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New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, MAY 3, 1903.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Great enthusiasm was displayed for King Edward in Paris; he reviewed French troops at Vincennes, he being the first English monarch since Henry VIII to review a French army. ═══ Emperor William arrived at Rome and was enthusiastically received by a large crowd waiting in the streets, despite a drenching rain. ═══ The police of Salonica, in their search for the perpetrators of the dynamite outrages there, discovered that the principal districts of the town had been undermined, and it was the intention of the conspirators to explode all the mines at once. ═══ Colonel Watson, Secretary of the British St. Louis Fair Commission, sailed from Liverpool for this country; he will inspect the Great Britain site at St. Louis, and submit the plans for the English buildings. ═══ Baron von Rheinladen, Prussian Minister of Finance, is coming to this country to study economic conditions here. ═══ It was authoritatively stated in Shanghai that no Russian troops have crossed the Yalu River.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt travelled westward through Kansas, speaking at a number of places. ═══ Further damage from forest fires was reported in the Adirondacks and throughout New-England. ═══ Several appointments in the customs service in this city were made by the Treasury Department, and Secretary Cortelyou filled two places in the Bureau of Corporations. ═══ A cold wave up-State has blighted fruit buds and vegetation, and seriously endangered crops. ═══ A torpedo factory in Cleveland, Ohio, blew up, killing many of the employes, and wrecking all the neighboring buildings. ═══ A Toledo priest was imprisoned at Loraine, Ohio, accused of killing the sister of his host. ═══ A freight and an accommodation train met in collision on the New-Haven Railroad near South Norwalk; one was killed and many injured. ═══ Trackmen on the New-Haven railroad walked the tracks to Stamford encouraging their fellows to strike. ═══ Harvard is to establish a school of pedagogy, with a separate faculty and a $2,000,000 endowment. ═══ Governor Odell spoke at the State Day exercises of the St. Louis Fair.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and strong. ═══ Herman Rothschild, of No. 250 West Eighty-second-st., shot himself in the woods at One-hundred-and-seventy-seventh-st. and Amsterdam-ave., after sending word to his brother, Joseph, at No. 381 Central Park West, that his body would be found there. ═══ There was no change in the strike situation, the excavators and team drivers still delaying work on the subway, and the marine engineers having practically no effect in stopping harbor traffic. ═══ What was estimated as the greatest crowd on record saw what many called the best police parade ever seen in the city. ═══ A boy was killed by a hand asphalt roller. ═══ An unidentified man was killed by an express wagon at the Cortlandt-st. ferry. ═══ In a fire in a stable on the estate of W. Gould Brokaw, on Long Island, two negroes and thirty-five horses were burned to death. ═══ By a decision rendered in Newark it is said that the government will be obliged to return $1,000,000 fees to the Sugar Trust. ═══ It was announced that the inheritance tax on the Warren B. Smith estate would be over $1,000,000; Mrs. Le Duc, a legatee, is a relative, it was learned.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Increasing cloudiness; warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 53 degrees; lowest, 40.

THE KING'S TOUR.

King Edward's tour of Europe would be noteworthy for its novelty if for nothing else. It is unique in recent history. The German Emperor has travelled much, and various other sovereigns have now and then paid state visits to their neighbors. The British sovereign has for many years not done so. During her long widowhood the late Queen remained at home, or went abroad incognita. In Italy and in France she lived much like a private English gentlewoman of quiet tastes. On one or two occasions she resided for a day or two at the British Embassy in Paris, and there received a call from the French President. But at the embassy she was theoretically on British soil, and her interview with the President was not a state affair. Practically, then, King Edward's is the first visit of an English sovereign to the head of the French Republic. We all remember the enthusiasm with which such a visit from the Russian Czar was acclaimed. Without incurring the proverbial odium of comparisons, it may be believed that an equal sentiment of gratification and of international amity has been aroused by the visit of the King. The latter has, of course, no direct political purport. There is no alliance between the two countries to be cemented or signalized. But the indirect influence of the episode upon international politics can scarcely fail to be considerable and to be beneficent. It is more reasonable than rash to assume that as a result of the King's visit to France and to Italy there will hereafter be a closer and more entirely friendly understanding among these three great Mediterranean powers.

