment. At Saratoga and most of the other watering places in the East the gaming houses were closed on Sundays, but at Long Branch the first day of the seven in July and August brought larger crowds of players to the temples of chance than any other. At no place in the country were the men who thrive upon the follies and vices of their fellows more audacious.

Judge Fort changed all that. He gave such instructions to the Monmouth County grand jury that the county officials, who had been previously lax and indifferent to the violations of law at Long Branch, found it advisable to pay closer attention to their duties; and he did not confine himself to words. He took such practical action that every faro bank in the county kept its doors shut in 1901. But before this season began some of the gamblers made arrangements with various persons previously known as managers or proprietors of restaurants, casinos or hotels to act in their behalf, and to open "clubhouses" for public recreation and refreshment, with the assurance that faro tables, roulette wheels, dice and cards should not be used on the premises. These pledges were soon broken, and gambling was speedily in progress upon an extensive scale. Judge Fort determined to strike, and he has struck hard. The Sheriff of Monmouth County, with his deputies, entered the so-called Pennsylvania "Club," the most conspicuous and best known of the gaming places at Long Branch, and arrested the head of the place and his assistants. The grand jury has already found a number of indictments, and Judge Fort may be trusted to see to it that the prosecution is pressed vigorously. The gamblers need expect no mercy, and they are in a state of panic.

Why is not the law against faro banks enforced with similar energy in this city and in Saratoga? The gamblers in Manhattan and at Saratoga Springs do not appear to be in the least disconcerted. Why should New-York fall behind New-Jersey in suppressing offences against the statutes?

THE "GLAD HAND."

A report received from a Western city discloses a new danger to which men in public life are exposed, and shows that there is peril in the "glad hand." A prominent politician, it seems, had some of the small bones of his right hand fractured by a man who shook hands with him. A cancerous growth resulted, and the hand had to be amputated.

At a time when hundreds of men are in training all over the country to enter the political arena, where hand shaking is an important feature and one by which many men hope to gain position, fame and fortune, this incident will attract more than passing attention, although it will probably give rise to no reforms in handshaking methods. If the Iowa man who lost his hand because of the destructive grip of his friend remains in politics, he will be compensated for his loss by being spared contact with the man whose touch sends a shiver through the man who holds his clammy, motionless hand. He will not have to shake hands with the man who seems to regret having extended his hand, and slips it out of the other man's in a way that reminds one of snakes and eels and creeping things. He will escape also from the man who, to show that he knows all about people being judged by the way in which they shake hands, gives the extended hand a wrench which leaves the member lame for hours.

We advise the unfortunate victim of the muscular hand shaker to look upon this side of the question, and he may see a blessing concealed in the loss which he has sustained.

By the brash way in which Mr. Leonidas F. Livingston, of Georgia, talks of tariff revision as a sure cure for trusts, one would think he had never heard that Great Britain, the one free trade country of the world, is "plastered all over with trusts."

The baseball clubs of the National League are now prettily arranged. Pittsburg is at the head, away ahead of all others, apparently fulfilling the prediction of a runaway race. Next come Brooklyn, Chicago and Boston, grouped in a class of their own. At present they are arranged as we have named them, but they are so close together that a change may occur any day, and, in fact, within the last week or so they have rung about all the changes possible in three places. After them come Philadelphia, St. Louis and Cincinnati, forming a second class of their own, all close together, though a long way behind the former three. Last of all, of course, in a perfectly unapproachable class of its own, comes the peerless New-York tail end club. It is not quite as far behind all others as Pittsburg is ahead of them, but it is doing uncommonly well, and promises to "get there all the same." We shall look with confidence to see the New-York club break the record by getting further down on the very tip end of the tail than any club has ever done before.

Whether or not the moving platforms are adopted for the Brooklyn Bridge, the moving finger writes that the huge structure which has cost the taxpayers first and last not less than a score of millions of dollars has been mismanaged almost from the day of its opening, and that the giving over of the span upon which so much public money has been expended to the trolley lines practically upon their own terms was exceedingly unwise.

