

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—The Suburban. AMERICAN THEATRE—8:15—The Darling of the Gods. BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—Nancy Brown. CIRCLE THEATRE—8:15—The Girl from Ipswich. CRYSTAL THEATRE—8:15—A Message from Mars. EDEN THEATRE—8:15—The World in Wax. FORTY-SEVENTH STREET THEATRE—8:15—The 400 Blows. GARRICK THEATRE—8:15—The Girl from Ipswich. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Girl from Ipswich. MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Girl from Ipswich. MAHATMA THEATRE—8:15—The Girl from Ipswich. NUBRAH HILL THEATRE—8:15—The Girl from Ipswich. NEW SAVOY—8:15—The Girl from Ipswich. PRINCESS THEATRE—8:15—The Girl from Ipswich. VICTORIA THEATRE—8:15—The Girl from Ipswich. WALLACK—8:15—The Girl from Ipswich. WEST END THEATRE—8:15—The Girl from Ipswich.

Index to Advertisements.

Table with 3 columns: Page, Col., Page. Lists various advertisements and their locations.

New York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1903.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN—The Ottoman Bank at Salonica, European Turkey, was blown up by dynamite in many places throughout the city, and two men were killed in the disorders. Announcements were made in Parliament that the British Government had received authoritative information from Russia that the new designs in Manchuria. Emperor William and Queen Wilhelmina were among those present at the wedding of Grand Duke Alexander and Princess Charlotte Reuss at Bückeburg Castle. The Reichstag was prorogued. The weekly plague mortality in India exceeds thirty thousand persons. The health of Cardinal Vaughan, Captain-Hankow Railroad in China; the United States gunboat Callao went to the rescue of the engineers. The health of Cardinal Vaughan does not improve and it is unlikely that he will resume active duty. King Edward left Rome for Paris. President Loubet landed at Marseilles on his return from Algeria, among those receiving the President was Admiral Cotton, U. S. N.

DOMESTIC—The buildings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis were dedicated. President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland made the principal addresses. Returns at the State Excise Department in Albany show that there has been little, if any, falling off in demands for liquor licenses due to the increased tax. Reports from the Adirondack indicate that the most serious forest fires in years are raging; several hotels and cottages are threatened, and much valuable timber will be lost. The health of Cardinal Vaughan, Captain-Hankow Railroad in China; the United States gunboat Callao went to the rescue of the engineers. The health of Cardinal Vaughan does not improve and it is unlikely that he will resume active duty. King Edward left Rome for Paris. President Loubet landed at Marseilles on his return from Algeria, among those receiving the President was Admiral Cotton, U. S. N.

CITY—Stocks were dull and irregular. Talbot J. Taylor was the chief witness at the Amory-Freeland hearing yesterday, testifying and making the principal address before the Interstate Commerce Commission at the continuation of the coal hearing. A bookmaker knowingly took a bet on the Jamaica race from a detective at Seventy-seventh and Fortieth-st. and was arrested, supposedly as a part of a plan of bookmakers to take the constitutionality of the racing law to the United States Supreme Court. It is expected that after the conference that the threatened general tie-up of harbor craft would not take place, the engineers and the railroads agreeing to arbitrate the former's demands.

THE WEATHER—Indications for to-day: Rain, much colder. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 85 degrees; lowest, 62.

SIGNIFICANCE OF LOUISIANA.

The addresses of the President and ex-President at St. Louis yesterday were especially admirable in their suggestions of the true significance of the occasion. It would have been easy to dwell in resounding periods upon the material aggrandizement which has come to the nation through the transaction the centenary of which is now being celebrated. Nor would we regard such treatment of the theme as altogether unfitting. It would have it has its place. But far more important, profitable and worthy is it to consider the constitutional results of the Louisiana Purchase and the moral and civic effects of it upon this nation and upon the world. Mr. Roosevelt described the Purchase as the greatest work of the American people between the adoption of the Constitution and the outbreak of the Civil War. It was that, and it was something more. It was an act of expansion unique in the history of the world and of greater significance to mankind than any other in history. This fact was made plain by Mr. Roosevelt in his comparison or contrast of American expansion with that of Greece and Rome. In the Greek colonies local independence was carried to an extreme, with the result that the colonies did not strengthen, but rather weakened and menaced, the mother country. The Roman provinces, on the contrary, were too much subordinated to the centralized authority of the imperial city. Toward one or the other of these faulty extremes practically every important act or process of expansion inclined down to a century ago. It was then the lot of the United States to set an entirely new example to the world, of a new system of expansion, in which the acquired territories became in due time sovereign and equal parts of the sovereign nation. That achievement marked, as Mr. Roosevelt said, a new era in statesmanship as well as in pioneering.