Probably the most interesting feature of the King's tour from a sentimental point of view has been his visit to the Vatican and to its illustrious inmate. We might almost speak of it as a sensational incident, if we were to estimate it according to popular discussion made in advance. There were those who seemed to think the stability of the universe depended upon whether the King would or would not see the Pope. If he did, thought some, the Reformation would be undone and the fires of Smithfield would be again set blazing. If he did not, thought others, the last unpardonable injury would be inflicted upon Ireland, and revolution would inevitably ensue. Such views were distorted and exaggerated beyond all sense or reason. It probably mattered not at all, politically, whether the King went to the Vatican or not. Certainly the visit as made had no political significance, and relations—or lack thereof—between the British Government and the Pope remain entirely unchanged. All that has happened is that the King has paid a courteous and graceful visit to one of the most venerable and distinguished of men now living. That he went to the Vatican directly from the Quirinal is sufficient proof of the non-political nature of his visit. He has not endangered the Protestant succession in England. He has not offended his royal host at the Quirinal. He has gratified some millions of his subjects and has maintained his old reputation for unfailing tact and courtesy.

In tours and visits such as these a practical value of monarchy is disclosed. A sovereign thus does a real service to his country in its foreign relations and promotes the peace of the world. It is a function which our American President never performs. We may say he has no need to do so. That is because of the radical difference between our system and our whole conception of government and the European system and conception. Some day the two may become unified. If so, it will be through Europe's acceptance of our ideas, not through our going over to Europe's. But so long as the European system is what it is, the making of neighborly visits by a tactful sovereign may well be accounted a means making toward peace and good fellowship among the nations.

A CONFIDENCE GAME?

In their disappointment over the franchise tax decision some of the lawyers for the franchise holding corporations are making most interesting and illuminating admissions. There has been a widespread feeling that the corporations did not show the best of good faith when they came forward saying that they would not object to bearing a larger share of the public burdens if they were only imposed wisely and justly, and suggesting that the assessment of franchises ought not to be left to local assessors. They used the centralization of assessment which they themselves proposed as the chief ground to escape taxation. Now they are giving reasons for appeal which hardly square with their previous expressions of a willingness to pay a percentage of gross receipts in lieu of the present tax, which they declared so impracticable and unequal. On the day after the decision Mr. William H. Page, jr., was quoted as speaking for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company as follows:

> The grounds on which the appeal will be taken are two: First, that no State may pass a law impairing the obligations of contracts; and, second, that no citizen of the United States may be deprived of property without due process of law. . . . We hold that, since the railroad companies paid a certain price for the use of the streets of New-York, they were then taxed on the franchise and that they may not legally be taxed again.

Mr. Charles A. Collin, counsel for the Brooklyn traction companies, is quoted as saying:

> I believe that it has been thoroughly established that we were taxed once when we got our franchises from the city, and that, therefore, we cannot be taxed again.

Now, if these expressions mean anything, they mean that any sort of a tax on franchises is unconstitutional as a violation of contract. They mean that the franchise holders believe that the terms of the franchise grants—some of them providing for payment of a lump sum, some for an annual percentage of earnings, some for a car license, and some for nothing at all—specify the sum total of what can be collected in any form as taxes on their franchises.

What, then, becomes of all their smooth offers to consent to some other form of tax if only this objectionable special franchise law was repealed? What has been their motive in asking for a substitution of a percentage of gross earnings? If a franchise grant is a contract obligation which a tax on franchises as real estate violates, then a tax on franchises in the form of percentage exactions in excess of those nominated in the bond violates it. If these lawyers are right, they would have as good a case against the percentage tax which they have urged the people to adopt. Can it be that the assurances of a readiness to share the public burdens were dishonest? If the companies had succeeded in getting this law repealed and a new one such as was proposed last winter enacted, would they have broken faith and fought that as they did the State assessment which was devised especially to please them? We should like to see Mr. Page and Mr. Collin reconcile their doctrine of contract obligation with any sort of franchise taxation. It looks as if the corporations had been trying to play a confidence game when they spoke fair and offered to help in passing a "proper" franchise tax law in place of the one they have been fighting.

BULGARIAN DYNAMITERS.

The outrages at Salonica are precisely what might have been expected. The Bulgarian "Macedonian Committee" is simply keeping its word. Long ago we quoted its specific threat, that it would commit so many crimes against life and property, and would precipitate such a reign of terror in European Turkey, that the powers would be compelled to intervene. That threat it has been remorselessly carrying out, as the press dispatches and the special dispatches from our own correspondent in the Balkan have clearly shown. Wanton murders and massacres have been committed against the Turks, and the Turks have been wantonly provoked to retaliate upon the Christians. Arson has been widely practised. Railroad bridges have been blown up with dynamite and railroad trains have been wrecked. Now comes a wholesale outbreak of dynamite outrages in Salonica, a bank, the postoffice, the railroad station and other public and private buildings being damaged or destroyed.

