Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—The Suburban.
AMERICAN THEATRE—8:15—Resurrection.
BELASCO THEATRE—2—8—The Darling of the Gods.
BIJOU THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Nancy Brown.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2—8—The Prince of Pilsen.
CIRCLE THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
CRITERION THEATRE—2:15—8:30—A Message from Mars.
DALY'S THEATRE—2:15—8:15—My Lady Peggy Goes to Town.
EDEN MUSEE—2—8—The World in Wax.
GARDEN THEATRE—2:30—8:30—Everyman.
GARRICK THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Skipper & Co., Wall Street.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—2—Rip Van Winkle—8:15—Cricket on the Hearth and Lend Me Five Shillings.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:10—Pretty Peggy.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—2—8:20—Die Geisha.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—2—8—Mr. Blue Beard.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2:30—8:30—A Fool and His Money.
MAJESTIC THEATRE—2—8—The Wizard of Oz.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—2:15—8:20—The Earl of Pawtucket.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Othello.
NEW SAVOY—2:15—8:15—The Vinegar Buyer.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
PRINCESS THEATRE—2:30—8:30—There and Back.
PROCTOR'S THEATRES—Comedy and Vaudeville.
VICTORIA THEATRE—2—8:15—The Auctioneer.
WALLACK'S—2:15—8:15—The Sultan of Sulu.
WEST END THEATRE—8—The Crisis.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1903.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Russians reoccupied New-Chwang, bringing in several large guns, and also garrisoned the forts at the mouth of the Liao River; it was reported, further, that they were building forts on the hills at Liao-Yung, commanding the road to the Yalu River. ═══ An attempt by a Bulgarian band to blow up a powder magazine in Monastir on Wednesday caused a panic in that town; the Prime Minister of Bulgaria sent a telegram to Prince Ferdinand in Paris urgently requesting the latter's return to Sofia. ═══ The airship built for the Lebaudy brothers and one of Santos-Dumont's airships had successful trials in France. ═══ The Colombian Congress has been called to meet in special session on June 20. ═══ Senator Scott, of West Virginia, after a tour of several European countries, said that he considered the American workmen and the American soldiers superior to the soldiers and workmen of Europe. ═══ Bubonic plague has been discovered at Callao, Peru. ═══ Employes on the government railroads in Victoria, Australia, struck because the government said that they must not affiliate with trade unions.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt visited Pasadena and Los Angeles, and saw the annual festival of flowers in the latter city. ═══ Postmaster General Payne relieved A. W. Machen, the general superintendent of free delivery, from duty, pending the close of the postal investigation. ═══ Secretary Root has exonerted General Baldwin from the charge of criticising Filipino and negro soldiers. ═══ College presidents from all parts of the country attended the conference called by Northwestern University in Chicago to discuss the relations of colleges to professional schools. ═══ The national conference of Charities and Corrections was continued at Atlanta, with discussion of many topics in which the members of the conference are interested.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and firm. ═══ The subway excavators voted to continue their strike for six months if their demands were not granted; the contractors were planning to fill the places of the strikers with negroes on Monday; policemen rode on coal carts to protect non-union drivers; eight thousand bricklayers threatened to quit if their foremen were not union men; one striker was killed and a non-union man probably fatally injured in labor disputes. ═══ Seven Italians were held as accessories to the "barrel" murder. ═══ A man committed suicide by hanging in a cell at the Morrisania police station. ═══ The Appellate Division refused to uphold the injunction sought by C. T. Barney to hold up subway work in Park-ave.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 74 degrees; lowest, 50.

IN DEFIANCE OF THIS CITY.

At the hearing before Governor Odell on the L'Hommedieu bill reviving and prolonging the life of consents to the construction of street railroads in New-York City and adjacent counties, and in and near Buffalo, the point was made that such railroads as might be built if the bill should become a law were needed and would be welcomed by the localities concerned. The point is not a good one. The same argument might be advanced in support of a great variety of attempts to invade public rights by annulling policies of government deliberately adopted in the general interest. In fact, it has been so advanced repeatedly and too often successfully. If it is true that in Yonkers, Mount Vernon and elsewhere more trolley roads are required and popularly demanded, companies willing to build and operate them can procure the necessary permission by making proper applications and submitting to fair conditions. The fault of the bill under consideration is that it seeks to continue rights which have lapsed, or soon will lapse, and which will not be renewed on the old terms so long as the local authorities are left in control, but which, if the exercise of them is really essential to public convenience, the companies interested will surely undertake to revive on new and equitable terms when they have become convinced that there is no other way.

In his brief submitted to the Governor Mr. Frederick H. Allen, of the City Club, made the motive behind the bill very clear, as follows:

> The adoption of the charter of greater New-York in 1897 sought to bring about in the city of New-York, among other great benefits, the preservation of the rights of the city to its property and franchises, and provided that no franchises to use the streets, avenues, etc., of the city should be granted by the Board of Aldermen for a longer period than twenty-five years. The inchoate rights of the franchise speculators immediately obtained a value which they had not hitherto had in the territory of the greater New-York, and it became of great importance to continue the life of these inchoate rights, because, if finally and definitely acquired, they were in perpetuity.