The announcement of a new ice trust will be received with a good deal more equanimity than it would have been in some other seasons. This is a summer in which people are less dependent upon the ice companies than usual.

Norman E. Mack, New-York's member of the Democratic National Committee, says he thinks this State will elect a Democratic Governor next fall. But then Mr. Mack has always had a decided James K. Jones gift for reading the political future.

It is now reported that the Hon. "Jim" Tillman was called a liar the other day at Gaffney and failed to notice the affront. At this rate political discussion in South Carolina will soon become as mild and featureless as it has in the United States Senate under the new Hoar rule abridging certain old fashioned amenities and freedoms of debate.

A mile a minute train in this era of breathless speed is no longer a marvel. In a few years it may be looked upon as uncommonly

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The English papers tell this story of an incident in a revision court:

A certain person who figured on the register was objected to by one of the agents, on the ground that he was dead. The revising barrister declined to accept the assurance, however, and demanded conclusive testimony on the point.

Thereupon the agent of the other side rose and gave corroborative evidence as to the decease of the gentleman in question.

"And pray, sir, how do you know the man's dead?" demanded the barrister.

"Well," was the reply, "I don't know. It's very difficult to prove."

"As I suspected," returned the irate barrister. "You don't know whether he's dead or not."

The barrister glanced triumphantly around the court. His expression gradually underwent a change as the witness coolly continued:

"I was saying, sir, that I don't know whether he is dead or not, but I do know this: They buried him about a month ago on suspicion."

"Did your father think my picture looked natural?" asked the young man in the lilac stock.
"I'm afraid so," responded the candid girl.
"What gave you the opinion?"
"He wanted to kick it out of the house."—(Philadelphia Record.

Stories of dogs which have drowned themselves in fits of despair have been not infrequent, but the narrative of the intelligent beast in Hoboken which was condemned to death, and after receiving sentence in court tried to bite the magistrate who sealed his doom, is refreshingly novel. What can be the limit of canine understanding of human speech?

Advocate Printer—What's the matter now?
Ditto Editor—Why, in my story I described the heroine as an "artful miss," and the typesetter set it up "awful mess."—(Harvard Lampoon.

A small town in Posen, near the Silesian frontier, still keeps that relic of other centuries the night watchman who calls the hours. One night—"The London Telegraph" tells this remarkable story—one of these watchmen, an old worthy long in service, failed to blow his whistle when the clock struck the hour.

The burgomaster summoned the delinquent to account for his negligence. After some hesitation he declared that his last tooth had dropped out, and that he could not hold in his mouth the official flat tin whistle.

A council was called, and the subject was gravely discussed. Finally one of the members said that he had heard of a dentist at Breslau who supplied artificial teeth. After long debate the council appropriated money to send the aged watchman to Breslau to get a set of new teeth.

In due time the watchman reported that his teeth had arrived. That night the burgomaster sat up to hear the result. To his astonishment, there was no whistle at 10, at 11 or at midnight. The next morning he summoned the watchman.

"You have got your teeth," he said, indignantly. "Why do you not whistle as before?"

"Yes, I've got a new set of teeth," replied the old man, "but the doctor told me to put them in water at night."

"O'Brien siz he hos bin carryin' th' same stick iver since he hos bin on th' force."
"How long hos thot bin?"
"Sivintane years."
"Bedad, ut must be a sivintane year locust."—(Philadelphia Record.