Such infamies on the part of the Bulgarians do not, of course, vindicate Turkish misgovernment. The latter is bad enough, the world knows, and ought to be got rid of. But there is certainly no encouragement to turn it out in favor of the sort of practices these Bulgarian miscreants have been indulging in. Civilized and law-abiding people cannot sympathize with dynamite outrages in Macedonia, any more than in Ireland or in Chicago. If Macedonia is to be redeemed from Turkish rule, it must be put under some other rule than that of the Bulgarian brigands who are fomenting the present outbreaks. To expel the Turk and let in the "Macedonian Committee" would be to cast out one evil spirit and let in seven others, each worse than the first. In such a case, what to do is a trying question. But perhaps some elucidation of it might be suggested by a scrutiny of what has been done in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Those provinces, once among the worst ruled in Europe, are now among the best governed. Like methods in Macedonia might produce like results.

RESTRAIN THE DOGS.

The ordinance concerning dogs which has been made a special order by the Board of Aldermen for Tuesday should pass by a unanimous vote. Perhaps it might first be amended advantageously to render its provisions more stringent. Many people believe that all dogs in city streets should wear muzzles whether they are held in leash or not. It is a nice question whether the owner or custodian can always control an animal with a leash alone if the creature happens to be rabid. The not unreasonable suggestion has also been made that even when dogs are led by a cord or strap they should be kept in the middle of the streets. Still, the ordinance will do much good in the form in which it was reported. Without any change whatever it should insure a distinct improvement upon the present situation. Besides, in view of the general laxity of practice and sentiment in this city of late years, it may be wise to refrain from taking too radical a step just now.

The first great consideration is the need of better protection against hydrophobia. Whatever exaggeration there has been in regard to the number of cases of that disease in dogs, the genuineness of it and its dreadful character are beyond question. Panic has undoubtedly been created by dogs which were not suffering from rabies; and reputable physicians have taken the ground that more harm was done by false alarms than by real hydrophobia. The Tribune is not prepared to admit this. Granting the truth of the proposition for a moment, though, it will still remain true that panics are made possible only by popular knowledge of a few real cases. Suppress rabies thoroughly and you will minimize or suppress panics concerning it. Dogs have been charged by the medical press with communicating other diseases also to human subjects. Such accusations add to the gravity of the indictment; but ample reason for putting substantial checks upon them can be found in the peril from hydrophobia. Moreover, the responsibility of the authorities of this city is not exclusively local. Something is due to the rest of the country. There is little chance, perhaps, of dogs elsewhere acquiring rabies directly from those in the metropolis. Now that New-York has a decent government, however, her example cannot fail to exert an influence upon less progressive municipalities.

When once the duty of removing from the streets all dogs that are not muzzled or held in leash is committed to the police much will have been gained. General Greene may not have coveted this increase in his activities. It is safe to say, though, that if the Board of Aldermen and Mayor sanction the measure he will enforce it with vigor. There will undoubtedly be a prompt disappearance from the streets of uncared for and improperly cared for dogs.

CONSUMPTION IN PRISON.

The physical examination of Adams, the convicted "Policy King," disclosed the fact that he is a sufferer from tuberculosis in an advanced form, and, with an eye to the health of the other convicts, the prison physician thought seriously of recommending his isolation. The case is not an extraordinary one, but because of the prominence of the convict in question it receives the passing attention of the public. There are many convicts in the various State prisons who are similarly afflicted. In Clinton Prison nearly 25 per cent of the convicts are consumptives, and isolation is impossible, because of inadequate space. The Tribune has on former occasions referred to this fact, and suggested that provision be made for the care of consumptive convicts away from the other prisons. Such an arrangement would be better for the doubly unfortunate prisoners and an act of justice to those who are not afflicted with the disease.

Inactivity, close quarters and mental depression are active agents in the development of tuberculosis, and these do their share toward undermining the strength of the convicts who do not carry the germs of the disease to prison with them. To expose them, also, to the dangers resulting from direct contact with consumptives is a punishment beyond that which was contemplated by the law.

The resident physician of Clinton asked for more room for the consumptives in Clinton Prison, and now the arrival of "Al" Adams at Sing Sing causes Dr. Irvine to make a similar plea for that institution. He suggests that one of "the larger islands in the East River or some "isolated spot in the mountains be utilized for "consumptive criminals." The solution of the question will require careful study, and if the case of Adams will cause its consideration the State will have been doubly served by his conviction, and his fellow prisoners, who now jeer at him, may recognize in him a benefactor.

THE ONE CENT ERA.