Memorable, too, is the fact of which Mr. Cleveland reminded us—that the great transaction was a peaceful one. "Every feature of our celebration," said the ex-President, "should remind us that we memorialize a peaceful acquisition of territory." Nor was that all. The actual deed of transfer was peacefully effected, and there was no less peace preserving in its purpose and in its results. Through it war was avoided, at that time and in all future time. For, as Mr. Cleveland recalled, the purchase was an alternative—we may say the sole alternative—to war. No one saw that more clearly or expressed it more vigorously than Jefferson, who declared himself ready to stake the very existence of the Republic in the struggle. Writing to Livingston a year before the purchase, Jefferson said frankly that it would be impossible for France and America to remain friends with the former settled at New-Orleans. If France took possession of New-Orleans, he said, the United States must build a powerful navy, make a defensive and offensive alliance with Great Britain, and at the first opportunity begin a war of conquest for the possession

session of the French colonies. Such a course was not sought nor desired by the United States, but was forced upon it as a necessity by the laws of nature. Such was Jefferson's attitude all through the negotiations. Such was the attitude of Congress. Such was the attitude of the American people; and at the very moment when this "peaceful acquisition of territory" was effected the United States was energetically taking up arms by land and sea to effect the acquisition by forcible conquest.

These facts are profitable for remembrance. The great event which we commemorate was effected through the alternative of peace or war. The lot fell for peace. But there can be little doubt that it was mightily influenced to do by our readiness for war and by the unconcealed frankness with which this nation contemplates an immediate resort to arms in case negotiations failed. The reminder of this came the more fittingly from the distinguished speakers of yesterday, too, for the reason that each of them has, in his own administration as Jefferson's successor, been a noteworthy exponent of the policy of securing just rights through power to take and to maintain them, and of attaining a peaceful settlement of controversy through demonstrated readiness to accept the belligerent alternative.

SOME ESTABLISHED FACTS.

The proceedings before Magistrate Barlow on Wednesday, in which various individuals and interests connected with the Metropolitan company were implicated, established certain facts, as follows: That Daniel Nason had several interviews with William N. Amory at which they discussed a purchase through Nason of stock in a bicycle seat company, owned by Amory, at a proposterous price, namely, \$200,000.

That Amory was desirably led to believe that William H. Page, Jr., an attorney for the Metropolitan company, had authorized Nason to conduct such a negotiation and was fully informed as to its nature, purpose and progress.

That Nason caused Amory to understand that the object being aimed at was to secure a withdrawal of his charges and an abandonment of his efforts prejudicial to the Metropolitan company.

That, after every interview of this sort between Nason and Amory, Nason saw Page and told him what had occurred; that Page knew that Amory supposed him to be the real and responsible instigator of the attempted negotiation, and that Amory was encouraged to draw the natural conclusion.

That the actual object of the attempted negotiation was either to buy off Amory in the interest of the Metropolitan company, and of one or more persons connected therewith, or to catch him in a trap and expose him as a black-mailer.

Page and Nason are members of the New-York bar in good and regular standing. There are lawyers who could never be persuaded to engage in such a business as the testimony produced on Wednesday and substantiated by the principals described. We hope that such lawyers constitute a majority of the Bar Association, which occasionally makes an investigation of matters affecting the professional character of members of the bar.

A COLOSSAL LANDSLIDE.