President Thwing of the Western Reserve University presents an interesting array of college slang in an article in "The Christian Endeavor World." "Different colleges," he says, "have different words and phrases, and a few words and phrases are common to many. Such are "swipe," "soak," "spike," "josh," "hen-medic," "goose egg," "gring," "crib," and many others indeed. But there are other words that are used only at a few colleges. A student, for instance, in one college may "bat" (make a perfect recitation) and may sit in a "bear box" (the faculty pew in chapel). On going from church he may become a "belt chaser," walking with a "coed" and going to his dinner he has a "berry" (a good thing). In the afternoon he prepares himself for "bib" (that is, for recitation in the Bible). It is possible that this "belt chaser" walks with a "bird" (a girl) to the "birdcage" (a dormitory for women students). It is also possible that the "bird" may be a "birdie" (one who is eager to make acquaintance with men without an introduction).

He may prefer to call his walk a "pike," and also he may prefer to walk with a "plugger" rather than with a "bird," and while walking to talk about "poleck" (political economy) or "polst" (political science).

A student may be a "moke" (an easy going fellow), and in that case he is apt to be "porky" (very poor) in his work, and consequently gets a "zip" (a zero in marks), and is in danger of being "rusticated" (suspended). Of course, he must become a "repeater" (one required to repeat a year's work) if he hopes ever to get his "rag" (diploma). If the man is an "elle" (a good student), he will probably get the reputation of being a "whale" (a phenomenal student), in case he "bones" (studies) hard and "poles" (prepares a lesson by hard study).

To Increase Sales.—Subbubs—Mr. Fox is very much interested in booming Swamphurst building operations.
Citiman—Yes, I guess he's the head of the Quinine Trust.—(Philadelphia Press.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Washington, July 24.—Secretary Moody will leave Washington to-morrow, and will not return until September 1. He will go from here to Oyster Bay, and will remain there over Sunday. On Monday he will go to Salem, and later he will spend a week or ten days cruising on the Dolphin with the North Atlantic fleet. The remainder of August he will probably spend at his home, in Haverhill. The Secretary will sail from Oyster Bay to Salem on the Dolphin, and he hopes to be able to visit the Portsmouth and Boston navy yards. He will have with him on the cruise Senator Hale, Representative Cannon, of Illinois; Representative Foss, of Illinois; Representative Dayton, of West Virginia, and Representative Meyer, of Louisiana, all members of the naval committees of Congress except Mr. Cannon, who is chairman of the Appropriations Committee. Admiral Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has been designated as Acting Secretary of the Navy until the return of Assistant Secretary Darling. Secretary Moody will take with him the papers in the case of Paymaster Sullivan, and, after making his recommendation in the case, will turn them over to the President for final action. The President will decide whether Paymaster Sullivan is to be retired or dropped from the rolls of the navy, the retiring board having found him unfitted for further service.

Hannis Taylor, formerly United States Minister to Spain, has been reappointed special counsel of the Department of Justice before the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

President Roosevelt has promised to be godfather to the little girl of Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler. The christening will take place at Newport, where Mr. and Mrs. Chanler have a villa for the summer. The President hopes to be able to attend in person, but, failing this, will be specially represented at the ceremony.

Mrs. George Rutledge Preston and her daughter Alice have left Tuxedo and gone to Bar Harbor for the remainder of the summer. They will go to Newport before the end of the season, to stay with Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman.

James Stokes, who is now at Stockbridge, Mass., is booked to sail for Europe next Tuesday on board the Kronprinz Wilhelm.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Perry, who have been for some weeks at their country place at Bay Ridge, will leave town to-day for a trip to British Columbia.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay left town yesterday for Bar Harbor, and will remain there with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, until the arrival of her husband with his mother and the body of his father, John W. Mackay.

Colonel Astor and his boy are back in town from Newport. They expect to return thither on board the Nourmahal next week, with Mrs. Astor and the baby.

Colonel and Mrs. William Jay, who have been staying at their country place at Katonah, N. Y., have gone to Newport, where they are staying with Mrs. Pembroke Jones. Their daughter was one of the bridesmaids at the Martin-Oelrichs wedding yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field have left Biltmore, where they have been spending their honeymoon, and are due to-morrow at Lenox, where they will spend a few days with Mrs. Field's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, at Elmwood.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Davies are at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

Mrs. Frederick Young Dalziel, who will be remembered as Miss Emily Hoffman, has returned from Europe for the first time since her marriage, which took place abroad. Her husband has remained on the other side. Shortly before her own wedding her mother, Mrs. George Hoffman, married Charles Gouverneur Weir.