A few seers of visions and dreamers of dreams predict that long before the twenty-first century is ushered in one cent fares only will be paid on all the local transportation lines, including the ferries. These iridescent optimists expect that no passenger in any car within the metropolitan territory, whether the car runs on elevated structures, on the surface or underground, will be required to pay more than a cent, and that every tunnel company under the water and every ferry corporation will be equally generous to its patrons.

In that time of peace and ease and comfort there will be no overcrowding, no "strap hangers" or "standees." Moreover, there will be one cent letter postage, cheap cabs in Manhattan, penny "shines" and no pushcarts, tramps or beggars in the streets. Automobiles will be noiseless and harmless, and every policeman will be a model of decorum and of dignity. There will be no dangers at street crossings, and the charges for telephone and telegraph messages will be a penny apiece. Every motorman and every conductor will be a Beau Brummel. Even anthracite coal will be cheap.

And just about that time the sky will fall and New-Yorkers will feast on lark pies already cooked in the clouds.

"MULTIPLE UNIT" MOTORS.

An important principle in the electric operation of railways will soon be practically applied for the first time in Baltimore. The theatre of action is the tunnel where, eight or ten years ago, another bit of famous pioneer work was done. Two general methods of using electricity for the movement of trains have been adopted. The earlier, the one employed by the Baltimore and Ohio road for transfer service, is to mass the motive power in a single machine, like a steam locomotive, and to attach this to the string of freight or passenger cars which is to be hauled. The other, already in use on several elevated roads in this country and soon to be introduced into the subway of the metropolis, is to distribute the power along the train. Every car, or nearly every car, has motive machinery on its own trucks; but all parts of this apparatus are so connected, electrically or otherwise, that they can be operated from one point by the motorman. A train of eight cars, equipped in accordance with the "multiple unit" system, can be handled by him as easily as a solitary trolley car.

The great beauty of the second plan is that the amount of power available is nicely proportioned to the work to be done. In the other arrangement it is practically invariable, whether the demand be great or small. What is now to be done at Baltimore is to combine the two systems so that the advantages of both may be enjoyed. Inasmuch as the railroad company has no present intention, so far as the public knows, of doing more than haul steam trains over a short piece of underground road, it does not want to put motors under the cars themselves. It still prefers to concentrate the machinery at one point—at the head of the train. To secure greater adaptability to the size of its trains, though, it will split up its new engines into independent sections. These can be used singly or in combination, and are so designed that a third or fourth unit of the same character can be coupled to those already in use. Incidentally it is of interest to learn that the new engines, composed of two such members as are here described, will be heavier than any other electric motors or steam locomotives ever built; but the chief significance of the venture is that the world is now to see an entirely new type of engine.

Though the Baltimore and Ohio company is the first to demonstrate the efficiency of the system, and will do so only in its tunnel at Baltimore, there are signs that a very much larger application of it is already contemplated by the Pennsylvania company. An advisory committee, selected by President Cassatt for that purpose, recently made recommendations concerning the style of electric engine to be used in the New-York tunnels of that corporation. The committee is said to have favored a design in which the electric machinery rests on a truck, "so that it will only be necessary to increase the number of trucks to obtain increased power." If, as has been suspected, the Pennsylvania company not only controls the Long Island and the New-Haven roads, but will dominate the New-York Central and Harlem lines as well, one can quickly foresee the enormous development of multiple unit methods which will soon be witnessed. At first, the new kind of motor may be used only to haul into the city passenger trains brought hither by steam. In time, though, suburban service to a distance of twenty or thirty miles in all directions will probably be conducted in the same way. When that possibility is realized it will be only a short step to the adoption of the same method for trunk line traffic.

The Reliance will take a rest at New-Rochelle. A vacation before victory?

Mayor Low has put his veto upon the two platoons bill for the Fire Department. His action was expected, and it is sound and wholesome. When the men in any department of the municipal service get together, raise money and send lobbyists to Albany to influence legislation with the purpose of extorting improper and immoderate privileges and favors, may New-York always have a Mayor resolute and determined enough to protect the taxpayers and say "No," with a big, stout N and a large, round O!

It cannot be doubted, after the unhappy experiences of thousands of visitors to St. Louis last week, that the Louisiana Purchase city needs a considerable number of big new hotels of the best present day type; and if these are not provided in time for the enormous rush to the World's Fair next year the Missouri Valley will be sorely discredited.

Even our Italian immigrants appear to be obstreperous at times in this restless epoch of strikes. Yet their pay is much larger than they could ever get in the land of the Cæsars. It is in no way astonishing, however, that they should demand whatever they think they can secure in this New World of big figures and abounding prosperity. Men of other nationalities have enforced their schedules of higher wages. The Italians refuse to be put aside in such conditions.