The early accounts of the disaster which wrecked the mining village of Frank, in British North-West Territory, on Wednesday, called it an explosion. While there was some excuse for this describing it, there was also warrant for scepticism. It is hard to imagine that such violence as was exhibited on the slopes of Turtle Mountain could have been caused either by dynamite or freamp. It would have been more reasonable to attribute the event to volcanic action had the adjacent country been thus afflicted of late years. That pretext was lacking, however, and there was no outpouring of lava. No doubt is now entertained on the subject. The catastrophe was a true landslide, enormous masses of rock having become detached and having fallen into the valley below. The only wonder now is that the damage was not greater. Had Frank been a city of considerable size the result would, of course, have been very different.

A partial explanation of a phenomenon of this kind is afforded by the tilting up of rock strata so commonly observed by railway passengers when going through a cut in mountainous districts. The layers above do not always cling firmly to those below. The former may not slip, because they are buttressed by debris, but gravitation is always tending to dislodge them. If by human activity or the corrosion of rivers the mass becomes undermined there will eventually come a fall, the quantity and distance depending on circumstances. The forces which weaken the hold of the upper strata operate so slowly and gradually that their action is usually unsuspected; but at last they preponderate over adhesion and a landslide occurs. Such things may be common in uninhabited districts in America and on a smaller scale, but one does not often hear of an avalanche in this country that is attended with such mortality as that recorded yesterday.

NO FRANCHISE TAX DEDUCTIONS.

One important feature of Judge Vann's admirable and exhaustive opinion on the Franchise Tax law seems to have escaped general notice. That is, concerning the deductions to be made in the tax on account of other payments to the city which may be "in the nature of a tax." After Judge Vann's review of the matter there can be no ground for holding that any of the payments formerly made for franchises were "in the nature of a tax."

At one time while the bill was pending in the special session of 1890, it contained a clause providing for deductions for all sums paid for franchises in any form. That was changed so as to permit deductions only for payments "in the nature of a tax." Some months ago Justice Hooker, at Special Term, considered the question. The Crosstown Street Railway of Buffalo had a franchise which it bought at public auction on a bid of 11% per cent of its gross receipts. Under its contract the road in 1900 paid \$12,480.45 for its franchise. When for that year a franchise tax of \$31,318.43 was levied upon it, the road sought deduction of the \$12,480.45. Justice Hooker refused to grant this petition, holding that the payment was not a tax. No appeal from his judgment has yet been decided, but Judge Vann completely covers the point, and he will undoubtedly be sustained. Judge Vann, with the concurrence of the whole Court of Appeals, says:

The franchisees are grants which usually contain contracts executed by the municipality, but executed as to the owner. They contain various conditions and stipulations to be observed by the holders of the privilege, such as payment of a license fee, of a gross sum down, of a specific sum each year or a certain percentage of receipts, as a consideration "in full satisfaction for the use of the streets."

The condition upon which a franchise is granted is the purchase price of the grant, the payment of which in money, or by an agreement to bear some burden, brought the property into existence, which thereupon became taxable at the will of the legislature, the same as land granted or leased by the State. There is no implied covenant that property sold by the State cannot be taxed by the State, which can even tax its own bonds given to borrow money for its own use, unless they contain an express stipulation of exemption. The rule of strict construction applies to State grants, and unless there is an express stipulation not to tax, the right is reserved as

an attribute of sovereignty. Special franchises were not taxed until by the act of 1890, amending the tax law, they were added to the other taxable property of the State.

As all these payments for which deduction is sought are purchase price, they cannot be "in the nature of a tax." The Court of Appeals completely closes that avenue of escape, and leaves the corporations to pay the full tax on the value of their franchises assessed in the same proportion as are houses and buildings. It says not only that the old payments were not taxes, but in the broadest language that "special franchises were not taxed until by the act of 1890." If special franchises were not taxed at all, except by this law, then certainly no former payments of any kind can be construed to do by "in the nature of a tax."

From another point of view it is clear that the payments to cities for franchise grants are not "in the nature of a tax." The city has no right to levy taxes of itself. It may sell franchises and collect the purchase price, but it imposes no taxes without express authority of the State. As Judge Vann says:

The entire taxing power belongs to the legislature, and not a dollar can be raised by local or general process to carry on self-government in localities or in the State or to provide for the public safety, order or health, except by its authority.