Dr. W. Seward Webb, who has been at Shelburne Farms, his place in Vermont, since his return from Canada, has gone to Newport for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. W. V. R. Kip have left Manhattan Beach, where they have spent several weeks, and have gone to the White Mountains.

Mrs. Orme Wilson has gone to Newport, where she is staying with her mother, Mrs. Astor, at Beechwood.

Elisha Dyer, jr., will lead the cotillon, which is to constitute one of the features at the "at home" given by Mrs. Pembroke Jones on Friday, August 15, at Friedheim. He will have Mrs. Pembroke Jones for his partner. A number of dinners will be given in connection with the entertainment, the various hostesses afterward taking their guests to Mrs. Pembroke Jones's.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier have leased the Tiffany cottage, at Newport, for a term of years, and are arranging to give a series of entertainments there before the close of the season.

Archibald Gourlie Thacher, whose marriage to Miss Ethel Davies will take place on August 9 at Newport, will give his farewell bachelor dinner on Thursday next at Sherry's.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman will go within the next day or two to Newport, where they have leased a cottage and will spend the remainder of the season. They have been at Southampton for the last two months.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Emmet are spending the summer in the White Mountains.

In spite of the Martin-Oelrichs wedding, which took a large contingent of the fashionable set down to Newport, there were many well known people in town yesterday, including Mrs. Stanford White, who had come up from her country place at St. James, Long Island, for some shopping; Harry Payne Whitney, Creighton Webb, William C. Whitney and Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman.

Miss Leary, who is established in her cottage at Newport for the season, has issued cards for "at homes" on Thursday afternoons, at which there will as usual be music.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer will spend next month at Newport, staying with Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer.

Mrs. James W. Pinchot arrived in town yesterday from Bar Harbor, and will sail for Europe next week to visit her daughter, Mrs. Alan Johnstone, whose husband is British Chargé d'Affaires at Darmstadt.

TRE BAR HARBOR SEASON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Bar Harbor, Me., July 24.—Mrs. C. Francis Winthrop, of New-York, gave the first large musical of the season at Sunnyside to-night. Myron W. Whitney sang. Among the guests were Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Livingston, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. George H. Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin.

Mrs. Roland Redmond, of New-York, entertained at luncheon to-day at the Malvern. Her guests were Miss Sylvia De Grasse Fox, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Livingston, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Gerard, Mrs. Pinchot, Miss Phipps and Miss Hone.

Mrs. Wilson Bissell gave a dinner to-night at her cottage in the Field. The guests were Miss Carey, the Misses Love, Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks, Miss Luigee, Mrs. Brooke, Miss Torrey, Mrs. Weld, Miss Minot and Mrs. Sturgis.

H. H. Rodgers, of New-York, aboard the steam yacht Kanawha, came in to-day.

Miss Natalie De Castro, of New-York, entertained a small dinner party to-night. Among the guests were J. Montgomery Sears, jr., Miss Kelly and Arthur Derby.

Mrs. H. C. Groome gave a dinner at Homewood.

Dr. Seward Webb started to-night in his private car for New-York.

George H. Vanderbilt returned here to-day from New-York.

Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Seely entertained a dinner party at Hillhurst to-night. Their guests were Lieutenant General and Mrs. J. M. Schofield, President and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Johnson, General and Mrs. McCook and Charles T. How.

Herbert Leeds, the well known yachtsman and golfer, came to-day to the Porcupine.

Senator Cannon left to-day on the yacht Clermont for a cruise to the eastward.

New-York arrivals to-day included Miss J. M. Birkhead, Dr. L. M. Brigham, F. Shattuck, Louis H. Feiber and Francis Heyward Stall.