The section of the railroad law passed in 1890 to limit the life of unused franchise consents was deliberately adopted for the express purpose of protecting the public interests, and embodied a wise and well approved policy. But successive legislatures have been persuaded to amend it over and over again, not in response to any general demand, but for the benefit of corporations selfishly anxious to evade its salutary restrictions. At the last session several measures of kindred character perished. The L'Hommedieu bill survived, but we confidently believe it will receive its death blow at the hands of Governor Odell. The constitutionality of its enactment without submission to local authorities would be disputed in the courts, and could be judicially affirmed only on the ground that it conformed to the letter while violating the spirit of the constitution. Governor Odell has never been friendly to manœuvres of that sort. Moreover, the Governor has consistently opposed legislation which aimed to usurp the functions of a municipal government in respect to matters with which it was intended and fully equipped to deal. The Mayor's vigorous denunciation makes it absolutely certain that the city of New-York would not revive or prolong these lapsed or expiring rights on the terms on which they were originally granted, and there is no reputable reason for reviving and prolonging them in disregard of the wishes and interests of the city of New-York.

NOT A DANGEROUS CONFERENCE.

The purpose of the Citizens Union in arranging for a conference of the various organizations which are expected to oppose Tammany in the coming municipal campaign seems to have been misunderstood in some quarters. The misunderstanding was not the fault of the Citizens Union, which had distinctly disclaimed any intention of proposing candidates at this time or of laying out a programme of political work for the summer. The sole object of the conference is, as it always has been, to bring the several bodies which were affiliated two years ago into friendly relations again, and to elicit expressions of sympathy with the idea of a co-operative movement to maintain a good administration of municipal affairs.

There is nothing about such a conference, fairly considered, to cause anxiety or excite opposition. Of course, it is much too early to nominate candidates or even to bring pressure to bear in favor of particular individuals, and nobody has more emphatically declared that fact than the chairman of the Citizens Union. There is no indication on his part of a desire to commit any delegate to a position which might prove embarrassing. There will be, we are sure, no semblance of a dictatorial spirit at the conference. The German-American Reform Union might have been represented without the slightest risk of losing whatever prestige it may enjoy among German voters, and its determination not to participate is an evidence of needless timidity. As Secretary Fulton said yesterday, "each anti-Tammany organization can prepare for the campaign as it pleases." Each will presumably desire to recruit its energies as far as possible during the summer in order that it may be able to exercise an influence satisfactory to its members when the time for combination arrives and make a creditable contribution to the result. At the conference next Monday nothing more than the cordial expression of a common purpose is practicable, and nothing more is expected.

THE MANCHURIAN MENACE.

The Manchurian situation has suddenly become more grave. If current reports from Peking are correct, it has become ominous and menacing to a degree. There is no perceptible reason for Russia's reported action in massing troops at New-Chwang and along the Liao River save one—that is, that she means to overawe China into yielding up Manchuria to her, and means to establish herself there in impregnable force before other powers can intervene for the protection of their treaty rights. It would be unpleasant in the extreme to be compelled to impute such motives to Russia, and we shall hope that the necessity of so doing will be obviated. But at present, on the face of presumably authentic dispatches, it is difficult to escape a fear that Russia is indeed proceeding to the violent conquest and annexation of Manchuria, in defiance of the unquestionable rights of America and other countries and in direct violation of her own explicit and solemn promises. If she is so doing the outlook is stormy indeed, for it is scarcely conceivable that all the powers concerned will consent to such a procedure or that some of them will fail to resist it with something more than the ordinary measures of diplomacy.

Apart from the general interests of the United States in China under existing treaties, this country has especial interests in the very region now said to have been reoccupied by Russia. New-Chwang is a treaty port, and to us one of the most important in China. The arbitrary closing of it would be intolerable. At the present time this country is negotiating with China for the opening of other ports, and China seems inclined to open them. One of these is Moukden, which is on a branch of the Liao River, and approach to which is commanded by Tien-Chwang-Tai, at a lower point on that river, to which Russia is said to have sent an army. Liao-Yung, where the Russians are said to be building forts, lies about midway between New-Chwang and Moukden, fully commanding the land road between them. Settled at Tien-Chwang-Tai and Liao-Yung, therefore, the Russians would bar all access to Moukden and the interior of Manchuria save by very roundabout routes. Another proposed treaty port asked for by this country is Ta-Tung-Kau. This is at the mouth of the Yalu River, which forms the boundary between China and Corea and is near Wi-Ju, on the Corean side. It is important partly on account of the trade on the Yalu River and partly because it is proposed to run a railroad thence to New-Chwang, across the upper end of the Regent's Sword Peninsula. This railroad was to have been built by a syndicate composed of Americans, Englishmen and Japanese. Evidently, however, the action of Russia now reported is meant to block the way of that road and prevent the building of it.