And elsewhere he declares: The function of assessing a special franchise does not in its nature belong to a county, city, town or village, for it has never been exercised by officers of such localities in the State, by which it is now exercised for the first time.

Since, then, no local government ever did levy any tax on franchises and had no power to do so, certainly nothing "in the nature of a tax" could ever have been paid to a local government in connection with the franchises. Whatever the corporations paid was of some other nature, and it evidently will not be allowed to offset the tax which the State, the only taxing power, has now for the first time imposed.

DU CHAILLU.

The African explorer whose death is reported from St. Petersburg had a host of admirers all over the civilized world, but especially in the United States, the land of his birth. His contributions to science were rather those of a naturalist than of a geographer. Thus, in a broad sense, his work was differentiated from that of Livingstone and Stanley. Some of his revelations concerning the gorilla were at first received with incredulity, but his reputation for careful observation and accuracy was eventually vindicated. Moreover, he was a man of engaging personality, and instantly made friends wherever he went.

Another claim to affection was the popular character of his books about the Dark Continent. Thousands of youngsters attended his lectures, but a larger number read his stories and descriptions. Much criticism is current concerning the poor spelling of pupils in the public schools and the colleges. Those old-time "spelling bees" in the little red schoolhouses were smartly contested and were keenly appreciated by the lads and lasses who carried off the honors, and they were indisputably fruitful of benefit. Nevertheless it must be admitted that in the peculiar English language, with its eccentric vagaries, perfect spelling is a rare accomplishment.

THAT TONSORIAL JOKER.

With reference to the barbers' bill now awaiting the action of the Governor, the mysterious character of which we pointed out the other day without venturing to attempt an elucidation, Mr. James P. Carey, chairman of the legislative committee of the Master Barbers' Association, says, among other things:

The idea that the barbers who have worked at the trade three years or more would be exempt from the provisions of the bill is a mistake. They will be under the control of the board of examiners, and must comply with the sanitary regulations or expect their certificates will be taken from them, not to be restored until they have been passed upon and accepted again by the board.

Assuming that Mr. Carey has no wish to deceive his professional brethren of the razor, the scissors, the towel, the brush and comb, the bay rum, the flowing shampoo bowl and the expectantly welded clothes broom, we respectfully invite his attention to Section 13 of the bill, where he will find the following provision:

This act shall not in any way apply to or affect any person who is now occupied or working as a barber in this State, nor any person employed in a barber shop or an apprentice, except that a person so employed, apprentice, shop or man have been passed upon and accepted again by the board.

If Mr. Carey will cast the penetrating eye of a legislative committee's chairman over this section of the bill we think he will observe that it is exactly adapted to the purpose of catching the apprentice of less than three years' standing and letting the rest of the tonsorial world go free. We concede that it may be full of loving kindness for posterity, but it certainly would not reform the present generation of barbers.

PURE DRUGS.

The Attorney General's opinion that the State Board of Pharmacy has a right to take samples from bottles of drugs kept for sale by druggists gives that board an opportunity to do much good. The authorized inspectors of the board now have the right to purchase samples of drugs on sale and determine whether they are pure and of the quality established by the pharmacopoeia. There are undoubtedly pharmacists all over the State who will look upon this opinion as tyrannical and will condemn the inspectors as busybodies. But the objections will not come from pharmacists who aim to dispense pure goods. It was at their instigation that the board was called into existence, and they are responsible for the legislation which aims to prevent the sale of cut rate impure articles.

The profits in the drug business are not small. Some people go so far as to say that they are large, and that at prevailing prices drugs of standard quality can be handled without loss. Regardless of this fact, however, impure, diluted and reduced drugs are sold in large quantities with gain to the unscrupulous vendors and danger to the public. This practice will receive a shock when the men who have profited by it read the opinion of the Attorney General, in which he says:

I think it entirely clear that it is the duty of a proprietor of a drug store to furnish to a member of the State Board of Pharmacy, or an authorized inspector thereof, samples of his goods upon being tendered the purchase price therefor, and that in the event of his refusal to do so he thereby becomes liable both to criminal prosecution and to an action for the recovery of a penalty.