Once more the bill permitting a widower to marry the sister of his deceased wife has come to the front in the British House of Lords, and has made some progress. The controversy over this measure has been raging in England for generations, but it is hard to see why so much bitter feeling should have been aroused over it. The proposed statute is really in every way harmless.

The janitor of the East Side receives his share of scolding at the hands of the public, and for that reason it is a pleasure to say a good word for him when he deserves it, and he deserves it now. A society which was formed about a year ago by East Side janitors has furnished an example by which janitors' societies in other parts of the city may profit. They have offered cash prizes to those members whose flats are kept in the best condition, and the ambition on the part of the members to win the prizes gives the flat dwellers cleanliness and comfort. Whatever the social, political or ethical objects of the society may be, they are forgotten and forgiven in contemplation of its aims in the interest of cleanliness. Now let the janitors of the upper part of the city organize a society and offer prizes to those members who will remember on cold days, when steam heat is conducive to comfort, and on hot days, when the ice is more useful in the refrigerator than at the foot of the airshaft, in the morning, when the baker and the milkman make their visits, and at night, when other people call, that the tenant has some few rights which the janitor should respect.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The only direct descendant of Robert Burns is a clerk in a Chicago shipping office. He is Robert Burns Hutchinson, and his descent from the poet is unquestioned. His mother, Sarah Burns, was a daughter of Lieutenant Colonel James Glencairn Burns, the third son of Robert Burns and Jean Armour. Mr. Hutchinson will be forty-eight this year. He was born at Cheltenham, but crossed the water in 1891, when he married Miss Mabel Burnand. Their little daughter, Dorothea Burns Hutchinson, is the next in the straight line from the poet.

Dog Adopts a Wolf.—"Bill" Porter, a Maryville fireman, has a dog which has adopted a wolf. Three young wolves which were found on a farm near Ravenwood were placed with her own pups, and she immediately accepted them as members of her family, and began treating them in the most motherly fashion. Two of the wolves have been stolen, but the dog is still caring for the third. —(Kansas City Journal.

The quaint annual ceremony, centuries old, in honor of the "Biddenden maids" took place recently, according to "The London Chronicle," in that quiet Kentish village, which for once was crowded with visitors on foot, on bicycles, and in motor cars. The "maids" were born together in the year 1100, and were joined together at the hips and at the shoulders. Thus they lived for thirty-four years, and then died together. They were noted for their charity, and by their will they left a piece of land, which has since increased beyond its original value of forty guineas a year, to provide on a certain day bread and cheese for the poor and cakes for strangers who come to the parish. Yesterday a huge crowd of strangers gathered to see two hundred loaves and two hundred pounds of cheese handed by the churchwardens from a window in the old workhouse, and struggled or bargained afterward for the cakes stamped with a picture of the "maids."

There is a cow on Joel Cook's farm at Norristown, Penn., which refuses to drink water from a pail, brook or trough. She is now twelve years old and has always taken the active end of a pump in her mouth, and had some one pump water into her. This may be a true story.—(Springfield Republican.

Stories of Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, continue to crop out. One just told relates to his first sermon in the parish to which he was called just after he was ordained. He was rather nervous when he began to preach, but as he progressed he noticed an old man in the front pew who seemed intensely interested in the sermon. Whenever the preacher made a point the old gentleman nodded vigorously in approval. This was very encouraging to the not overconfident parson, and after the services he inquired who the man was. "The old man in the front pew?" queried a vestryman. "Oh, he is one of the harmless inmates of the insane asylum around the corner."

Algy Was Not Particular—There was company at tea, and little Algernon felt that it was an occasion upon which he might assert himself. "Ma," he remarked, holding up his bread and butter in scorn, "can't I have some jam on this?" "What?" ejaculated his economical mamma. "Jam on butter? No, indeed; certainly not!" "Oh, I don't care about it being on the butter!" said Algy calmly. "Put it on the other side!"—(Answers.

A county boniface prints this delightful "card" in a weekly newspaper published at Hayden, Ky.: "A few kind words to the people who stayed at my hotel during the Circuit Court: I can say that there have been fewer board bills jumped than ever before. I wish to extend my best regards to all of you people who live at the head of the rivers for your kindness and your good behavior what time you stayed at my hotel. Always before there was more or less shooting done around my place by drunken people, but this time there wasn't any of that. So all sober minded people come and stay with me, and we will treat you the best we know how."

Under the Collar.—"Whew!" exclaimed the good natured boarder, blowing his steaming coffee. "I tell you, there's nothing heats you up like a cup of hot coffee."