It will be pertinent again to recall the explicit pledges of Russia in relation to this very region. In 1899 the United States Government solicited from Russia an assurance of respect for the policy of the "open door" and a promise that any Russian claims of a "sphere of influence" would "in no way interfere with any treaty port or any vested interest." In reply Count Muravieff said: "The Imperial Government has already demonstrated its firm intention to follow "the policy of the open door. As to the ports "now opened or hereafter to be opened to foreign commerce by the Chinese Government, "the Imperial Government has no intention "whatever of claiming any privileges for its "own subjects to the exclusion of other foreigners." It is scarcely satisfactory to say, as Count Lamsdorff now does, that "there is no "thought of attacking the principle of the open "door *as that principle is understood by the Imperial Government of Russia.*" That is not the point. The Imperial Government of Russia might understand the "open door" policy to mean an open door for Russians and for no one else. What is now wanted, and what Russia pledged herself to in 1899, is the maintenance of the "open door" policy as that policy was commonly understood by the nations which pledged themselves to it in 1899 and as it was set forth by the United States in soliciting and securing those pledges. That is what the American Government is now entitled to insist upon.

To be explicit, the American Government has a right to expect that Russia will not interfere with this country's free use of New-Chwang, or with its use of Moukden and Ta-Tung-Kau when China grants it, or with its construction, if China grants the concession, of a railroad from Ta-Tung-Kau to New-Chwang. It will scarcely do to say, as Count Lamsdorff does, that "negotiations carried on between two entirely independent States are not subjects to be "submitted to the approval of other powers." In some cases they are such subjects, to wit, when they directly affect the treaty rights of those other powers. No power has insisted upon that principle more than Russia has. It does not matter to America what negotiations go on between Russia and China so long as American rights are not dragged into them. But when Russia proposes to China, or demands of China, the abrogation of American treaty rights, then it is very much this country's business. It is the indisputable treaty right of America to enjoy in every part of China every privilege that Russia enjoys. The scrupulous maintenance of that right is all America asks. It will be satisfied with nothing less.

THE CHARGE AGAINST GENERAL WOOD.

In response to The Tribune's request for proofs of the scandalous charge that General Leonard Wood, through the agency of Lieutenant Runcie, had attacked General Brooke, "The New-York Evening Post" yesterday said:

> On May 1 "The Evening Post" stated that General Leonard Wood had inspired an article in "The North American Review" for February, 1900, written by Lieutenant James E. Runcie, and attacking Wood's predecessor, General Brooke. It was added that interlineations in the manuscript were made in the handwriting of General Wood. In making this assertion, we depended not alone upon our Havana correspondent, whom we had every reason to think trustworthy, but also upon an explicit statement made to us by one high in authority in the office of "The Review." But we now find that we were misinformed and misled, and that the article in question was not interlined by General Wood. We accordingly withdraw the charge unqualifiedly, with sincere apologies to General Wood. It is not necessary to add that our Havana correspondent ceases to be such with this date.

Thus vanishes into thin air a libel put forth with all the assurance of settled fact and accepted as such in some quarters, notably by "The Springfield Republican," which, after publishing the charge as if it were a matter of settled history, explained that it had done so because the accusation "appeared in 'The New-York Evening Post,' a journal in whose downright assertions of fact the entire reading public have great confidence."

One more item is added to the long list of official misdeeds charged up to "imperial policy" which are found to be the result of misconception or mendacity the moment they are inquired into. Only a few days ago bitter editorial attacks were made upon General Baldwin, and pious reflections about the brutalizing tendencies of "imperialism" indulged in by some who have not yet had the grace to make reparation for the injustice done in accepting false reports and commenting on them as settled fact.

"The Evening Post" has made honorable apology to General Wood and taken steps to avoid future misinformation. We cannot, however, help feeling sorry for the Havana correspondent, who merely suffers from excess of zeal. He doubtless sent what he thought was wanted, what harmonized with independent information in the possession of his principal, and all would probably have gone well with him if the facts to justify editorial remarks much stronger than his news item had not failed. His statement was comparatively mild, simply noting that General Wood's connection with the Runcie article was "well known," by which he probably meant that it was a matter of common gossip in Havana, which may have been true. As it was our curiosity in asking for proofs of the charge against General Wood which led to the correspondent's downfall, we bespeak for him a pardon, now that there is an end of the slander which he—like the Editor of "The Evening Post," with his supposed independent information from the office of "The North American Review"—heard and repeated.

TO-MORROW'S PAPER.

Quite in keeping with this seasonable, buoyant, inspiring spring weather will be The Sunday Tribune's offerings to its readers to-morrow. The proposed terrace along Columbia Heights, in Brooklyn; views of New-York from the Williamsburg Bridge; the Bach festival in the old Moravian Church at Bethlehem, Penn.; the Quaker statuary offered to Salem, Mass.; the unexampled flood of immigration into this country at this time; students' sign grabbing pranks at Harvard; Mrs. Gardner's Fenway Court, in Boston; views of Mexico from a car window; the old Jumel Mansion and the efforts to save it from destruction; Secretary Root's country estate; additions to the Metropolitan Museum of Art; plans for harnessing the Victoria Falls to machinery; the national convention of piano makers; the fighting of forest fires; the passing of New-York beggars; the travels of the rulers of nations, and the application of surgery to dogs are a few of the topics of miscellaneous interest which will be treated in special articles, most of them richly illustrated.