The man who in order to compete with his neighbor reduces the quality of his merchandise may be committing a commercial blunder, but that is his affair. The man who tampers with drugs in order to reduce their cost or to increase his gains commits an offense against the community, and this fact was probably recognized when the drug inspector's rights were defined.

The State Board of Medical Examiners has checked the career of the quack and has earned the thanks of the public. The State Board of Pharmacy will receive its share of commendation also if it will prevent the quack druggist from selling to his poor and ignorant customers adulterated and spurious drugs.

Surely this is a country of contrasts! While Manhattan was passing through the hottest day up to date in 1903, snow was falling in Duluth,

In some part of the great republic there is almost everything to suit any taste at any time.

The State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation in Massachusetts decided recently after thorough investigation that the Lowell mills with few exceptions had not been doing so profitable a business that they could safely afford to grant the 10 per cent advance in wages so solicitously demanded. That board has an excellent reputation for fairness, ability and grasp of industrial problems. It cannot be that Lowell men and women who have worked in the mills will be so blind to their own interests as to compel the ruin of Lowell manufacturers and to send the employers South!

The plantation "cakewalk" first devised and practised below Mason and Dixon's line before the Civil War, seems to have become marvellously fascinating within recent months for the devotees of frivolity on the banks of the Seine. New-York became weary of such ridiculous antics long ago.

Some of the poolroom men may perhaps interpret the Court of Appeals decision in the Steedek case in such a manner as to feel encouraged to resume their operations in a bold and open way. It will not be wise for them to provoke the action of the public prosecutor by defiance of the statutes. It may be impossible under the findings of the highest court in the State to send them to prison for felony. But how will they fare when the District Attorney proves them guilty of misdemeanors?

Authentic reports from England say that Richard Croker is now a dairyman resembling a diamond of the first water in purity. Had Mr. Croker turned Tammany Hall into a dairy farm years ago, New-York would have raised a statue in his honor.

The most famous open races for three-year-old thoroughbreds in any country are the Two Thousand Guineas at Newmarket, the Derby at Epsom and the St. Leger at Doncaster—all three in England. No filly ever captured the three, although a few fillies have been successful in the Derby and the St. Leger. Several colts have taken the honors in every one of the series, and such victors are always acclaimed as wearers of the Triple Crown of the Turf. It is significant that both the first and second horses in the Two Thousand Guineas at Newmarket this week were ridden by American jockeys. The Yankee rider is still at the top.

The celebrations of two-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversaries of the settling of cities, towns and villages in various parts of the regions along the Atlantic coast are coming on apace, but it may be noted that Chicago will have a long time to wait before the enjoyment of memorial exercises of that kind.

Much criticism is current concerning the poor spelling of pupils in the public schools and the colleges. Those old-time "spelling bees" in the little red schoolhouses were smartly contested and were keenly appreciated by the lads and lasses who carried off the honors, and they were indisputably fruitful of benefit. Nevertheless it must be admitted that in the peculiar English language, with its eccentric vagaries, perfect spelling is a rare accomplishment.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Pacific Coast is sending across the continent and across the ocean for oyster seed. The Pacific Coast is in need of good oyster seed, and Japanese, as well as American seed, is sought for the beds. That from the Atlantic seaboard is from Wareham, Mass., where the raising and shipping of seed has become a considerable industry. It does not cost much more to bring the Japanese oysters across the ocean than it does to ship the Wareham seed by rail, and the government is especially desirous of having the Oriental stock tested.

CAMPAIGN AND CHAMPAGNE.

Campaigning with the workers: Champagne for the heeled; Cold glances for the shirtless; Hiss and hiss for the voters; But billboards for the voters; And board bills for the voters. A little swallowtailing: Where there he bids to follow: Some doubtful tales to swallow: But billboards for the voters; And board bills for the voters. —Chicago Tribune.