"Huh!" grunted the cranky boarder. "There's nothing makes me so hot as a cup of cold coffee."—(Philadelphia Press.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, May 2 (Special).—Mrs. Roosevelt received Mrs. McKee, daughter of the late President Harrison, this afternoon. Later a few other women paid their respects to the President's wife.

Mrs. Roosevelt has been enjoying daily drives since the recovery of her sons from the measles, and on Friday night saw "The Little Princess" with Miss Alice and Miss Ethel.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, who returned to the White House early in the week, attended the horse show at Chevy Chase on Friday afternoon, in a light gown, without a wrap, despite the gusty weather. The sky was blue and the sunshine so balmy in town that scores of women drove out to the Chevy Chase Hunt Club in summer toilets, to find the wind sweeping in bleak waves over the Maryland meadows.

THE CABINET.

Washington, May 2 (Special).—Secretary Moody returned from Boston to-day. He expects to leave Washington to-morrow for California, where he will join the President either at Los Angeles or Redlands on May 7, and continue with him throughout the remainder of his tour.

Secretary Shaw will leave Washington to-morrow for a visit to New-Orleans and Texas. He expects to be gone a week or ten days.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 2 (Special).—Society was again in evidence at the horse show this afternoon. A gathering quite as large as that of yesterday was present in the grounds of the Chevy Chase Club before the first contest. An especially interesting feature of the afternoon was the judging of military mounts, which included horses from the 2d Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer. There are a number of army officers among the club members, and they were, of course, greatly interested in the result of the exhibit. The show was scheduled to open at 2 o'clock, as on yesterday, but there was some delay, so that the people in the fashionable turnouts that lined the ringside were obliged to wait until after 2:30.

A wedding of interest alike to Washington and New-York is that of Miss Gertrude Hubbard Grossman and Peter Stuyvesant Pillot, which will take place at 4 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon at Twin Oaks, the suburban home of Mrs. Gardiner Hubbard, grandmother of the bride. The wedding will be one of the most picturesque and socially interesting affairs of the spring season, and a number of relatives of the couple are expected from New-York, Boston and other Northern cities. Miss Grossman has been exceedingly popular since her debut last season.

Brigadier General James M. Bell, U. S. A., retired, has leased a house in Euclid-ave., and will spend the greater part of the summer here.

Representative and Mrs. Dalzell have returned from their trip to Mexico and points in the Far West. They visited New-Orleans, where they were the recipients of much courtesy from Southern friends. Mr. and Mrs. Dalzell will remain in Washington for some time, and then go to their home in Pittsburg.

J. H. Colfelt is in New-York for a few days, having accompanied his mother, Mrs. McM. Colfelt, of Philadelphia, who has been visiting Washington, to Atlantic City.

The horse show was the chief social happening of a week that would have been otherwise dull, owing to the absence of so many official and diplomatic people at St. Louis.

Spring entertainments for charitable purposes engage the philanthropic interest of fashionable women who have consented to be patronesses of several garden parties and bazaars to be given in the near future. The county fair for the benefit of the Junior Republic is the first. It will have among its most active participants Signora Mayor des Planches, wife of the Italian Ambassador; Mrs. William S. Cowles, Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh and Mme. Margerie, wife of the first secretary of the French Embassy, and will be held in the beautiful park of the old Naval Observatory. One of the booths will be fitted up as a country store, with its varied assortment of wares, at which Washington belles in calico and sunbonnets will sell drygoods, groceries and stick candy.

Thomas E. Waggaman has placed his private art gallery at the disposal of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who are charging admission to-day for the benefit of the Continental Hall fund.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, of New-York, have given up the Jones house, which they occupied in the winter. They will spend the summer at Newport.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Morris Park's racing season opens on Thursday, and this bids fair to prove the principal feature of the social calendar of the week which opens to-day. Provided the weather is favorable, the clubhouse and lawn will present a very gay and brilliant spectacle, and there is certain to be a large gathering of coaches, not only from town, but likewise from the various country houses in the Westchester district. Several new public coaches will be put on the road that day, scheduled to make daily trips from town to the racecourse, among the best known of them being the Reliance, driven, as usual, by R. F. Carman.

On Saturday the Coaching Club will have its annual parade, under the direction of its president, Colonel William Jay. The meet will be in Central Park, near the entrance at Eighth-ave, and Fifty-ninth-st., and the coaches will then proceed to the Mall, where, after being reviewed by Colonel Jay, they will proceed to the Morris Park Club house for the races. It is expected that about ten coaches will be in line, including those of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Robert L. Gerry and James H. Hyde.