There will, of course, be an ample array of book reviews, social chronicles, doings in the world of sports, matters of interest to women, juvenilia, foreign correspondence, humor, cartoons, entertaining miscellany and all the news of the world, comprehensively gathered and discriminatingly edited. It will be a paper which no up to date reader can afford to miss.

FRANCHISES AS REAL ESTATE.

When commenting two days ago on the relation of special franchises to the debt limit we overlooked the fact that the section of the constitution prescribing the limit of indebtedness was amended in 1899. Mayor Rodenbeck of Rochester, in a letter published in another column, calls attention to this, and shows that he was right before in saying that when the people enacted this provision of the constitution the Franchise Tax law was on the statute book. Therefore the "real estate subject to taxation as it appeared on the assessment roll," which the constitution made the measure of the city's borrowing capacity, included the franchise valuations.

Provisions for the most part identical with this section were in the constitution previous to 1899, but when the same legislature which passed the Franchise Tax law proposed an amendment changing the rule respecting county debts in greater New-York the whole section was submitted to the people, and as it now reads was adopted in November, 1899, over six months after the passage of the franchise tax. Such adoption took place in the light of the statutory definition of "real estate subject to taxation" at that time. If the people had not meant to use that term as it was used in the statute, where it included franchises, they would have made an exception to the statutory rule and an independent definition of their own. The Appellate Division has on other grounds declared that franchises must be taken into account in estimating the borrowing capacity of a city. Even if it had not, the readoption of the constitutional provision regarding the debt limit after franchises were subject to taxation as real estate would settle the question.

RETURN OF THE GRIP.

Influenza is now keeping physicians busy in several parts of the United States, but with less painful and enfeebling symptoms and conditions than in some former years. People everywhere, however, ought to be on their guard against its attacks. Freedom from exposure and from overwork, regular hours, plenty of sleep, nourishing food in moderate quantities—overeating often invites trouble from this malady—the careful avoidance of sudden changes of temperature, the barring out of draughts, the taking of pains to keep the feet dry and warm, the wearing of flannels until the hot weather is fairly under way—all these precautions may prevent suffering and the running up of big bills for medical attendance.

A minor question obtrudes itself. Why should anybody nowadays stick to the old fashioned French name of "la grippe" for this affliction? Has it not by this time been settled and established long enough among the users of the English tongue to call it by the terse old Anglo-Saxon word, so short but so expressive, "grip," and drop the Gallic name? The genuine grip takes hold hard enough, and is hard enough to shake off, without adding to the length of its name or its irritating grasp upon its victims.

The Irish Land bill debate proceeds smoothly, with apparently a general agreement that the measure must be "licked into shape" and enacted. The contrast to debates over former Irish legislation is bewildering. It gives ground for hope that a new era has actually dawned in Anglo-Irish relations.

Old familiar faces in the Police Department, legacies of former evil days, are vanishing, and new men are coming to the front. The force is making noteworthy progress. Four new captains appointed in a day and Inspector Cross banished. "Shakeup" after "shakeup" and upheaval after upheaval, and all for the improvement of this branch of the municipal service. Those "grafters" who remain are walking softly and making no noise.

An ex-Assemblyman in Brooklyn has been convicted of making a handbook on the races. The people of his district should see to it that this common gambler is never again permitted to hold a public office.

King Edward reviewed 25,000 Italian troops in Rome this week, and the soldiers made a glittering show. If, however, the amazing exodus of Italian immigrants to America, and especially to the United States and the Argentine Republic, is kept up at the astonishing figures of recent years, how are the ranks of the Italian army to remain full?

We hope the courageous passengers who sat in a Metropolitan streetcar for three hours rather than be jammed into a "car ahead" in violation of the ordinances will keep up their courage and prosecute the lawbreaking company.

Professional detectives, as a rule, are not extremely modest in their operations and claims. Were they a bashful and shrinking class they might probably achieve only moderate success in their efforts to entrap lawbreakers. Yet some New-York taxpayers lift their eyebrows in astonishment when they read the items of expenses filed in public records by men who have obtained evidence against faro banks. More than one of these agents of the blind goddess of justice may possibly have taken the view that the fattest of the fat of the land was not too fine for such favorites of fortune.

It is coming to be a Hobson's choice with the builders of this city. The wrangles of rival trades unions and the excessive cost of work are making it a matter of indifference whether all building is suspended or hope of profits from activity abandoned.

Golfers who use the public links at Van Cortlandt Park report that the mosquitoes there this spring are more numerous and more pestiferous than ever before. Park Commissioner Eustis should borrow some of Dr. Lederle's apparatus for a day or two and sprinkle his ponds and pools with crude petroleum.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In the ancient Spanish city of Murcia there has just been carried out the annual ceremony of almost grotesque splendor known as the "burial of the sardine." Just what symbolism there may be in the festival does not appear. There was a splendid cavalcade of horsemen; giants represented Europe, Asia and Africa, thus showing that the ceremony dates from before the discovery of America; chariots of strange characters from remote countries, with one to represent his satanic majesty; mounted fish, crocodiles and all manner of monsters, and, finally, the "sardine," resplendent as Venus at the bottom of the sea. On the borders of the city the "burying" took place, followed at night by the apotheosis, when the sardine figured as floating in a sea of flaming light.