According to a dispatch from Porto Rico the smuggling cases have been settled. Charges were made against certain officers of the army and the navy, and the grand jury, at San Juan, returned indictments against five of those accused. A personal investigation of these cases was made by the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster General when in Porto Rico recently, acting under orders of the President, and they submitted a report recommending that all criminal proceedings against the officers be dismissed. It seems that the specific facts upon which the charges were based were that the officers had brought to San Juan liquors, which were subject to customs duties. There was no charge that any of the articles were sold to any one in Porto Rico, although in one instance a present was made of some of the cigars to a local club by one of the officers who had received the privileges of the club. It is stated by the officers in the custom to make such hints as possible in such cases, which is double the amount of the duties.

Willie had been on Sunday school. At luncheon grandma passed him the deviled ham. "No, thank you," said Willie. "I have renounced the devil and all his works." —Springfield Republican.

Out in Missouri the papers speak frankly, especially if the subject is politics. In more polite parts of the world the custom is to make such hints as another race or nationality, not of friends and neighbors. "The Centralia Courier" has just rapped a successful candidate over the head in the following item in praise of the defeated man. "Professor Green, of Sturgeon, is a clean, able man, with the science of pedagogy, and a commissioner. He has a man who bathes and wears store clothes and holds himself up like a man. Hard to elect any one who takes his baths regularly."

"Her novel is one of the ephemeral successes." "Indeed?" "Oh, yes. It was published before 9 o'clock in the morning, and it was completely forgotten quite a bit after 6 o'clock in the evening." —Littell.

A Warsaw journal relates the following story of an experiment made by a Polish nobleman to ascertain how far storks migrate during the winter. He caught a stork and attached a plate to its neck on which were inscribed the words, "Hac clovia ex Polonia" ("This stork comes from Poland"). In the following spring the same stork was found in the nobleman's park, with a bundle around its neck, containing several precious stones of great value, and the metal plate with these words on the other side: "India cum donis remittit Polonia" ("India sends him back with presents to the Poles").

Not Much Left.—"Mr. Jones has terribly bad manners." "Well, he is an uncut diamond, you know." "Yes, imitation." —(Brooklyn Life).

An oddly carved tombstone marks the resting place, in A's Burying Ground, Germantown, Penn., of the remains of an old resident of that suburb. It bears the following inscription: In memory of Adam Shisler, who departed this life Dec. 23, 1777, aged 50 years. Every one in Germantown, however, believes that Master Shisler was not a Methuselah, and is confident that there must have been some mistake. And so there was. The explanation is that the stonemason marked the man's age 50, instead of 60, by an accident that might happen to any absent-minded person. To correct this error the mason filed with cement and another figure was cut after the "6." Time and frost have loosened the cement, and now the once hidden "9" appears as distinctly as the other numerals.

A Question.—"What do you think of the new boarder?" asked Mrs. Starven. "Oh, I don't know," replied Starboard. "Either that, or very sarcastic. Did you hear him ask me if I'd have the 'cream'?" —(Philadelphia Press).

About People and Social Incidents.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, April 30 (Special).—Mrs. Hengellmiller, wife of the Austrian Ambassador, who sprang her ankle Sunday evening, is recovering satisfactorily from her accident that there need be no delay in the departure of the ambassador and his family for Europe on the date selected, May 3. P. S. Letellier, recently appointed secretary of the Belgian Legation, arrived here to-day, having made the passage on the Vaterland. It is a young man of the present rank in his first in the diplomatic service. He succeeds M. Boye, who leaves Washington soon, with his wife and child, for his new post in Rotterdam.