That the suburban season is now under way is apparent from the number of week end parties that are in progress to-day at the various country houses around New-York, and from the crowded condition of the country clubs, where there is much gayety. In fact, many houses in town are being closed for the summer, and not a day passes without witnessing the departure of well known people from the city for the season. At Newport a number of the villas and cottages are already occupied. The Casino opened the day before yesterday for the summer.

Miss Grace Fairchild's marriage to Henry W. Butler took place yesterday afternoon at the East Fifty-sixth-st. house of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel William Fairchild, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, of St. Thomas's Church. The bride was dressed in white crêpe de chine, trimmed with duchesse lace. She wore a lace veil, and carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies-of-the-valley. Miss Edith Fairchild, her maid of honor, and Miss Florence Milne and Miss Constance Fairchild, who were the bridesmaids, were in light blue frocks, trimmed with cream lace. They carried bouquets of pink roses. Leonard Hepburn officiated as best man, while James Stephens, Edward O'Connor, Clarence Morfit and B. Tappen Fairchild were the ushers. On their return from their honeymoon the newly married couple will go to Garden City, Long Island, where they have taken a house for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, who recently purchased the country place of the late General Samuel Thomas, at Ardsley on the Hudson, are having a number of alterations and changes made, which will be completed toward the middle of next month, when they expect to take possession of the place.

Few weddings are scheduled for the week which opens to-day, among them being the marriage of Miss Sophy Griswold Marshall to Julian J. Mason, which takes place on Saturday at the Church of the Incarnation. Miss Marshall, who is a daughter of Mrs. Thomas Marshall and a great-grandchild of Chief Justice Marshall, will have as bridesmaids Miss Alice Marshall, of Virginia; Miss Mary Marshall, of Washington; Miss Constance Lee, of Baltimore; Miss Winifrid Ives, Miss Emma Taylor, Miss Emily Waite and Miss Ethel Stetson, of this city, while Joseph D. Mason, Buchanan Schley, Clement Henry, William T. Mason, Willis Browning and Dr. George Bowling Lee will be in attendance on the bridegroom. Miss Marshall gives a luncheon to her bridesmaids and a number of her girl friends on Tuesday at her home, No. 20 East Forty-ninth-st.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, who have had their cottage at Tuxedo enlarged, have arrived there for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson Carroll and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Aymar Cater have taken the farmhouse at the Baltusrol Club for May and June. Mrs. Carroll and Mrs. Cater are the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Bowers. Baltusrol, by the by, has now developed from a mere golfing organization into a well equipped country club, with a number of country houses in its vicinity, and there is a scheme on foot for establishing a club colony there on the same lines as that of Tuxedo.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander took a party out to Lakewood on James H. Hyde's public road coach Liberty yesterday, and will return to town with them on the coach to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse are at their place at Port Washington, and will entertain a succession of house parties there until they go to Newport.

The governors of the New-Amsterdam Club and the association known as the Cotillion of Eighty gave the first of their country parties at the Scarsdale Golf Club yesterday afternoon. Among those present were Miss Rosalie Gardiner Jones, Miss Elizabeth Hammond, Miss Isabel Fowler, Miss Honore Barr and Miss Elizabeth Cragin.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock are among the patronesses of the open air performance of "As You Like It," which is to take place on Thursday afternoon, May 14, at 3:30 o'clock, at South Field, Columbia University, for the benefit of the University Settlement. The performance will be under the direction of Ben Greet, of London, who has staged and directed most of the open air Shakespearian representations in England during the last twenty years.

For the benefit of the Robins Nest Charity, a bridge whist luncheon will be given at the Ardsley Club, at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, next Wednesday. Mrs. Frederick Bull, Mrs. William Usher Parsons, Mrs. Lincoln McCormack, Mrs. Edwin Gould and Mrs. J. Allen Townsend are in charge of the affair.

General and Miss di Cesnola have left the Langham and gone to their country place, La Favorita, at Mount Kisco, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont have left town and are at their country place at Millbrook, N. Y.

Mrs. Burke Roche opens her villa at Newport for the season on Tuesday.

Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg is in town at her house in East Thirty-eighth-st., but returns this week to her place at Westbury, Long Island, where she will remain until she goes to Newport for the season.

Colonel and Mrs. William Jay leave town for the season at the end of next week, and will go to their country place at Katonah, N. Y.

Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. Woodbury Langdon, Miss Louise Ward McAllister and Mrs. Donald Cammann are among the patronesses of the Indian bazaar, which is to be given on Thursday at Delmonico's for the benefit of the Adirondack missions. The Adirondacks are so popular a summer resort that there is likely to be a large attendance at the bazaar.