John S. Kennedy, who is at present in New-York, will return here on Friday.

Gaillard Lapolly, of New-York, will be the guest of H. L. Eno.

Eben Jordan, of Boston, and Mrs. Alexander Van Nest will be among the exhibitors at the coming horse show.

SOCIAL INCIDENTS AT LENOX.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Lenox, Mass., July 24.—The Lenox Horse Show Association to-day announced that the date of the annual show at Highlawn Farm would be September 19. The association will have twenty classes this year. The officers elected are: Executive committee—Chairman, Giraud Foster; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Henry P. Jaques; Miss Kate Carr, William D. Sloane, Frank K. Sturgis and John E. Alexander.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred R. Shattuck, accompanied by Mrs. William L. Strong, arrived in Lenox on Thursday evening from New-York.

Herman Koppe, who has been abroad for the last year, has returned to Stockbridge.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry M. Field, of New-York, have returned to Stockbridge from a visit on Long Island.

Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams, of New-York, recently injured her foot so severely that Mr. and Mrs. Adams's visit to Bar Harbor has been postponed.

John E. Parsons has built a $5,000 parish building at New-Lenox for the St. Helen Episcopal Church, which he gave as a memorial to his daughter. The date of the dedication of the building will be set for a day early in August. Mr. Parsons, besides building the house, has completely furnished it.

The Lenox automobilists are to hold a meeting on Saturday to take some formal action against the articles appearing in the local press denouncing the automobilists.

A cakewalk was given in the ballroom of the Hotel Aspinwall this evening. The colored servants of the hotel furnished the amusement for the guests. There was a large company of cottagers at the entertainment.

MR. WHISTLER IMPROVING.

The Hague, July 24.—James McNeill Whistler, the American painter, was somewhat better to-day.

PRESIDENT BEARDSHEAR DYING.

Ames, Iowa, July 24.—No hope is entertained for the recovery of President Beardshear of the Iowa State College. Dropsical conditions are evident, and the internal organs are almost congested with blood owing to the weak action of the heart. Oxygen has been administered since Saturday to sustain life.

H. H. ROGERS'S GIFT TO HIS CHURCH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Fair Haven, Mass., July 24.—Henry H. Rogers, the Standard Oil and Amalgamated Copper magnate, will present to the Unitarian Church in this, his native town, a magnificent set of chimes, which will weigh ten tons. The order has just been placed with the Meneely Bell Company, of Troy, N. Y. Mr. Rogers has erected and equipped the new Unitarian church here as a memorial to his mother.

The chimes for the church will consist of eleven bells, at a cost said to be greater than that of any other chimes in America, and any chimes in the world made in modern times.

NEW-YORK CLUB MORTGAGE.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK GIVES $350,000 ON PROPERTY.

The New-York Club yesterday mortgaged its property at the southwest corner of Thirty-fifth-st. and Fifth-ave. to the Union Dime Savings Bank for $350,000. The mortgage is at 4 per cent, and is to run for three years. Some years ago the club obtained permission from Justice Bookstaver, of the Supreme Court, to mortgage its property to the savings institution for $325,000. It was generally thought last night that the new mortgage is a renewal of the old one, but a member of the club, who was asked what the organization intended to do with the money, said:

"I have heard rumors that the club might soon consider plans for improving its home. So far as I know, nothing definite has been done."

None of the officials of the organization could be found last night.

The old mortgage was raised to pay off indebtedness. It placed the organization on the basis of one debt solely.

The club is one of the oldest and most exclusive in the city. It was organized in 1845 and incorporated in 1874. Its present clubhouse was once the Caswell mansion, at one time occupied by the University Club. The Caswell mansion was some years ago remodelled into a building of the Queen Anne style. The first home of the New-York Club was in Chambers-st., opposite the Courthouse. It later moved to Walker-st. and Broadway, to No. 737 Broadway, to No. 558 Broadway, to No. 620 Broadway, to Astor Place and Broadway, to Fifteenth-st. and Fifth-ave. and, in 1887, to its present building.