"We women," she was saying again, "suffer in silence."

"I can readily believe that you do suffer in silence," the man replied. "You take so much pleasure in talk."—(Philadelphia Press.

"The Stillwater (Okla.) Advance" refers to the alleged danger of kissing, and denounces it as an unmitigated slander on the women. "There can be no more danger in kissing a beautiful woman," says the paper, "than in kissing the sunlight or a new blown rose, and for the purpose of demonstrating our position we stand ready to kiss any white woman (who does not wear store teeth) from Cape Cod to Kalamazoo. We are not afraid of this diabolical kissing microbe; and the man who would recommend the abolition of the health giving kiss is fit only for treason, stratagem and spoils, and is clearly unconstitutional and should be abolished himself."

IN MISSOURI.

I've breshed that swallertail o' mine
Untel it looks like new;
I've slickened up my Sunday boots
Jes' like a dude 'ud do;
I've went an' got my derby hat
From out the storage chest;
Yer Uncle Si's a-goin' to shine
When Teddy hits the West.

I'm goin' to drop in at the store
An' buy a dime seegar,
An' light it with a crackin' match
That's scratched on Teddy's car;
Yer Uncle Si fer jest one day
Is goin' to look his best,
An' be a credit to the town
When Teddy hits the West.
—(Kansas City Star.

The people of California have been planting some shoots of famous English oaks. Thanks to the kindness and generosity of the Duke of Portland, to whom application was made, a number of specimen trees were sent, representing such noted trees as the "Major," "Parliament," "Greendale" and "Butchers Shambles" oaks. These were duly presented to the authorities of Pleasanton, Cal., and also to the Golden Gate Park, of San Francisco County.

WILD SPORT IN MAYFAIR.

[Quite the latest society game is said to be "Bubbles." The players blow bubbles along a plank and over a miniature bridge. Bubble parties are to be the fashion this season.]

Oh, no, we don't play ping pong now,
The racket's reign is o'er;
No more we mop our heated brow
While crawling on the floor.
Even the veriest champion's play
No longer makes for fame;
The net and balls are stowed away,
We've found another game.

You take a pipe of common sort,
Some soapsuds in a jar,
Two chairs—one tall, the other short—
A plank, and there you are!
It's made a most enormous hit,
And "Bubbles" is its name;
And if you try it you'll admit
It's quite a thrilling game.

It's seen at crushes, balls and fêtes.
Oh, would that I could pen
The wild excitement it creates
Among the upper ten!
His nightly bridge the duke forsakes,
The marquis does the same,
And blows his bubble till it breaks—
It's such a jolly game!

And if you seek the reason why
They play it with such zest,
The constant puffing, they reply,
Is splendid for the chest.
It's quickly learned, and so refined,
And—here's its highest claim—
It doesn't overtax the mind,
That's why they like the game.
—(London Chronicle.

Senator Blackburn tells a story of a constituent of his who holds the office of "trial justice" in the Blue Grass State. His own son was brought before him on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. His honor listened gravely to the evidence, which established a clear case against the young man, and said: "The couht will now render sentence. You're fined one cent and costs. The couht will remit the costs, and you may go home and thank God that your father is the judge."

Alyce Appleton, who went to the St. Louis exercises, writes home that she had to pay $17 yesterday for a ham sandwich, and then the waiter stole the ham and put it back into another sandwich before it got to her. Coffee cost $5 38 a cup, and she sat on a man's lap seventeen miles in a streetcar, because there was no other seat. She had seen nothing when she wrote but two men before a bar, who were pointed out to her as the Governors of North and South Carolina.—(Atchison Globe.

About People and Social Incidents.

THE CABINET.

Washington, May 8 (Special).—Mrs. Knox will leave Washington in a day or two to inspect the summer home which the Attorney General has rented at Beverly Farms, Mass.

Secretary Root went to New-York to-night. He will attend a dinner at the Lotos Club to-morrow evening.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, May 8 (Special).—Mme. de Margerie, wife of the counsellor of the French Embassy, with her little son, will sail for France on May 21.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 8.—An out of town entertainment of this afternoon which attracted society was the tea given by Mrs. John Biddle at the Country Club.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey have closed their town house and gone for the early summer to their suburban place, in Woodley Lane.

Mrs. Pinchot, who has been with her son, Gifford Pinchot, since he returned from the Philippines in the fall, went to New-York to-day. Her son left Washington on Monday for Minnesota, where he will inspect the forests on the Chippewa Indian lands. He will be gone three weeks.

Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont and her daughter, who came to Washington for the Pillot-Grossman wedding, returned to New-York yesterday.

Miss Elizabeth Young, daughter of General Young, has returned from a ten days' visit to New-York.