George L. Lorillard, of New-York, has been appointed second secretary of legation at Havana, in place of Henry P. Fletcher, of Pennsylvania, who has been transferred to Peking, to replace William E. Bainbridge, who has resigned, to represent the United States in the approaching arbitration at Caracas.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 30 (Special).—Miss Constance Mills, daughter of General and Mrs. Anson Mills, was married to-day to Captain Winfield Scott Overton, of the Army, at the home of her parents, in Dupont Circle. The chaplain, Pierce, of Fort Myer, performed the ceremony in the presence of a small company, limited to relatives and personal friends. The bride descended the stairway with her father, who wore the full uniform of his rank. Her wedding gown was of white satin and featured a long, trailing bodice elaborately embroidered in pearls. Strands of pearls fastened her tulle veil to her hair, and she carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley and sweetpeas. Miss Kline, a cousin and house guest, attended her in a pretty gown of light blue crepe, with hat to match. General Mills's nephew, Lieutenant Martin, of the 5th Infantry, and Harry Grondor, a nephew of Mrs. Mills, were the ushers, and Captain Clyde Spicer was the best man. Five hundred guests attended the reception, held at Rauscher's at 1 o'clock. The ballroom was elaborately decorated with flowers and palms, with large pink chip candles, filled with hydrangeas, suspended from the archway, and with pink ribbons and strings of pearls, hidden in a wide, weathered balcony, decorated in the center with large silk flags and American Beauty roses. At the rear of the large ballroom were tables served from buffet table, decorated with flowers and shaded lights. After 2 o'clock the bridal party, relatives and out of town guests sat down to a breakfast of dainty covers, served at heart shaped tables decked with sweetpeas and lilies-of-the-valley. The dancing was in the afternoon for the former part of San Francisco. Gen. Overton and Mrs. Overton started late in the afternoon for the latter part of the trip. It was used by the army, and he has just erected the Mills Building, which the government has leased for the navy, and which will be used as a headquarters for the 25th Infantry. Mrs. J. Howard King and the Misses King, of Albany, who spent the winter in Washington, will be in the city to spend the summer abroad. Mrs. Letter and Miss Daisy Letter have joined Mr. and Mrs. Letter at their Dupont Circle home.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris are receiving congratulations on the birth yesterday of a son and heir at their house in West Seventy-second-st. Mrs. Morris was Miss Alice Vanderbilt Shepard, daughter of the late Elliott F. Shepard, and a grandchild, therefore, of the late W. H. Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. Morris have only one other child, a girl, born a couple of years ago.

The Church of the Incarnation was the scene yesterday afternoon of the marriage of Miss Marion Hopkinson Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Hopkinson Smith, to Heron Goodhart, third secretary of the British Embassy at Constantinople. The bride was dressed in white satin trimmed with Irish and wore a veil of old point lace. Her flowers were lilies-of-the-valley. Miss Therese Keyser, her only bridal attendant, was in sky blue voile trimmed with Valenciennes lace, with which she wore a large white straw hat trimmed with blue plumes. C. Clive-Bayley, the British Consul at New-York, officiated as best man, while Thomas and Mitchell, 5d. of Philadelphia, Joseph Howard Hunt and Thomas Robbins were the ushers. After the ceremony, which was performed by Bishop Doane, of Albany, there was a reception given by the bride's parents at their house in East Thirty-fourth-st. Mr. and Mrs. Goodhart will sail for England on the route for Constantinople on May 2. Among those present at the wedding were Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney and Mrs. Charles D. Dickey.

Another wedding which took place yesterday was that of Miss Joie MacIntyre, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. MacIntyre, of Princeton University, in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and Seventy-third-st. The bride was dressed in white duchess satin, and wore a tulle veil, while her matron of honor and only attendant, Mrs. Henry Atterbury Smith, was in pale pink crepe de chine. Robert Patton was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Paul Patton, Wilbur, John and Henry MacIntyre, Ellsworth Dwight and John Hubbard. After the ceremony a reception was given by the parents of the bride at their house in West Seventy-fourth-st.

Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell gave a luncheon yesterday at Serry's for Miss Florence Cramp, the fiancée of her husband's brother, Theodore Roosevelt Pell.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Cushing leave town to-day for Newport, where Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, of Philadelphia, are expected to-morrow for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Schell have returned to town after an absence of several weeks, and are at their house in East Sixty-seventh-st. They will leave next month for their country place at Northfield, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn leave town for Newport next week, and will take possession of the Arnold cottage, which they have leased for the season.

Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Jr., returned to town yesterday from Boston, where she has been making a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting have returned to town from Lenox.