TUXEDO NOTES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Tuxedo Park, N. Y., May 2.—The clubhouses at Tuxedo and annexes have been thronged with people throughout the week. On Saturday about twelve members of the Automobile Club of America came to Tuxedo. The Coaching Club of New-York arrived here in the afternoon in their four-in-hands and breaks. J. Henry Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Halsey, of New-York, with Mr. and Mrs. P. A. S. Franklin, as guests, were among those who first arrived in their coaches. The cottages are about all taken.

The tennis courts, under the supervision of T. Suffern Tailer, P. Lorillard, jr., and J. Henry Smith, are making preparations for a successful season. The golf ground has been put in first-class shape. Among the cottagers who arrived this week were Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart A. Coates, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wyman Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schroeder, Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield. At the Tuxedo Club were Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, W. J. Rice, O. W. Blight, G. C. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page, Emerson Brooks, Francis Wellman, DeLancey Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hancy, Herbert Strong, Richard Peters, H. C. Rouse, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Vogel, John H. Prentice, George G. Haven, jr., Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Robert Winthrop, Mrs. Cowan, Norris W. Mundy, Miss Butler, Winthrop Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart and Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe.

NEWARKERS TO ENTERTAIN DR. WILSON.

The Princeton Club of Newark will give a dinner in the New Auditorium at Newark, on May 15, in honor of President Woodrow Wilson of the university. About two hundred graduates will be present, with Governor Murphy, Chancellor Magie, Chief Justice Gummere, Judge Kirkpatrick, Vice-Chancellors Pitney and Emery, Congressman Parker, Dr. Leslie D. Ward and others as honorary guests.

W. BOURKE COCKRAN IN NAPLES.

Naples, May 2.—W. Bourke Cockran, of New-York, has arrived here from Egypt. His health is much improved. Mr. Cockran will go to Rome on Monday.

DR. HUNTINGTON TO ACT FOR ODELL.

Schenectady, N. Y., May 2.—The Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, New-York City, has consented to act as honorary chancellor of Union College at the commencement exercises in June, to take the place of Governor Odell, who is unable to accept the honor because of a previous engagement.

AN ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED.

Newburg, N. Y., May 2.—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Helen Palmer, daughter of the Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer, presiding elder of the Newburg district, to William L. Andrus, son of John B. Andrus, a wealthy manufacturer at Yonkers, N. Y.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

On the French steamer La Savoie, which arrived here yesterday from Havre, were:

Harry Rosenfeld.	Mr. and Mrs. Joncour.
Miss Edith Whitney.	Miss Dorothy Russell.
Miss Cora Tyler.	George A. Kessler.

MISS GOULD OPENS COOKING SCHOOL.

With Fifty Girls, She Begins to Take Lessons at Irvington.

Miss Helen Miller Gould, who is now occupying Lyndhurst, her country home at Irvington, yesterday opened her new cooking school for poor girls in the neighborhood of her home, and, incidentally, took cooking lessons herself.

Miss Gould takes such an interest in the young girls of Irvington that she has transformed a two story building on her estate into a cooking school, with new ranges and the latest ovens and other baking appliances. She has engaged two cooks of this city, and yesterday Miss Gould, surrounded by fifty girls, took lessons in cooking.

THE REV. M. P. CONNERY FAVORED.

He Is Recommended for Bishop of Buffalo.

Rome, May 2.—Recommendations have been received by the Congregation of the Propaganda in favor of the appointment of the Very Rev. Michael P. Connery, Vicar General of the Buffalo Diocese, as Bishop there. These indicate that he has a gratifying majority in the diocese, and it is not improbable that he will be appointed, though the delegation at Washington favors the Rev. Charles H. Colton, of New-York.

Monsignor Rooker, formerly Secretary of the Apostolic Delegation at Washington, who was recently appointed Bishop of Nueva Caceres, Philippine Islands, has since his arrival here been transferred to the diocese of Jaro, in the Philippines. Nothing has been decided regarding the Archbishopric of Manila since Bishop O'Connell, of Portland, Me., refused the appointment.

AN APPEAL FOR CHARITY.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $600 to place an American couple in a permanent home. The husband, because of advanced years and poor health, is incapacitated for work. His wife, an invalid, seventy-four years old, is no longer able to earn enough at sewing for their support.

Any money for the above case sent to the Charity Organization Society, No. 105 East Twenty-second-st., will be publicly acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks receipt of the following contributions in response to recent appeals:

"A Friend E.," $120; "E. D.," "F. H. B." and "Montclair," $10 each; "H. B." and "Miss M. H. B.," $5 each; Mrs. H. P. Powell, $4, and "C. L. S.," $1.