Mr. and Mrs. William S. Campbell have cards out for to-morrow at the home of their daughter, Mrs. John C. Kelton, when they will give a reception to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage. Mr. Campbell was commissioned a consul by President Tyler in 1843, and after a residence at several Continental posts closed his official career in England in 1898.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

The Church of the Incarnation will be the scene to-day of the marriage of Miss Sophie Griswold Marshall, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Marshall and a great-granddaughter of Chief Justice Marshall, to Julian Jacquelin Mason. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. William Grosvenor, and afterward there will be a reception at No. 231 West Ninety-seventh-st., the home of the bride. Miss Ethel Stetson will act as maid of honor, while the bridesmaids will consist of Miss Winifred Ives, Miss Alice Marshall, of Virginia; Miss Mary Marshall, of Washington; Miss Constance Lee, of Baltimore; Miss Emily Waite and Miss Felicia Farley. Willis Browning will act as best man, and Buchanan Schley, Clement S. Henry, Arthur S. Wiley, Walton Marshall, Dr. George B. Lee, Frank Guest and William Thornton Mason are to be the ushers.

Miss Elizabeth Cutting, Miss Mary Schuchardt and Miss Antoinette Erhardt are to be the bridesmaids of Miss Louise Lawrence White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. White, on the occasion of her marriage to Walter Lispenard Suydam, jr., in the Church of the Heavenly Rest on June 10. Robert Bayard Cutting, Robert Olyphant, jr., Faneuil Suydam Weisse, Newbold L. Merrick, Alain White and John N. Auerbach are to be the ushers.

Miss Laura J. Edwards gave a large dinner last night at her house in West Forty-seventh-st. for Miss Charlotte Prime and William Massena Benjamin, whose marriage takes place in Grace Church at noon on June 11. Miss Prime's bridesmaids will comprise Miss Helen White Stevens, Miss Marion Armstrong, Miss Margaret Doane Gardiner, Miss Helene Lucas and Miss Mary Hoffman. After the ceremony there will be a reception at the Buckingham Hotel.

Invitations have been received by a number of people here for the wedding of Miss Ellen Drexel Paul and Paul D. Mills, which takes place on Saturday, May 23, at Woodcrest, the country place of the bride's father, James W. Paul, jr., at Radnor, Penn.

Miss Mabel Choate, Miss Marion and Miss Elizabeth Oliver and Miss Mary Bowditch will be the bridesmaids of Miss Cora Oliver on the occasion of her marriage to Joseph H. Choate, jr., on June 6, in St. Peter's Church, at Albany. The bride is the daughter of General and Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver, while the bridegroom is the son of the United States Ambassador at the Court of St. James.

There is no foundation for the report of the engagement of Miss Josephine Johnson to Henry A. C. Taylor, which was published yesterday elsewhere. Miss Johnson is the sister of Mrs. Herman Le Roy Emmet, while Henry Taylor is a son of the late Moses Taylor.

The engagement is announced of Miss Louise C. McAllister Francis to Henry Grosvenor Forbes Curtis. Miss Francis is a daughter of the late Dr. Samuel Ward Francis and a niece of the late Ward McAllister.

Mrs. W. Seward Webb left town yesterday for Biltmore, where she will spend a week with Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, who is greatly interested in the country home for convalescent infants at Sea Cliff, Long Island, organized a sale in behalf of that charity on Thursday afternoon, being assisted by a number of young people, including Miss Margaret Schieffelin, Miss Mary Mortimer, Miss Gladys Pell, Miss Julia Edey, Miss Elizabeth Hoyt, Miss Edith Mortimer, Miss Harriet and Miss Janetta Alexander, Miss Anne Ripley, William Schieffelin, Gallatin Pell and Averell Harriman.

Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, Mrs. E. N. Taller, Mrs. H. Walter Webb and Mrs. Henry F. Dimock were among the patronesses of a concert given last night at the Waldorf-Astoria in aid of the Italian missions of New-York.

Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell has left town for Washington, where she is staying with Mrs. Oliver Cromwell.

Reginald Rives drove the Pioneer yesterday on its trip to Ardsley and back, the other members of the party on the coach consisting of Mr. and Miss Rives, Tracey Dows, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll, J. B. Dorrance and F. R. Hastings.

Considerable anxiety has been entertained recently concerning Dr. Octavius O. White, who has been lying seriously ill at his house, at Madison-ave. and Seventy-eighth-st. Hopes are now entertained, however, that he will recover. Dr. White is the father of Mrs. Ledyard Stevens, of Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn and of Dr. John Blake White, while Winthrop Rutherfurd and Rutherfurd Stuyvesant are his nephews, their mother having been a sister of Mrs. White.

Mrs. De Garmendia, who has been South all winter with her mother, is to spend the summer with her son-in-law and daughter, Captain and Mrs. J. Edmondson Stephens, at Fort Williams, Maine.

The engagement of Miss Minnie Delamater Haulenbeek to Eugene Van Schaick has just been announced. Miss Haulenbeek is the daughter of the late Peter Haulenbeek and comes from a Knickerbocker family. On her mother's side she is descended from General Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia. Eugene Van Schaick is the youngest son of Henry Van Schaick, of this city, and also comes from old Knickerbocker stock. He is a cousin of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. Grenville Bayard Winthrop. His grandfather, Myndert Van Schaick, introduced Croton water in New-York City, being the chairman of the commission that constructed the aqueduct. His great-grandfather was General Gosen Van Schaick, an old Albany patroon, who received the thanks of Congress for valiant services in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Van Schaick is a member of the Union and several other New-York clubs, and was educated at Oxford, Heidelberg and Columbia.

Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens and Mrs. E. H. Peters were among those who chaperoned parties that went yesterday to Princeton to attend the annual junior "prom."

Cards have been sent out for the wedding of Miss Elnora Jarvis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Jarvis, whose engagement to Charles E. Goodman, of St. Louis, was announced a short time ago. The wedding will take place on May 27 at 3 p. m. at All Saints' Church, Harrison, N. Y., near the summer home of the bride's parents, where a reception will be held immediately after the ceremony. Mrs. E. Gustave Vaughan, sister of the bride, will be matron of honor. The bridesmaids will be Miss Florence Paul, of Philadelphia; Miss Sara Duke, of St. Louis; Miss Florence Taylor, Miss Clara Burgess, Miss Katharine Clark and Miss Tayo Newton, of New-York. The ushers will be Guy N. Hitchcock, J. Edward Duncan and Horatio N. Spencer, jr., of St. Louis; Charles F. Gehrmann, of New-York; John T. Norton, of Albany, and Robert H. Gould, of Bridgeport. Hugh S. Jarvis, brother of the bride, will be best man.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Lenox, Mass., May 8 (Special).—Richard Watson Gilder, of New-York, is preparing to open next week his country place, Four Brook Farm. Mr. Gilder will have former President Grover Cleveland as his guest the end of the month. Mr. Cleveland will come to the Berkshires for trout fishing, which is now at its height.

General and Mrs. Marcus P. Miller, of Washington, will spend the summer in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Milton, of New-York, have arrived at their country place at Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Max E. Butler, of New-York, have opened their handsome country place in Pittsfield.

Mrs. Wirt D. Walker, of Chicago, is at her country estate on Onota Lake.

John R. Proctor, president of the United States Civil Service Commission, has leased a cottage in Tyringham.

George H. Morgan, of New-York, arrived at his country place, Ventfort Hall, to-night.

NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., May 8 (Special).—Mrs. John Nicholas Brown has rented Lyndenhurst, in Bellevue-ave., for the season from James B. Haggin, of New-York, who has abandoned his contemplated visit to Newport for the summer.

Mrs. E. A. Arnold, of New-York, who has been inspecting her cottage in Middleton, has returned to the city.

Miss Helen Skinner and Miss Frances Skinner, of Boston, have opened their cottage, in Red Cross-ave., for the summer.

Hollis H. Hunnewell, of Wellesley, Mass., is in this city for a short stay.

John W. Ellis, of New-York, has rented his villa, Stoneacre, in Bellevue-ave., to Mrs. Richard H. Townsend, of Washington.

Oliver Hazard Perry, of Newton, Long Island, is the guest of Samuel E. Huntington.

The arrivals from New-York this evening were William Watts Sherman, Mrs. L. L. Spencer, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. C. W. Gilmore, W. Storrs Wells and Edward J. Berwind.

MRS. C. VANDERBILT AT MESSINA.

Messina, Sicily, May 8.—The American yacht North Star, with Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt on board, has arrived here.

C. J. FISK CRITICALLY ILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Plainfield, N. J., May 8.—Ex-Mayor Charles Joel Fisk, a member of the banking firm of Harvey Fisk & Sons, New-York, is critically ill at his home here. He has heart disease.

SHORT VACATION FOR THE MAYOR.

Mayor Low announced yesterday that he would take a week's vacation aboard his yacht. The Mayor expects to leave the city about noon to-day by rail. His yacht reached Baltimore on Thursday, and he will board her there, with his wife, and cruise in Chesapeake Bay and neighboring waters for a week.

RECEPTION FOR H. FISH.

The annual meeting of Group 8, New-York State Bankers' Association, will be held at the Lawyers' Club to-day at 1:30 p. m. After the meeting there will be an informal reception for Hamilton Fish, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in this city.

POPE RECEIVES W. BOURKE COCKRAN.

Rome, May 8.—W. Bourke Cockran was received to-day in private audience by the Pope.

DR. CANFIELD TO SPEAK AT COLGATE.

Hamilton, N. Y., May 6.—The annual oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Colgate University will be delivered by Dr. James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbian University, on Wednesday evening, June 17.

GENERAL DI CESNOLA HONORED.

The Royal Institute of Fine Arts, Bologna, has unanimously elected General di Cesnola honorary life member. The institute is one of the oldest art schools, not only of Italy, but of Europe, and has as its director the art writer and poet, Professor Enrico Panzacchi.

OUTDOOR DRAMATICS AT WELLESLEY.

Wellesley, Mass., May 8.—The Department of English literature of Wellesley College has arranged for an outdoor performance of the morality play "Everyman" and of Ben Jonson's pastoral, "The Sad Shepherd." May 29 is the date set for the presentation of the plays, "Everyman" to be given in the afternoon and "The Sad Shepherd" in the evening. If the weather should prove unsuitable for an open air performance other arrangements will be made.