Mrs. S. Bruce Ismay, who was Miss Florence Schofield, is booked to sail for Europe next Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Barclay and Miss Adelaide Barclay will spend the summer at their country place, at Southampton, Long Island.

May 19 has been set as the date of the wedding in Grace Church of Miss Grace S. Henop and R. De Peyster Tytus.

Alfred Heudecker Bond, the president of the Calumet Club, and Charles Shepard Bryan were entertained by a number of members of the club at a dinner last night in recognition of the active part which they have played in its reorganization, and in placing it on a flourishing financial basis. Among those present were Arthur Tamm, William G. Enders, Parker Syma, Newbold Le Roy, Edgar and Charles S. Boyd.

VANDERBILTS AT NEWPORT. Newport, R. I., April 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt returned from their wedding tour in Canada to-day, and went to Oakland Farm, whence they will go to Sandy Point, their own farm, for a brief stay before going abroad.

DINNER TO MR. AND MRS. C. VANDERBILT. Rome, April 30.—Ambassador and Mrs. Meyer gave a dinner to-night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. The guests included Prince and Princess Doria, Prince and Princess Teano, Prince and Princess of Terranova, the Prince and Princess San Faustino, the Duchess Graciosa, Prince and Princess Boncompagni, Miss Bright, Count von Moltke, Heloise Meyer and Mrs. Story.

NICE OF M'KINLEY TO MARRY. Genoa, April 30.—It has been learned from a private source that Mrs. Barber, a niece of the late President McKinley, is engaged to be married, and it is said that the wedding will occur next month at Nice. The identity of the prospective bridegroom, however, was not made known. Mrs. Barber lives in Genoa.

IN THE BERKSHIRES. Lenox, Mass., April 30 (Special).—Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom, of New-York, and the Misses Folsom, who have been spending the winter in Naples, Italy, arrived in Boston on Tuesday and came up to Lenox yesterday. They will open their cottage, Sunnyside, this week.

Dr. Charles McBurney, of New-York, and family will arrive at their country home in Stockbridge this week.

Pelton J. Van Rensselaer, who has been in Florida for the winter and spring, has arrived in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shields Clark, of New-York, are at the Curtis Hotel. Mr. Clark has just completed his new cottage and studio, Parkbrook, on the Pittsfield Road, and will open the cottage on the 15th.

Mrs. J. Williams Biddle, of Philadelphia, who has a cottage here, will go abroad in May, not returning until autumn.

Clover Croft, the summer home of Mrs. Great Islet, of Boston, where Mrs. Islet has recently spent \$2000 for an Italian garden, has been opened for the season. Mrs. Islet and Miss Islet are en route from Europe and will arrive here this week. Elias F. Brownell, of New-York, has taken a lease of the Judge Byington cottage, in Stockbridge. General Francis V. Greene, of New-York, has been in Stockbridge looking for a cottage for the summer.

The golfing season in the Berkshire Hills opened to-day on the Lenox and Pittsfield Country club courses.

Mr. and Mrs. John Swann have sailed from Costa Rica, where they have been for the winter, on Mr. Swann's plantation, and are the guests of Mrs. W. Swann, at Stockbridge.

M. L. MacDonald, of New-York, and John Waters, of Chicago, are negotiating for the purchase of the Duke and Duchess of Terranova, the Prince and Princess San Faustino, the Duchess Graciosa, Prince and Princess Boncompagni, Miss Bright, Count von Moltke, Heloise Meyer and Mrs. Story.

NOTES FROM NEWPORT. Newport, R. I., April 30 (Special).—Commander Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Gerry and the Misses Gerry will sail from New-York on May 12 for Europe, and will return to Newport the first week in July.

Mrs. Henry A. Rice, of Boston, has opened her villa in Washington-st. for the season.

The arrival of Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn, Miss Sarah Schermerhorn, Mrs. John Inness Kane, Mrs. Guidet, Mrs. Guidet-Duryee, Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, and Miss Virginia S. Cooke, who was with the non de plume of Susan Coolidge, William Rogers Morgan and Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Hamilton.

THE WEDDING AT BUCKEBURG CASTLE. Berlin, April 30.—The Grand Duke of Saxony and Princess Caroline