WILL NOT NAME THE DES MOINES.

MISS FRANCES WEST INFORMS THE NAVY DEPARTMENT THAT SHE CANNOT OFFICIATE.

Des Moines, Iowa, July 24.—Miss Frances West, of Des Moines, who was selected by ex-Governor Shaw to christen the new cruiser Des Moines, which is to be launched on September 30, yesterday notified the Navy Department that it would be impossible for her to be present at the launching of the vessel.

Miss West will sail to-day for China, where she will visit Minister and Mrs. Conger for several months. Governor Cummins will name her successor.

VENICE CAMPANILE'S PLANS LOST.

Venice, July 24.—A remarkable development in connection with the destruction of the Campanile and one which will seriously handicap its restoration is the fact that the Office for the Conservation of Monuments has not a single detail of the plan of the ruined building, nor has any series of measurements or drawings been made, though the insecure condition of the collapsed bell tower had been known for the last twenty years. The authorities are now attempting to reconstruct a plan from photographs and a small, incomplete tracing of the interior, marking the stones in the ruins for identification wherever possible.

PRIVATE SERVICES FOR MR. MACKAY.

POPE GRANTS DISPENSATION—MANY CONDOLENCES.

London, July 24.—The Pope has granted to Mrs. John W. Mackay special permission to hold private services over the body of her husband, who died on last Sunday, at her home. A memorial service for Mr. Mackay will be held in the Church of St. Peter and St. Edward, Buckingham Gate, next Monday or Tuesday.

Many flowers are daily received at the Mackay home. One of these pieces is a five foot column of asters, with a broken cable of steel colored flowers, with the words "Atlantic and Pacific" at the base. The Postal Telegraph Company sent a handsome cross.

Among those who have called at the Mackay house or sent messages of condolence are Mr. and Mrs. M. H. De Young, Mme. Melba, Maurice Grau, Charlemagne Tower, United States Ambassador to Russia, and Mrs. Tower, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Canadian High Commissioner, and Lady Strathcona, Sir Francis Laking, physician in ordinary to King Edward; James Gordon Bennett, Mrs. Crocker, of San Francisco; Mrs. Alexander, of New-York; Mrs. James Brown Potter, Lady Pauncefote, Baroness de Reuter, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. Ronalds, Mme. Nevada, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Archbishop Ireland, Nikola Tesla, George Gould, Mrs. Marcus Daly, Dr. Parker, Dr. W. Seward Webb, of New-York; Princess Louise, United States Ambassador Choate, Count Tornielli, Italian Ambassador at Paris; Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Earl and Countess Cadogan, Eugene and Thomas Kelly, of New-York; Sir Henry and Lady Stanley, and Adelina Patti.

HOTEL MAN'S WILL FILED.

EDWARD L. MERRIFIELD LEFT HIS PROPERTY TO HIS FAMILY.

The will of Edward L. Merrifield, formerly proprietor of the Continental Hotel, Broadway and Twentieth-st., who died on June 24 in Orange County, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The will appoints the testator's son, Mark E. Merrifield, executor, and leaves to him in trust the entire estate. He is directed to continue the hotel during the remaining term of the leases, unless in his judgment it appears better to discontinue the business. Out of the income of the estate he is directed to pay the family expenses, of maintaining the testator's daughter, Carrie H. Merrifield; his sister-in-law, Carrie E. Farrar, and his brother, Silas Merrifield, to the amount of $4,000 a year, and the son, Mark, is to take $5,000 a year for himself, pay $1,200 a year to his sister Carrie, and $600 a year each to his aunt and uncle already named. One third of the remainder of the income is to be invested until it amounts to $50,000, and then it is to go to the testator's daughter, and the balance of the income and whatever else there may be is to go to the son.

The testator also directs that a marble or granite mausoleum be erected for the family in Greenwood Cemetery.