PUBLIC EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

New-Haven, Conn., May 8.—The annual conference of the Eastern Public Education Association, which began yesterday, was continued to-day. The programme included addresses on hygienic subjects by Joseph Lee, of Boston, and Luther H. Gulick and Miss Winifred Buck, of New-York.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Booked to sail to-day for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg on the steamer Pretoria are:

Mrs. H. T. Adams.	Miss Hattie Averill.
Miss M. W. Adams.	Mrs. William Allan Shortt.
Charles L. Adams.	Dr. Charles W. Heywood.
Miss Maria W. Averill.	Ralph H. Widdecomb.

On the Fürst Bismarck, which arrived here yesterday from Hamburg, were:

Professor J. Bintz.	Miss Ruth G. Kent.
Mrs. Francis M. Bacon.	Miss Helene M. Kent.
Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Floyd.	Mr. and Mrs. William A. Lord.
Miss A. W. Howell.	H. R. Mercer, jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Willard Hopkins.	Fritz Nolte.
Baroness Hela Fidler von Isaborn.	Mr. and Mrs. Franklin A. Snow.
Baroness Walpurga Fidler von Isaborn.	Professor Hermann Tillmanns.
Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kent.	Mrs. Howell Carroll.
	Miss Suzanna Carroll.
	John H. Martin.

Some of those who will sail to-day for Bremen on the steamer Neckar are:

Mrs. William Cordes.	D. C. Hartdegen.
Miss Anna Cordes.	John D. Meyer.
Miss Irene Cordes.	Professor Edmond O'Neill.
Mrs. H. C. Gould.	Thomas Milton Putnam.
Miss Miriam Gould.	

Among those who sailed on the Menominee yesterday for Southampton were:

Edmond Ashton.	Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Heath.
Mrs. Alice Ashton.	Mrs. Archibald McKean.
Mrs. J. F. Denton.	Miss McKean.
Miss Dorcas M. Denton.	Mrs. E. J. Smithers.
Miss Carol E. Denton.	Mrs. G. K. Underhill.

Booked to sail to-day for Antwerp on the steamer Kroonland are:

A. L. Allen, United States Vice Consul at Antwerp.	Miss Lela M. Harris.
Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Goodrich.	Miss Marion L. Harvey.
Miss Goodrich.	Charles F. Haseltine.
H. W. Harris, United States Consul at Mannheim.	Miss Elinor Morton.
	Miss Constance Hoyt.
	Mrs. A. D. McNealy.
	Miss Claudie McNealy.

On the Cymric, which sailed for Liverpool yesterday, were:

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Allen.	Mr. and Mrs. G. W. MacCutcheon.
Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Cary-Elwes.	John Paul.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chilton.	F. P. Paul.
Miss Chilton.	Mr. and Mrs. Richard Pearce.
Mrs. T. J. Healey.	Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Powell.
Miss Florence Healey.	Mrs. Darwin S. Root.
Miss Margaret Healey.	Melville Stuart.
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Johnson.	Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Wood.
Frank T. Patterson.	Miss A. M. Wood.
	Miss F. E. Wood.

Among those who expect to sail to-day for London on the Minneapolis are:

Mrs. Julia C. Allen.	Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. von Gaertner.
Miss Dorothy H. Allen.	Mrs. Frederick A. Hyde.
Mr. and Mrs. Bovey.	The Misses Hyde.
Miss Caroline Bovey.	Alan Hyde.
Miss Ann K. Bovey.	Judge and Mrs. Enoch Knight.
Mrs. E. F. Brewster.	Miss Frances H. Leggett.
Miss Emily M. Brewster.	Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Morrill.
Miss Carrie R. Brewster.	The Duke of Newcastle.
The Rev. Dr. George M. Christian.	Miss Florence Osborne.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Clark.	Mr. and Mrs. W. Eugene Parsons.
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cowen.	Miss Le Brun Parsons.
Mr. and Mrs. Smith Dawson.	Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Williams.
Mr. and Mrs. Haley Fiske.	Mrs. F. L. Whitney.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Fowler.	Miss Grace Whitney.
Edgar Floyd-Jones.	Mrs. Caspar Whitney.

Some of those who expect to sail to-day for Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa on the König Albert are:

Mr. and Mrs. William Torrey Baird.	Dr. and Mrs. Charles von Hoffmann.
Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Howard Barnes.	Mrs. C. E. Hobson.
Miss Madeleine W. Barnes.	Miss Lydia Harper.
Richard W. P. Barnes.	George Barclay Hawkes.
Miss E. E. Daua.	Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. White.
Miss Mary E. Daua.	Mrs. Thurston.
Mr. and Mrs. Horatio W. Fraser.	Miss Anny Richardson Thurston.
Miss Fraser.	Miss M. Taber.
Professor and Mrs. George S. Fullerton.	Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stewart.
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Flint.	Mr. and Mrs. William H. Rideing.
Mrs. Benjamin Flint.	Mr. and Mrs. George Brinton Phillips.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Gould.	Mr. and Mrs. Byron Nugent.
E. H. Gay.	Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller.